DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,569. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 7 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—While trying to destroy a bridge at Colenso the Boers were driven back by the British artillery. Sharp fighting is reported at Mafeking. A rumor was current on the London Stock Exchange yesterday that Kimberley had been relieved. The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, at Leicester is creating comment in the French, German, and British press. Several of the French papers view it from an unfavorable standpoint and urge action. It is said the British Ambassador to France will ask for extended leave on account of attacks made by the French press on Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales. Prisoners in the French High Court trial yesterday created a disturbance on account of an order of the Court. Advices from Jamaica say there is unrest and dissatisfaction with Jimines's administration of the affairs of Santo Domingo. The Queensland Labor Ministry was yesterday defeated at its first sitting. France and Brazil are about to open negotiations on the coffee tarif.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Calumet Electric Street Road of Chicago has inaugurated a war on its rivals and is selling tickets two for 5 cents.

The President's message to Congress was discussed by the Cabinet yesterday. It will not be sent in until Tuesday.

Boys attempted to wreck the Continental Limited on the West Shore near Fort Plain.

Page 3.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff denied reports that he had begun an active canvass for the nomination for Vice President.

The assignments of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York County for 1900 were made public yesterday.

John Morrissey Gray conceded the election of his Republican opponent, James R. Howe, as Register of Kings County.

Friends of Senator Hanna are authority for the announcement that he will retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

The Municipal Assembly adopted a resolution offered by Alderman McCall, inviting the political parties to hold their National Conventions next year in this city.

The Collector of the Port has refused the request of the agents of the plague ship J. W. Taylor that the vessel be entered in the Marine Division of the Custom House.

Senator Platt and his lieutenants held a conference on legislative matters and afterward announced that nothing had been decided. Assemblyman Fallows declared that he would not be Chairman of the Cities Committee.

It is reported that the American Sugar Refining Company will enlarge its capital to $200,000,000 and absorb the Glucose Refining Company, the Arbuckle and Doscher concerns, and a number of independent plants. The report is discredited here.

Page 4.

The rate of $1.10 fixed by the New Amsterdam Gas Company went into effect, but a Wall Street bulletin said it was not firmly maintained.

John Francis Riordan, engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train which crashed into the Buffalo express, causing the death of six persons and the serious injury of more than a score of others, yesterday gave his explanation of the accident.

Page 6.

In a quarrel over the spoils of a robbery, James McMahon was killed by his companion at Troy.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University proposed a scheme of uniform examinations for entrance to colleges.

The books of the Franklin Syndicate were removed to Police Headquarters yesterday, where strict scrutiny of the rumors connecting members of the force with Miller's scheme will be made.

The wife of Jere A. Wernberg, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, was found dead from gas asphyxiation in her rooms in a Brooklyn apartment house.

The will of Garret A. Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, was probated and made public yesterday. Mrs. Hobart receives a million.

Page 7.

The State canals were officially closed at noon yesterday.

The Produce Exchange firm of Henry D. McCord & Son made a general assignment to John P. Truesdell.

Two wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, convicted of violating the law, were sent to prison to serve sentences.

The cotton mill owners at Fall River decided yesterday to raise the wages of their operatives 10 per cent. on Dec. 11.

Five members of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women were appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to fill vacancies.

New regulations issued yesterday require that documentary and proprietary stamps must be mutilated by the user, in addition to the cancellation now required.

Many of the large trusts and industrial concerns are contemplating the removal of their headquarters from Chicago to New York, on account of hostility toward them in Illinois.

Page 9.

It was said at Washington yesterday that the scheme to appoint a Civil Governor for Cuba had been permanently set aside.

The death of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn causes much regret in the borough, with the public affairs of which he was so prominently identified.

John L. Blackford of Plainfield was arrested on a charge of bigamy at the Hotel Marlborough. Wife No. 1 relented after the arrest, and attributed his action to an unbalanced mind.

Page 10.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday that he thought the criticisms of his conduct in the Gardiner investigation unfair and unwarranted.

Brooklyn citizens who complain of the present system of the Rapid Transit Company will have another hearing before the State Railroad Commission to-day.

Capt. Cornelius Wentworth McKay, son of Donald McKay, a famous clipper shipbuilder and himself a designer and builder of that class of vessels, died yesterday.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday indicted Sheriff Creamer and several of his deputies on the charge of seizing property held by the Federal authorities.

Page 16.

After a conference of the lawyers engaged in the Molineux trial, it was said that they expected the case to last until January.

The plan of Joseph Oussani, proprietor of a Tenderloin café, to erect a casino at Pocantico Hills has disturbed the residents of the locality.

The Controller was served with a peremptory writ of mandamus yesterday requiring him to pay the aqueduct claim of $700,000 of O'Brien & Clark.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Georgia, Midland and Gulf Released.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 1.—A paper was recorded in the Muscogee County Clerk's office to-day releasing the first mortgage of the Georgia, Midland and Gulf Railroad to the Central Trust Company of New York. The amount involved was $1,500,000.

Cleveland in a Night.
Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare.—Adv.

BOERS BEATEN AT COLENSO

Driven Back While Attempting to Destroy a Bridge.

RUMOR OF KIMBERLEY'S RELIEF

Sharp Fighting Said to Have Taken Place at Mafeking—Burghers Admit Loss of a Number of Men.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Frere, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, says that while attempting to blow up a 500-foot bridge over the river at Colenso, the Boers were driven back by British artillery and mounted infantry.

While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley current on the Stock Exchange this morning may be premature in their literal sense, there seems no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by Gen. Methuen's successes, and the actual relief of the place must, seemingly, be a fact very shortly.

A clue to the urgency reasons which dictated Gen. Methuen's hurried march may be found in Gov. Milner's hint to the Relief Committee at Cape Town to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees, indicating that the garrison must have had reason to fear the reduction of Kimberley by starvation and disease.

The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria, and almost seems to show Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with Gen. Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Gras Pan both Col. Kekewich and Col. Baden-Powell made sorties and assailed the beleaguerers. The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known, but according to a dispatch from Pretoria, Col. Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding seventeen in a group.

It is reported that Gen. Methuen resumed his march northward Wednesday, and expected to form a junction with the Kimberley forces Saturday or Sunday.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Boer forces have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony and may be hurrying to attack Gen. Methuen's rear. But reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from Orange River and De Aar, and it is claimed they ought to circumvent such designs.

From Lord Wolseley's announcement that it had been decided to call out one more division, it appears clear that the War Office does not look for a speedy collapse of Boer resistance.

The brief telegrams coming from Natal and the central theatre of the war, convey little information about the situation. Nauuw Poort reports that half the Colesberg Dutch who responded to the Boer summonses for military service, have now returned to their homes; so, perhaps, the serious civil troubles hampering Gen. Gatacre may be lessened, and the military operations under his direction will commence.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, Nov. 26, says there was another sortie from Mafeking Saturday, Nov. 25. On the morning of that day the chartered police attacked Eloff's Fort with great determination. The fight was progressing when the dispatch was sent.

Several ambulance trains left Mafeking Nov. 25 for the Free State, where heavy fighting was expected during the then coming week, when the Boers, it was added, would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

The War Office has not yet received Lord Methuen's casualty list. The public and the press, hitherto patient, are beginning to murmur at the apparently needless delay which keeps many families in a state of painful suspense.

It is regarded as practically certain that Lord Methuen has been reinforced by half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and that De Aar is being daily reinforced by troops to hold the lines of communication.

It is supposed that the Natal advance has been delayed by the necessity of getting supplies to Pietermaritzburg; but not a word emanates from any of the various commands.

MACRUM IS TO BE RELIEVED.

Consul at Pretoria Insists Upon Relinquishing His Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, is renewing his appeals to the State Department to be allowed to leave his post. The department, realizing the pressing necessity of having some energetic and willing representative of the United States at Pretoria to look after the important American interests in the Transvaal as well as to carry out our obligation to care for the welfare of British citizens therein, is striving to find some Consular officer near Pretoria who will undertake to relieve Mr. Macrum.

Probably Mr. Hollis, United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, will be asked to undertake this important charge.

NO PASSPORTS FOR THIELKUHL.

Applicant Says He Has 900 Men Who Will Go to Aid Boers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Application was made by Gustav Thielkuhl at the State Department to-day for 900 passports for members of the third expedition to be sent from this country to the Transvaal by the promoters of the Duchesse d'Uzes Legion. He failed to secure the passports. He was told, he says, that one reason why he could not secure them is that they could not be prepared before Dec. 21, the day the third expedition would sail from New York.

The second expedition, according to Theilkuhl, left New York yesterday. Some of the men went on a French liner and the others in a British ship. Still others, he says, are going on the Prairie, which is to carry United States exhibits to the Paris Exposition.

Theilkuhl expects to go on the third expedition Dec. 21, which will sail in a specially chartered vessel and will carry 900 men. The men that are being sent abroad, he explains, are not armed.

Thielkuhl was employed as a messenger in the Patent Office until Monday last, when he resigned to devote his entire attention to the Transvaal enterprise. His application to the State Department was for 900 passports for "An expedition of miners to the Transvaal."

SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Platt, who is a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, said to-day that the subcommittee at the meeting to-morrow would agree upon the terms of the financial bill to be presented to the Senate.

"Generally speaking," said he, "the Senate bill will be in agreement with the House bill. There will be several points of difference, but the essential features will be the same, and the two houses will get together without trouble."

Senator Platt thinks the passage of the financial bill by both houses is a foregone conclusion.

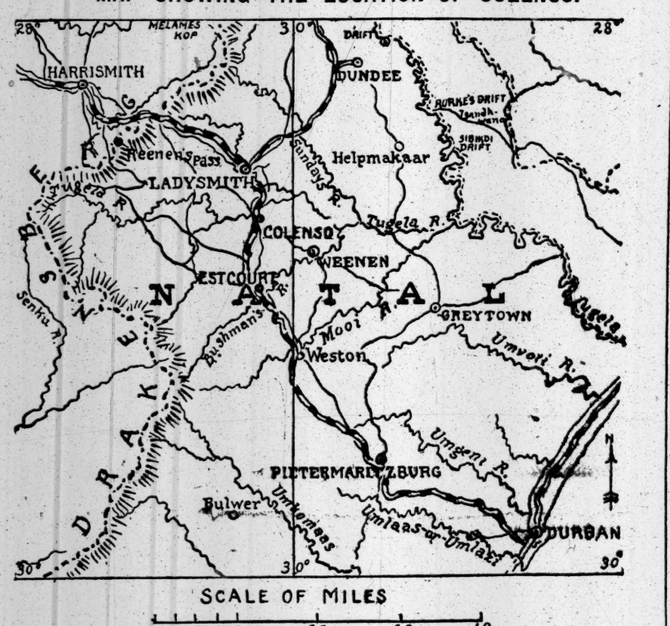
BOYS TRY TRAIN WRECKING.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Reports have been received here that Charles Lasher, aged thirteen years, is now incarcerated in the Fonda jail on the charge of attempted train wrecking.

The attempt, which was a particularly dastardly one, was made by three boys last Wednesday between Mindenville and Indian Castle, two small stations of the West Shore Railroad, between Fort Plain and Little Falls. Filled with excitement, the result of the reading of yellow-backed literature, the three boys blockaded the eastbound passenger train at a sharp curve in a rocky cut, piling across the rails a number of ties. The attempt was planned just about the right time to wreck the fast eastbound Continental Limited, the West Shore's most palatial passenger train. The train was belated and the crew of a westbound freight train, noticing the ties piled across the track, immediately notified the station agent at Indian Castle. This official held back the Continental Limited train until the obstruction could be removed.

Young Lasher, who is under arrest, resides at St. Johnsville, and his companions reside in the country near that village. The scene of the attempted train wrecking is but a few miles east of the fearful wreck at Rome, caused a few years ago by young Watson and Hildreth.

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF COLENSO.



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TROUBLE BREWS IN ECUADOR.

Church Resents the Advance of Modernism and a Revolution Is Imminent—Foreigners in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Private advices received here yesterday tell of a dangerous political disturbance now fermenting in the South American Republic of Ecuador. For some weeks past trouble has been brewing between the Church and State, and recently the situation has become so acute that it is now dangerous for foreigners to venture out of the large towns.

The trouble seems to have its origin in the opposition of the priests to the work of progress which President Alfraro has permitted to be inaugurated. The President's action in the matter engendered the opposition of the Bishop of Ecuador and the entire priesthood, which soon resulted in open threats. Revolution now seems inevitable. Arrests of prominent men are of almost daily occurrence, and reports from various parts of the country indicate that the party opposed to the Government has made extensive preparation for war.

Heretofore the revolutions of Ecuador have had their rise among the dissatisfied politicians and professional revolutionists, as is generally the case in all Central and South American Republics, but the present crisis seems to be of an entirely different nature. With the Church arrayed against the Government, the situation has become alarming, and a number of foreigners have left Quito, the capital. All foreigners are intensely hated, and each now has a flag of his country, furnished by the Foreign Ministers ready to be floated above his home the moment open revolution begins.

A strong evidence of the extreme opposition being made by the Church against the encroachment of modernism is the fact that recently a religious fanatic high in authority attempted to poison an American official of the railroad being built to connect Guayaquil, the coast town, with Quito, a distance of 300 miles over the mountains. The attempt was made at a banquet. While the railroad official was talking to a guest on his right the man on his left dropped some poison powder in his coffee. The intended victim was warned in time by a wink from a friend, and now he dines at home only.

A day or two later four young men, all members of prominent families, were arrested by the military while discussing the action of the President in reference to progressive ideas. They were suspected, and that was evidence sufficient to consign them to a felon's cell.

Strict censorship of the mails by the Government has so far effectually checked the news of the real situation from reaching the outside world. The information which reached New Orleans was contained in advices sent by special messenger and by a tourist, who probably got through by accident.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Cabinet today discussed briefly the President's message, to which the finishing touches have been placed except to that portion relating to the Philippines.

That section of the message is being held up in the hope that the President may be able to announce the complete collapse of the insurrection before it goes to Congress. The members of the Cabinet are unanimously of the opinion that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that any day may see the end. "The Philippine question is solving itself," is the way one member put it to-day.

The President has decided not to send the message to Congress until Tuesday, as the immediate adjournment of the Senate upon the announcement of the death of Vice President Hobart would preclude its being read on Monday.

THE REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT ROBERTS

Party Leaders in the Lower House Reach This Decision.

HIS OATH TO BE OBJECTED TO

Committee Will Then be Asked for to Investigate Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—At a conference of about twenty-five prominent House Republicans, held at the Capitol to-night, it was decided that the eligibility of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives should be investigated and determined, and that pending the decision he should not be permitted to take the oath of office.

This decision was arrived at by those present without a dissenting voice. Representative Tayler of Ohio, who will have charge of the matter in the house, explained, after the conference had adjourned, that this proceeding does not involve a prejudgment of the case, but, irrespective of party, will afford the members an opportunity to vote after a thorough investigation and complete presentation of the case for their consideration.

Mr. Tayler had made a study of the allegations and precedents and presented them at length to his colleagues. He offered a plan of procedure, which was agreed to after a general exchange of views. The procedure is to be as follows:

When Mr. Roberts appears at the bar of the House to take the oath objection is to be made upon the ground that he is ineligible. He will then step aside and after the other members are sworn in the member making the objection—who probably will be Mr. Tayler—will recite the allegations and offer a resolution for their investigation by a special committee.

This will give the House an opportunity to vote in the first instance upon the question of postponing the administration of the oath until after the allegations have been investigated. The resolutions have not been formulated yet, but they will include the investigation of the charge that Mr. Roberts's alleged conviction of violation of the Edmunds act in 1889 renders him ineligible by the terms of that act, whether the fact that he is an avowed polygamist renders him ineligible and whether the State of Utah in electing him has not violated the compact by which she obtained Statehood.

Mr. Tayler says the precedents for objecting to the swearing in of a member duly elected and bearing proper credentials are numerous and in point. Among others are the well-known cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester, and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who were elected to Congress shortly after the war, and also were charged with ineligibility on the ground of disloyalty.

All these precedents were cited at the conference to-night. These precedents lead to the conclusion that objection can be properly made to the swearing in of a member where there are apparently well grounded reasons for believing him ineligible. The resolutions will provide for the appointment of a special committee of either seven or nine to be appointed by the Speaker.

Representative Powers of Vermont presided at the conference to-night. Those present were Henderson of Iowa, Grosvenor, Shattuck, Southard, Kerr, and Tayler of Ohio, Powers of Vermont, McPherson of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Payne and Sherman of New York, Hill of Connecticut, Thomas of Iowa, Alexander and Ray of New York, Curtis of Kansas, Warner of Illinois, Landis of Indiana, Cannon of Illinois, Morris of Minnesota, Steele of Indiana, Long of Kansas.

The Roberts case is not to come up for consideration at the Republican caucus tomorrow night. The Republican leaders do not desire to make the question in any sense a party issue.

The League of Social Service has opened headquarters and is expecting to be able to announce definitely that Wayne MacVeigh and ex-Secretary Carlisle have been engaged to represent the opposition to the swearing-in of Roberts.

Judge J. M. Cowperthwait, A. T. Schroder, and Mr. Owsens, all anti-Mormons from Utah, have arrived here with others to take part in the effort to oust Roberts.

There will be a mass meeting Sunday afternoon in the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G Streets, Northwest, in the interest of the movement in opposition to the seating of Mr. Roberts. It will be under the auspices of the League of Social Service. The Rev. Dr. McKim, the rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Bristol, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, and other resident clergymen will speak, while an address will be made by Dr. Sarah J. Elliot, an Episcopal deaconess, under Bishop Leonard, and for seven years a resident of Utah.

W. R. Campbell of Salt Lake has sent a message to The Washington Star to denounce the recent interview with Senator Rawlings and to say that the anti-Mormon Democrats of Utah are as much opposed to the admission of Roberts as are the non-Mormon Republicans, and that the non-Mormon Democrats voted for Roberts because he pledged to vindicate himself of having lived polygamously since Statehood was granted. Campbell admits that the President has appointed polygamous men to office, and that their removal will be asked for.

LAW IN ROBERTS'S CASE.

Prof. Russell Says the House Has Full Power to Expel Him After Seating Him.

At a conference on the case of Representative Brigham H. Roberts "before the Congress and the National Conscience," held at the Neighborhood House, Rivington and Cannon Streets, last night, Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School delivered the principal address. In opening his address Prof. Russell said that he would devote himself to the law involved in the question entirely and show why and by what methods Mr. Roberts should be expelled by the National Congress.

"The House of Represeptatives," said Prof. Russell, "should expel Mr. Roberts. But it should first admit him to his seat and allow him to participate in the election of the Speaker. Doubtless the clerk should place the name of Mr. Roberts on the roll, as on the record there is no prima facie suggestion of contest or disqualification. The Representatives, too, should organize as a House and adopt rules before proceeding to any serious business such as expulsion. In fact, it is only a member, duly sworn and seated, who can be expelled.

"The power of either House to expel a member is absolute and unlimited and the judgment of the two-thirds majority is final."

"The authority to expel, while not included in the original draft of the Constitution," said the speaker, "had been expressly and deliberately given. "Expulsion," he said, "is not a judicial act in form." He continued:

"The power to expel is necessary for the preservation of the dignity of Congress, whose deliberations must at all times have the sanctity which unlimited confidence in their wisdom and purity can inspire. The terrible power of expulsion seems to be reasonably safeguarded by the requirements of a two-thirds majority on vote. Happily or unhappily, there are precedents for the expulsion of members of Congress."

Prof. Russell cited a number of United States Supreme Court decisions showing that polygamy had been declared unlawful. "To call the Mormon advocacy a tenet of religion," said Prof. Russell, "is to offend the common sense of mankind. A crime is none the less odious because sanctioned by a particular sect as religious."

Prof. Russell quoted decisions handed down by Justices Field, Matthews, and Bradley, all of which pronounce polygamy a crime. He also quoted from the Edmunds act, providing stringent punishment for the crime of polygamy, and said:

"By the election of Mr. Roberts, Mormonism throws down the gauntlet in the face of law-abiding and self-respecting citizens of the Republic; it dares them to assert their authority. Will they hesitate to do it? Of Mr. Roberts it is enough to say that he is a representative Mormon. He stands before us a self-confessed polygamist and a convicted law-breaker. Has Congress a seat for such among its honorable men?"

At the conclusion of Prof. Russell's address there was a discussion on the subject, in which several speakers took part, including the Rev. J. McMillan. It was unanimously voted that Congress should expel Mr. Roberts.

WOMEN AGAINST ROBERTS.

Unitarian League Will Send a Petition to Congress.

The New York League of Unitarian Women met in the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday. About 250 members were present. Mrs. Wendell Jackson of Manhattan presided. The most interesting business of the meeting was the reading of a petition relative to the Roberts question.

The petition, which had been prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Boas, was addressed to Congress, and set forth that the members of the league looked upon Mr. Roberts's admission to the House of Representatives as prejudicial to the best interests of the country. It asked that "Congress use every means to reject Mr. Roberts if he be found that his credentials do not comply with the laws of the country."

The petition was adopted with but one dissenting voice, and it will be forwarded to Congress.

MARRIED ON THE OPEN PRAIRIE.

Judge Performs the Ceremony in a Raging Blizzard in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Yesterday Probate Judge Bailey of Stafford County made John Brenneman and Lizzie Cole man and wife out on the bleak prairies of Stafford County.

He had traveled fifteen miles, only to find that the bride lived a few hundred yards over the county line in Pratt County, out of his jurisdiction. At his suggestion the party drove across the line on to the vacant prairies, and the ceremony was performed in a raging blizzard. Judge Bailey did not want to lose his fee.

$175,000 LEFT FOR CHARITY.

Patrick Callaghan Bequeathed That Amount to Five Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Patrick Callaghan, formerly a New York lawyer, whose death occurred in this city last week, left a will in which he bequeathes the greater part of his estate, valued at $200,000, to the following institutions: Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children; convent at Morrisania; Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York City; House of the Good Shepherd, New York City, and St. Mary's Church, Poughkeepsie.

The will does not state how much each institution is to have, but, after dividing about $25,000 among relatives, the balance is left to the institutions, and will presumably be equally divided among them.

OLD RAILS SOLD AT A PROFIT.

Pennsylvania Company Bought for $18, Received $25 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The Pennsylvania Company is selling old steel rails at a profit. H. O. Hukill, purchasing agent, says at last year the company contracted for 40,000 tons of steel rails at $18 a ton for delivery this year, to replace old ones on the main line west of Pittsburg, and on the Pan Handle system. The old rails that cost $18 a ton are being sold for $25 a ton, most of which have been shipped to Chicago.

This year the company placed contracts with the Carnegie Steel Company, and the Illinois Steel Company, for delivery next year at $33 a ton. The price of the Illinois Company's rails is $1 more a ton than that asked by the Carnegie Company.

Junk has been disposed of by the railroad company at the rate of $32.75 a ton.

PAPER PRICES WILL ADVANCE.

Scarcity of Coal and Supply Is Cited as the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The paper trade is in a serious condition, according to Albert Diem, one of the largest manufacturers in Cincinnati or the West. Mr. Diem says that within a fortnight the trust will raise prices from 20 to 25 per cent. This condition is due not so much to a desire to make profits as to an actual scarcity of the commodity.

"In fact," said Mr. Diem to-day, "it will not be a question of price, but of getting it. The mills have been unable to get coal or wood, and the season has been so dry that even water is exceedingly scarce.

"One mill, with a capacity of 110 tons a day, is getting out but twenty, and the expense is just as great as on full capacity. Another large mill I visited was burning wood at a cost of $500 a day in excess of coal, simply because it could not secure the latter. The rivers have been so low that it was impossible to float the logs down and the scarcity of cars has deprived them of coal and timber. Orders for 300 tons of paper are being cut to twenty-five and fifty tons.

"The advance is not due to the American Paper Company, the trust, but simply to absence of material, and this applies to all grades of paper and envelopes. Mills having contracts with large consumers will lose thousands of dollars.

"The advance will probably be felt locally in a week. Even at present it is impossible to get out big orders in full."

MANY PRIZE MONEY CLAIMS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The office of Auditor for the Navy Department is being deluged with inquiries concerning the progress of claims for extra pay, prize money, &c., to such an extent that it actually interferes with business. The inquiries relate to claims arising out of the Spanish war.

Fair progress is being made with claims for extra pay, but practically all those for prize money are held up indefinitely in the courts. No prize money has yet been paid on any of the claims put in by men who were engaged in battle, and the only cases which have been decided were two or three arising out of the seizure of trading vessels by Sampson's blockading squadron in the first few days of the war.

In the case of merchant vessels, the owners are making a desperate fight to prevent the award of prize money, and the payment for ships sunk or captured in action is delayed by a number of questions, such as that arising from the contention of the American fleets that the Spanish force was superior. This claim is made on behalf of the Manila squadron, and it is also contended that the ships under Sampson and Schley had to encounter a superior squadron.

The claim is disputed, especially as to the Santiago fight, and there is likewise a question as to whether the New York was entitled to share in the prize money. It is alleged that she was not within signal distance, within the meaning of the law, while the fight was going on.

Three Tooth Requisites.
a good dentist, a good tooth brush, and Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder. At all druggists.—Adv.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Root Reviews the Work of the Past Year.

ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN

Suggestions for Government of Our New Possessions.

Strength and Health of the Army—The Canteen Plan Upheld—Cost of the Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The first annual report of the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, covers the operations of the department since Nov. 29, 1898, and, beginning with the wiping out of the volunteer army as a result of the signing of the peace protocol by the United States and Spain, covers the increase of the army for operations in the Philippines up to date. The regular army then—Nov. 29, 1899—consisted of 2,248 officers and 61,999 enlisted men in the regular force and 1,524 officers and 34,574 enlisted men in the volunteer service. Of the regulars, there are 31,483 officers and men in the Philippines, 11,130 in Cuba, 2,942 in Puerto Rico, 465 in Hawaii, and 18,227 on the Continent of North America.

The troops now in the Philippines comprise 905 officers and 30,578 men of the regular force and 594 officers and 15,388 men of the volunteer force, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men, and, when the troops on the way have arrived, the total force constituting the Eighth Army Corps will be 2,051 officers and 63,483 men.

Following the statistical statement the Secretary recites briefly the story of the military operations in the Philippines, all of which have already been published in the daily press through the official reports of Gen. Otis. There are words of commendation for the volunteer troops who willingly overstaid their time in the islands pending the arrival of their reliefs in the newly organized regiments of regulars and volunteers. At the conclusion of this merely formal review of the operations, the Secretary says:

"Acknowledgments are due to the naval forces of the United States for their cheerful and efficient co-operation with the operations of the army on land upon many occasions.

"Wherever the permanent occupation of our troops has extended in the Philippine Islands civil law has been immediately put in force. The courts have been organized and the most learned and competent native lawyers have been appointed to preside over them.

"A system of education has been introduced and numerous schools have been established. It is believed that in the City of Manila a greater number of good schools, affording better facilities for primary instruction, exist to-day than at any previous time in the history of the city."

OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

Similarly the Secretary then reviews the operations of the army in Cuba, which may be summarized as showing that the work of the army has been to try and construct some sort of civil administration that would supply the place of that wiped out, relieving the distress of the reconcentrados, perfecting a system of sanitation, paying off and disbanding the Cuban Army, and assisting the natives to return to peaceful pursuits. Of this work, he says: "In all these respects satisfactory progress has been made. * * * The part played by our troops in the maintenance of order is now substantially but the restraining influence of their presence." Of the work of sanitation in Havana, the Secretary says:

"The City of Havana is now undergoing a house-to-house renovation and disinfection. Some 2,000 houses have already been treated, and the work continues at the rate of 120 to 125 houses per day. The reports show that in no case has the process of disinfection failed to eradicate the infection, and no case of fever has occurred except from a fresh infection. The total deaths from yellow fever in Havana for the first ten months of each year since 1889 have been as follows:

1890	314	1895	512
1891	318	1896	950
1892	279	1897	991
1893	469	1898	134
1894	369	1899	63

"The deaths from all causes in Havana during the first few months after our occupation were numerous, owing to the great number of sick and dying who were there at the time of the Spanish evacuation. The rate has been steadily decreased until in September it was brought down to the annual rate of 27 per thousand and in October to 26.6 per thousand."

Industrially, he thus sums up the situation:

"The revival of industry has been necessarily slow, but has made gratifying progress. Many of the people who had been driven into the towns during the reconcentration period have returned to the country and recommenced the cultivation of the land. Tobacco has been planted very largely, and sugar to a less degree. In many parts of the island there is an adequate demand for labor at the rates which were customary before the war. The complete restoration of the sugar industry is seriously hindered by the fact that the sugar plantations are heavily mortgaged, their machinery has been destroyed, and the owners find it difficult to secure additional capital to restore the plant, because of the uncertainty which capitalists feel regarding the character of the future government of the island, and the protection which it will afford to investments. Not only are the owners of large estates affected by this circumstance, but many of the Cuban people who are ready and anxious to resume the cultivation of their farms with their own hands are still unable to do so because they have not the means to purchase the necessary animals and agricultural implements for that purpose.

"The rule of administration of the civil government of the island has been to employ the people of Cuba themselves to the fullest extent possible, and to furnish to the Cubans during our occupation an opportunity for training in the honest and efficient performance of official duties which has never been afforded to them before."

THE WORK IN PUERTO RICO.

The army in Puerto Rico has principally devoted itself to relief of the sufferers from the hurricane of August last, a work that must be continued until the new crops come in. Work has been provided for those able to do it, and the abuse of charity prevented as much as possible. Of social conditions, he says:

"A general system of education has been established under a Board of Education consisting of two Americans and three Puerto Ricans; a large number of American teachers have been secured in this country, and nearly every transport that sails from New York is carrying additions to the number. Under the former government the schools afforded opportunity for education of any description for only 8 per cent. of the children of school age in the island. Only from 10 to 12½ per cent. of the inhabitants of the island can read and write. At the time of American occupation the jails were found crowded with prisoners, who had been confined for long periods without trial, and in many cases without being informed of the charges against them. These unfortunates have either been tried or set free. The courts have been to a great extent reorganized, and their proceedings simplified and expedited. The writ of habeas corpus has been introduced. * * * At the time of change of sovereignty the island was in a condition of great disorder, and for a considerable period bandits collected in the mountains and committed depredations and maintained themselves by robbing the peaceful inhabitants. These have been dispersed and punished and order has been thoroughly restored. A number of attempts have been made to secure a general participation by the people in municipal elections and the reform of municipal governments. The results in this respect have not been very satisfactory thus far. Further experiments in the way of municipal elections are now in progress.

"The revenues of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines have been collected and disbursed under the direction of officers of the army. * * * The collection and disbursement of the funds have, it is believed, been marked in all the islands by honesty and adherence to law wholly unknown in former administrations, and I feel warranted in the assertion that never before in the history of these islands has there been so small a proportion of the revenues applied to the cost of collection and the expenses of government, or diverted to private uses, or so great a proportion of the revenue applied to the benefit of the people of the island."

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Secretary Root pays a high compliment to the management of the transport service of the army when he says: "It is gratifying to note that the entire movement has been accomplished practically without loss of life, disease, or injury to health. * * * The report of the Quartermaster General shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, that branch of the service transported between Cuba, Puerto Rico, Honolulu, the Philippines, and the United States 202,587 passengers, 27,353 animals, and 86,150 tons of freight, and that transportation was furnished during the same period, by rail and water, exclusive of the army transport service, for 1,054,083 persons, 72,711 animals, and 544,444 tons of material. The efficiency and safety of this service and the freedom from disease and accident which have characterized it are very gratifying. The transport service on the Atlantic is conducted entirely by vessels owned by the Government, which now make regular trips between New York, Havana, Santiago, and Puerto Rico. They carried during the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899, 45,507 passengers, 29,133 tons of freight, 2,449 parcels and pieces of baggage, and 6,558 animals. The total cost of that service for this period was $1,697,744.49, including the cost of rations, amounting to $90,500. A comparison between this and the freight and passenger rates of commercial lines plying between the same points shows that the cost of conducting the business was $501,001.51 less than it would have cost to send the same passengers and freight

are threefold: (1) What form of government shall be established, and what participation in that government shall the people of the island have? (2) What shall be the treatment of the municipal law of the island, and how far shall the laws which now regulate the rights and conduct of the people be changed to conform to ideas prevalent among the people of the United States? (3) What economic relations shall be established between the island and the United States?

(1) In determining the question as to the form of government and the participation of the people of the island therein, the most important fact to be considered is that the people have not yet been educated in the art of self-government or any really honest government. In all their experience and in all their traditions law and freedom have been ideas which were not associated with each other, but opposed to each other, and it is impossible that a people with this history—only 10 per cent. of whom can read or write—should ever have acquired any real understanding of the way to conduct a popular government. I do not doubt their capacity to learn to govern themselves, but they have not yet learned. There are among them many highly educated and able men, public spirited and patriotic, and these show what their people are capable of becoming, but there are not enough of them to make a working government which would be anything but an oligarchy, and many of them have merely a theoretical rather than a practical acquaintance with the processes of government.

CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

The difficulty does not consist merely of a lack of familiarity with the methods and processes of government; it lies deeper than that in the fact that the Puerto Ricans as a people have never learned the fundamental and essential lesson of obedience to the decision of the majority. They have had no opportunity to learn, and they never have learned. There can be no free government without a loyal, voluntary personal subjection to the peaceful decisions reached by lawful processes.

In the experiments which have already been tried in municipal elections, and toward government by municipal boards, the minority which is voted down almost invariably refuses to participate further in the business of government.

The attitude of the defeated party is precisely that which causes the continual revolutions in the Government of other West Indian islands and the Central American States in the same latitude. This habit marks a rudimentary stage of political development, and before the people of Puerto Rico can be fully intrusted with self-government they must first learn the lesson of self-control and respect for the principles of constitutional government, which require acceptance of its peaceful decisions. This lesson will necessarily be slowly learned, because it is a matter not of intellectual apprehension, but of character and of acquired habits of thought and feeling. It would be of no use to present to the people of Puerto Rico now a written constitution or frame of laws, however perfect, and tell them to live under it. They would inevitably fail without a course of tuition under a strong and guiding hand. With that tuition for a time their natural capacity will, it is hoped, make them a self-governing people, so form of government should be provided for Puerto Rico which will assure the kind of administration to which we are accustomed, with just as much participation on the part of Puerto Ricans as is possible without enabling their inexperience to make it ineffective, and with opportunity for them to demonstrate their increasing capacity to govern themselves with less and less assistance.

PROVISION FOR FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

I think that some such provision should be made for future government as the following:

That we should first declare definitely, by statute, what general laws of the United States are to be extended to the Puerto Ricans, such as, for instance, the postal laws, the banking laws, the customs, navigation, and internal revenue laws with such modifications as may be deemed advisable; the laws against interfering, the anti-trust laws, &c.; and provide for Federal officers to execute these laws just as they are executed in the various States and Territories of the Union; that there should be a provision for a Federal judiciary in the island, with the same kind of jurisdiction which is exercised by the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and that jurisdiction to review their determinations should be vested in the Supreme Court of the United States, or in a designated Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

That there should be a form of local insular government provided which shall have complete control over the rights, property, and obligations of the people of the island, substantially covered by the government of our respective States, and subject to limitations prescribed by Congress of the same character as the Constitutional "limitations" generally imposed upon our State Legislatures."

That the framework of this government should be substantially as follows: A Governor, to be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, the chief officers of State customary under our system, such as Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor or Controller, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Education, to be appointed in like manner, and a legislative council, to be composed of the chief officers of State, and a minority selected from the people of the island by the President, that all acts of the Council should be subject to the veto power of the Governor, and to be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote, and no law should take effect until it has remained without disapproval for thirty days after presentation to Congress or to the President of the United States, if passed when Congress is not in session; that there should be a Supreme Court of the island, composed of Judges appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and having appellate jurisdiction only; trial courts in separate districts, having general original jurisdiction, with Judges and officers to be appointed by the Governor and a petty court in each municipality; that the several municipalities now existing in the island, with such consolidations and alterations of boundaries as the Council shall prescribe, shall be governed by Mayors and municipal councils, to be elected by the people of the municipalities, each municipality to be free from control in the exercise of the powers of local government, except as it shall be controlled by statute, and except as its officers shall be liable to removal by the Governor in case of failure to faithfully perform their duties, and with power in the Governor in case of such failure to order a new election and to fill vacancies in the meantime.

Such a system as this is not without precedent in our own experience, for the provision of a Governor and Council was frequently adopted in our early territorial legislation. It would give to the people of the island participation in the Government and would afford them an opportunity both to acquire and to demonstrate capacity for the conduct of government.

The question whether there might not now be provision made for a Legislature elected by the people of the island is not free from doubt, but in view of their present inexperience, I think it would be better to postpone such a provision until the people can have had an opportunity for exercise in municipal government and until the first formative period of adapting the laws and procedure of the island to the new conditions shall have passed under the direction of a council composed of Puerto Ricans selected for their known capacity and wisdom and Americans from the States competent and experienced in dealing with legislative and administrative problems. The constitution of such a Legislature should be contemplated as a step to be taken in the near future.

LIMITED SUFFRAGE SUGGESTED.

I think the basis of suffrage should be that all who can read and write, or who hold property up to a specified small amount, may vote, and no others. With a sufficient system of free primary education, the entire people should acquire the suffrage on this basis fully as soon as they are capable of using it understandingly.

For the successful working of such a scheme, or of any scheme of government for the island, it will be necessary that some cardinal rule shall be adopted and rigidly followed regarding appointment to office. Wherever a Puerto Rican can be found capable and willing to perform official duties, he should be selected, and the aim should be to include in the civil service of the island no greater number of Americans from the United States than are necessary for the introduction of the methods of administration in which Americans have been trained and Puerto Ricans have not.

Wherever it is necessary to employ Americans, except in the chief offices, a system of civil service examination should be provided, under which requests from the Governor of Puerto Rico for suitable persons to be appointed may be filled.

A necessary element to the success of this or any scheme of government in Puerto Rico is the complete establishment of a system of education which will afford the opportunity for every child of school age in the island to acquire elementary instruction. The cost of this should be defrayed from the insular Treasury, if its revenues are sufficient, and if not it should be regarded as a duty of the highest obligation resting upon the United States, and the expense should be borne by the United States.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

(2) The answer to the second question, "What shall be the treatment of the municipal law of the island, and how far shall the laws which now regulate the rights and conduct of the people be changed to conform to ideas which prevail among the people of the United States?" presents little real difficulty. The civil code established by Spain for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and in force at the time of the cession, is an excellent body of laws, adequate in the main, and adapted to the customs and conditions of the people. It should be continued in force, with such gradual modification as experience from time to time suggests to those who are actually engaged in enforcing it.

The trouble has been not that the law was defective or vicious, but that it has never been fairly and honestly administered. The course of such an administration will naturally lead to amendments and improvements, regarding which the people themselves who are to be affected by them should have a voice. The customs and conditions of the people who are to be governed must furnish the true basis for the law under which they are to live, and any attempt to substitute in these southern islands a system of laws based on the experience and characteristics of a New England community would be both oppressive and futile.

In order to secure a good administration of the laws, extensive changes in procedure will be necessary, and there should be material changes in the criminal law. The conditions of life are comparatively simple, and both the criminal laws and the methods of procedure may, in the first instance at least, be made simple also.

One of the ablest groups of men who ever addressed themselves to such a question in this or any other country undertook a similar task in adapting the laws of Louisiana, long living under Spanish law, to the new conditions which followed the cession of that territory to the United States. They followed with signal success the precise course above outlined.

A similar course was followed after the acquisition of Lower Canada by the English in 1763. The French province had been governed by the laws and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris, a mingled system of Roman and Frankish law. By the statute of 14, George III., the English law was introduced in criminal matters, and the private law in civil matters was left undisturbed. The result appears to have been entirely satisfactory both to the French population of Quebec and to the remainder of the Dominion which has been settled and governed under English law.

ECONOMIC TREATMENT OF ISLANDS.

(3) The question of the economic treatment of the island underlies all the others. If the people are prosperous and have an abundance of the necessities of life, they will with justice be easily governed, and will with patience be easily educated. If they are left in hunger and hopeless poverty, they will be discontented, intractable, and mutinous. The principal difficulty now in the island of Puerto Rico is that the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States has not resulted in an increase of prosperity, but in the reverse. The industry of the island is almost entirely agricultural. The people live upon the products of their own soil and upon the articles for which they exchange their surplus products abroad. Their production is in the main of coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The prosperity of the island depends upon their success in selling these products.

So long as the island was a part of the Spanish possessions there was substantially free trade with Spain and with Cuba. The total exports from Puerto Rico for the four years preceding 1897 averaged about $16,600,000, of which an average of less than one-sixth part ($2,630,000) was sold to the United States and an average of one-half ($8,425,000) was sold to Spain and Cuba. Immediately upon the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States, Spain erected a tariff barrier against the introduction of Puerto Rican products. The interests of Cuban agriculture led to the erection of a similar barrier in the tariff adopted for Cuba, so that Puerto Rico was debarred from the principal markets which she had previously enjoyed, and at the same time this country has maintained its tariff against Puerto Rican products just as it existed while the island was Spanish territory. The result is that there has been a wall built around the industry of Puerto Rico.

Even before the hurricane of Aug. 8, 1899, two crops of tobacco lay in the warehouses of Puerto Rico, which the owners were unable to sell at prices equal to the cost of production. Their sugar shared the prevailing depression in that commodity, arising from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. Their coffee was practically unknown in the United States and had no market here. It is plain that it is essential to the prosperity of the island that she should receive substantially the same treatment at our hands as she received from Spain when a Spanish colony, and that the markets of the United States should be opened to her as were the markets of Spain and Cuba before the transfer of allegiance. Congress has the legal right to regulate the customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico as it pleases; but the highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectation of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Puerto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States, and that we should treat the interests of this people as our own; and I wish most strongly to urge that the customs duties between Puerto Rico and the United States be removed.

OUR DUTY IN CUBA.

Our temporary occupation of the Island of Cuba involves a very simple plan of operation, with some difficulties in its application which are apt to be overlooked by those who are impatient for immediate results. The control which we are exercising in trust for the people of Cuba should not be, and of course will not be, continued any longer than is necessary to enable that people to establish a suitable Government to which the control shall be transferred, which shall really represent the people of Cuba and be able to maintain order and discharge its international obligations. When that Government is established it will be its duty and right to solve for Cuba the problems above discussed in regard to Puerto Rico. Our present duty is limited to giving every assistance in our power to the establishment of such a Government, and to maintaining order and promoting the welfare of the people of Cuba during the period necessarily required for that process.

The conduct of the Cuban people has been admirable. There have, of course, been some agitators who have loudly voiced their discontent over not being allowed to personally conduct the Government themselves, but the substantial body of educated Cubans have shown themselves to be patriotic, appreciative, and helpful, while the great body of uneducated Cubans have been patient and law-abiding. The fact, however, that probably two-thirds of the people of the island are unable to read and write; that the people in general have had no experience in any real self-government, but have been for centuries under the domination of arbitrary power; that the bloody conflicts which raged so long have necessarily left behind bitter factional feeling, make it necessary to proceed somewhat more slowly in the formation of a Government which is to command universal respect and allegiance than would be necessary in a country accustomed to the discussion of public questions, familiar with the problems presented, and trained to the acceptance of the decisions reached by the ballot.

The year allowed by the treaty for the Spanish population of the island to elect whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire on the 11th of April next. It will then, for the first time, be possible to determine who are the citizens of Cuba entitled to take a part in her government. By that time it is believed that, the results of the census having been computed and tabulated, we shall be ready to provide for municipal elections, which will place all the local governments of the island in the hands of representatives elected by the people, and that when these local governments, thus elected, are established they will be ready to proceed to the formation of a representative convention to frame a Constitution and provide for a general Government of the island, to which the United States will surrender the reins of government. When that Government is established the relations which exist between it and the United States will be matter for free and uncontrolled agreement between the two parties.

CUBA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The uncertainty which retards the industrial development of Cuba and prevents the influx of capital is not only as to the character of the future Government and the safety of investments, but an uncertainty as to the future market for the sugar product of the island, upon which the prosperity of the island chiefly rests. The competition of the bounty-fed beet-sugar product of Europe has already reduced the price which can be realized for cane sugar to a point so near the cost of production that the cane producer can not pay expenses by the old method of production. Only the new and improved methods of production, on a large scale and in the most economical method and requiring large capital, make a successful competition on his part possible. The sugar producer of Cuba now finds himself confronted by two additional dangers—one, the prospect that the sugar of Puerto Rico, like that of Hawaii and possibly that of the Philippines, may be admitted into the great market of the United States free of duty, while Cuban sugar is required to pay duty; and the other, the prospect of ratification by the Senate of the reciprocity treaties already negotiated, under which the sugar of the British West India Islands would be admitted to the United States at a 20 per cent. reduction of duties, while Cuban sugar would continue to pay the full duty.

A table showing the comparative returns to the producers of sugar in the principal countries from which the United States derives its supply, after allowing for the duties imposed under the conditions above stated, and assuming the basis of the New York price July 1, 1899, of 4½ cents per pound for standard, 96 test, centrifugal sugar, shows that the Cuban produeer would realize but 2.69 cents per pound for his product, against 2.71 cents for the German, 3.02 cents for the British West Indian, 4.14 cents for the Hawaiian, and 4.28 cents for the Puerto Rican product.

Under these conditions, as the United States is the great market for Cuban sugar, and the prosperity of Cuba depends upon that market, it is highly probable that, however competent and efficient may be the government of Cuba into whose hands we surrender the control of the island, the first measure of self-preservation which that government will be compelled to consider will be to undertake to secure from the United States some tariff arrangement under which Cuba can sell her sugar at a profit. The uncertainty whether that arrangement can be made now stands in the way of the revival of the sugar industry in Cuba.

It cannot be doubted that when the question of future relations between this country and Cuba comes to be considered by the representatives of the two countries the United States will deal generously in all respects with the people for whom she has made such great sacrifices.

It does not seem that, so long as we retain the power to protect and preclude her people from making trade agreements or treaties on their own account, we ought to treat her sugar producers less favorably than we do their competitors in the West India Islands which are subject to other powers, and I recommend that during the period of our occupation of the island the duties imposed upon the importation into the United States from Cuba of the products of that island be reduced to the same rates which will be imposed upon the goods imported from Jamaica in case the Senate shall ratify the pending reciprocity treaties.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The full report which will be presented by the Philippine Commission renders unnecessary any extended statement by me on the subject of government in those islands. Since the members of the commission left Manila on their return to this country, a civil government has been installed in the Island of Negros under the temporary Constitution framed by representatives of the people and modified by agreement between them and Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, United States Volunteers, commander of the United States forces at that point. The relative participation of the people of Negros and of the officers of the United States in the government is entirely satisfactory to both parties, as a temporary expedient, and the reports indicate that Negros is now enjoying a greater degree of order and contentment than at any time in her previous history.

The Sultan and principal chiefs of the islands have recognized the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain in the Sulu Archipelago by an agreement negotiated and executed on the part of the United States by Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, United States Volunteers, on the 10th of August, 1899, subject to the approval of the President. This agreement has been approved subject to the action of Congress in the exercise of the power expressed in the clause of the treaty, which provides that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress;" and with the understanding, which the military Governor of the Philippines has been directed to communicate to the Sultan, that the approval of the agreement was not to be deemed to give the authority or consent of the United States to the existence of slavery.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

I wish to call especial attention to the importance of direct cable communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands. Our present telegraphic communication is by way of England, France, Egypt, India, and China. The cable tolls of the War Department messages alone to and from the Philippines for the last five months have averaged $27,114.12 monthly, a rate of over $325,000 a year. The communication would have been much more extensive and frequent had it not been limited by the great cost to the most important messages. While it is not to be anticipated that army communication to such an extent will be necessary for a very long period, it is plain that the necessities of government will continue to require an amount of communication sufficient to furnish a large item of revenue to a direct cable line, while the growing business relations between this country, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and the East require this facility and will greatly profit by it.

Trade tends to follow the line of least resistance in communication, and the construction of such a line is a necessity if we are to realize our just anticipations of an increased market in the East for American products. The cable of communication for the people of the Hawaiian Islands will be of great value to them. It would be better not to rely upon lines running through the territory of other powers and subject to their control for communication between the United States and the civil and military authorities in the islands over which we have assumed the duty of protection and government.

A very thorough investigation recently made by Great Britain preparatory to the laying of a trans-Pacific cable between British Columbia and Australasia has demonstrated beyond question the practicability of the line of the cable proposed by Great Britain, and for which bids are now being received, but of a cable between California and the Philippines via Hawaii, Wake Island, and Guam. The length of such a cable would be 7,493 miles, as against 7,986 miles for the proposed British cable, and the cost is estimated by the United States Signal Office as not exceeding $8,500,000 at the present market rates for material.

If the intermediate landing between Hawaii and Guam be made at Midway Island instead of Wake Island, the route would be some 125 miles longer, but it would give a better station and would avoid the greatest ocean depth encountered on the other route.

The history of Atlantic cables and the opportunity and capacity of the American people to secure a large share of the vast trade of the East justify confidence that such a cable would be a remunerative investment for the capital employed, as well as a great and substantial benefit to our country and to our new territory.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

Of operations under the plans for seacoast defense adopted by the "Endicott Board," he says: "The recent progress has been rapid and gratifying. The present condition of the engineering work is such as to permit of effective defense against naval attack at most of the principal ports of the country when the guns are provided and properly manned. * * * At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1899, provision had been made for emplacing 297 heavy guns, 303 rapid-fire guns, and 344 mortars, being about 60 per cent., 37 per cent., and 34 per cent., respectively, of the aggregate number of heavy guns, rapid-fire guns, and mortars projected for the defense of the seacoast.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Owing to the unusual number of orders for jewelry and silverware, Tiffany & Co. advise their patrons desiring special products for the holidays, that to avoid disappointment, it is absolutely necessary to place their orders without delay.

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* * * The number of heavy guns completed up to Nov. 30, 1899, was 83 eight-inch, 142 ten-inch, 83 twelve-inch, and 269 mortars. Under the provisions of the fortifications act approved March 3, 1899, additional contracts have been placed for five sets of ten-inch gun forgings, fifteen sets of twelve-inch gun forgings, and thirty-eight sets of twelve-inch mortar forgings. Three hundred and fifty-eight twelve-inch mortars in all have been completed or are under manufacture. Six hundred and five seacoast gun carriages of all classes had been delivered by the Ordnance Bureau up to June 30, 1899, of which 216 were delivered during the fiscal year ending at that time. Three hundred and eighty such carriages remain under manufacture. The entire amount expended in the plans of seacoast defense down to the 30th of June, 1899, was $46,979,285.93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan 171 heavy guns, 452 rapid-fire guns, and 679 mortars. The total cost of completing the work is estimated at $63,274,766.

ARMY CANTEENS.

The Secretary dwells at length on the proposition to wipe out the army "post exchanges," popularly known as canteens, the legislation in answer to popular clamor regarding them, and the steps taken by officers to so control them that no evil shall result from the sale of beer and light wines, which is alone permitted under the regulations. As to the continuance of the sale of even these beverages inquiry was instituted among army officers. "The overwhelming testimony of the army is to the effect that the present regulation has promoted the temperance, discipline, morals, and health of the enlisted men, and that in the interest of morality and effective service it should be retained. No change has accordingly been made in the regulation."

Commenting on these reports the Secretary says: 'In considering the testimony of these officers it should be borne in mind that enlisted men are not always on duty; that during considerable portions of their time they always are, and necessarily must be, permitted to go outside of the posts of the camps and posts just as other citizens do, and that when they are thus at liberty it is impossible to subject them to restraints which are not also imposed upon the other members of the community. In States where the sale of intoxicants is permitted by law, soldiers will drink outside the camp or post, just as other people drink, and it cannot be prevented except by confining them to the limits of the camp or post. This would not only be unjust and injurious, but would reduce enlistment to imprisonment, and immediately put an end to enlistments. The practical question to be considered is not whether soldiers should drink or not drink, but whether they should be permitted to drink beer in the camp, surrounded by the restraining influences of discipline and good association, or whether they should be driven to drink bad whisky in the vile resorts which abound around the limits of every military post and camp, and especially around those in which prohibition is maintained. I have no doubt that the present regulation furnishes the wise answer to this question."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The sum necessary to provide for work under the continuing contracts upon which the Corps of Engineers has entered will during the ensuing year amount to $15,436,626.68. The prosecution of the improvements under the Mississippi River and the Missouri River Commissions in the most economical and efficient manner will require a further sum of $4,946,000. The estimates for the general work of river and harbor improvement submitted by the engineers amount to a further sum of $21,906,821.78, which would make an aggregate estimate of $42,289,448.16, or some $18,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the last year.

The improvements for which these estimates are made, so far as they have not already been authorized by Congress, have all been examined by the engineers, pursuant to the directions of Congress, and have been approved by them as meritorious. I have not felt willing, however, to ask for this large increase of appropriations for this purpose at a time when we are incurring such great and extraordinary expenditures for military purposes, and I have reduced the estimates to be submitted to Congress for general river and harbor purposes from $21,906,821.78 to $14,993,741.31, excluding those projects which can be permitted to wait with the least disadvantage.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary Root recommends legislation permitting the retirement of Major Gen. Shafter with his full rank; the erection of a statue to Gen. Grant in Washington; the building of a memorial bridge from Washington to the National Cemetery on Arlington Heights; buying battlefield parks, which shall include sites of the battles of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House, and provision for extra pay to War Department clerks for extra work.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Before the 1st of July, 1901, when, under existing law, the present volunteer force must be disbanded and the present regular force restored to its peace basis of 26,610, we shall be compelled to face the practical necessity of providing for some increase in the regular army. It is manifest that however speedily the insurrection in the Philippines may be quelled, we shall be required to maintain for a long time in those islands a considerable force to furnish the protection which the inhabitants are entitled to receive from us, and to maintain order among the savage and semi-civilized trades which still exist in nearly every island. There is no occasion to doubt that the expense of this portion of the military establishment can readily and properly be defrayed from the insular revenues.

It is not conceivable that a practical people should expend the great sums we are devoting to our seacoast fortifications, and the delicate and complicated machinery of modern ordnance with which we are equipping them, and not provide an adequate force of men to care for, preserve, and become familiar with the use of the guns and machinery. An increase in our artillery force will be absolutely necessary for this purpose. The present heavy artillery force is about one-fifth of the requisite number.

I beg to suggest that the manifold services which have been rendered by officers of the army of the United States during the past year in almost every branch of civil government, and the effective zeal and devotion which they have established in succoring the distressed, teaching the ignorant, establishing and maintaining civil law, fighting against pestilence, introducing sanitary reforms, and promoting and aiding peaceful industry should be regarded as proof, if any were needed, that American soldiers do not cease to be American citizens, and that no danger is to be apprehended from a reasonable enlargement of the army which affords such evidence of its character and spirit.

It is greatly to be desired that at the same time, while the lessons drawn from the experience of recent war are fresh in our minds, some improvements should be made in the organization of the army.

REFORMS ARE NEEDED.

For many years various criticisms upon our present organization have been made and discussed, and a number of measures for improvement have been recommended by my predecessors or embodied in bills introduced in Congress. Some marked improvements have been made, notably the three-battalion form of regimental organization, which, after being urged by several successive Secretaries of War and advocated by all the high military authorities in the country for a generation, was finally authorized by the act of April 26, 1898.

As to most of the proposed changes, however, there has not been a sufficient public interest in the subject or a sufficiently strong conviction of the importance of good organization to overcome the diversity of opinions and personal interests desirous of being left undisturbed.

The method of proposing and considering, one by one, specific remedies for specific defects does not seem to be an adequate treatment of the subject. It seems to me that the best course would be to settle upon the true principle which should govern the use to be made of the army and then inquire in what respect our present arrangement fails to conform to that principle, and make it conform.

Two propositions seem to me fundamental in the consideration of the subject:

First—That the real object of having an army is to provide for war.

Second—That the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought.

The first of these statements seems like a truism, and it will probably be received everywhere as a conscious denial. Yet the precise contrary is really the theory upon which the entire treatment of our army proceeded for the thirty-three years between the civil war and the war with Spain. Present utility was really the controlling consideration, and the possibility of war seemed at all times so vague and unreal that it had no formative power in shaping legislation regarding the army. The result was an elaborate system admirably adapted to securing pecuniary accountability and economy of expenditure in time of peace; a large number of small and separate commands, well officered and well disciplined, very efficient for police duty against Indians, and as separate commands unsurpassed anywhere in fighting qualities, and a class of officers most of whom were of a high order of individual excellence, who rendered valuable service in the construction of public works, as instructors in colleges, and in a great variety of professional duties at separate posts and with their commands, but who, with the exception of the general officers, were arranged in rank without any reference whatever to their respective abilities to command or to render effective service. The result did not include the effective organization and training of the army as a whole for the purposes of war. This was not because the army did not wish such organization and training, but because it was not permitted to organize and train for that object. The army has many able, educated, and competent officers, who have thought much upon the subject and deeply regretted this condition, but who have been unable to secure a change.

I believe that without any revolutionary interference with the general scheme of organization or with individual rights, and without excessive expense, a great improvement can be made in the way of conforming the organization and training of the army to its true purpose. It is not reorganization which is needed, but the grant of opportunities for development along lines which are well understood and appreciated by the army itself.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NECESSARY.

The preparation of an army for war involves at least these four things:

First—Systematic study by responsible officers of plans for action under all contingencies of possible conflict, and with this study of the larger problems of military science and the most complete information of the state of the art, study of the constant improvements in implements and methods of warfare, and of the adaptability of improvements and inventions for the purpose of carrying out the plans devised, and study of the arrangement of territorial and tactical organizations; and the establishment of depots, camps, fortifications, and lines of communication with reference to these plans, so that all expenditures for each separate step of development may contribute toward the practical realization of a comprehensive and consistent scheme. This requirement is not to be met by the separate study and reflection of single officers not charged with the duty or able to give effect to their conclusions. The responsibility of declared duty, the comparison of different views, the contribution of different minds, the correction and evolution of discussion, the long continued, laborious, and systematic application of a considerable number of minds of a high order, and with a recognized status giving authority to their conclusions, are needed to produce the desired result.

To illustrate: The War Department has recently received numerous applications from different parts of the country for the acquisition of tracts of land and the establishment of permanent camping places for the encampment and training of soldiers in large bodies, which the people of the country evidently realize ought to be provided for. There are different ways in which these applications may be treated. They may be rejected or favored with reference to the advantages which they will afford to the people of the towns in the neighborhood of the proposed camps through the business which would result from the maintenance of troops there, or they may be rejected or favored according to the healthfulness of the locations and conveniences which they will afford, and the ease of access from the points whence troops would naturally be drawn. Neither of these methods is at all satisfactory. If such camps are to be established, their locations should be selected with reference to carefully devised and comprehensive plans, one feature of which consists in determining the points at which troops can most usefully be mobilized for immediate use in case of war, so that by sending troops to them in time of peace we would be doing the very same thing which we have to do in time of urgent necessity, and so that every railroad that is built, every side track that is laid, and every building that is erected will leave so much less to do when war threatens. Such plans cannot be improvised; they cannot be produced by any other process than that above indicated.

THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENT.

Second—The preparation of material of war, keeping pace with the progress of military science and adapted to the conditions to be anticipated when war shall arise.

Gratifying progress has been made recently in this respect, but with the restoration of peace we may apprehend that there will be to some extent a return to the same indifference which left us without smokeless powder or small-bore magazine rifles in the Spring of 1898. Under such conditions it is necessary that questions as to the character and form of material should be settled by authority beyond reasonable question, and that the things which ought to be done should be indicated clearly and positively. In no other way is it possible that such things shall be done. At present the opinions of the artillery or infantry using a weapon, of the ordnance officers making it, of the department commander, and of the Major General commanding the army, may all differ on such questions, and there is no way of settling them except after an appropriation, by the decision of the Secretary of War, who cannot possibly study the subject thoroughly, or before the appropriation, by a committee of Congress with whom the differing opinions naturally tend to destroy each other and to prevent any action whatever. Some body of competent men whose business it is to be familiar with the whole field of invention, to consider it, to discuss it, and to reach conclusions upon it, alone can furnish those authoritative determinations which are necessary to effective demands for adequate material.

TO SECURE SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

Third—An adequate process of selection according to merit and effectiveness among the officers of the army, so that the men of superior ability and power may be known and placed in positions involving responsibility and authority.

Without some such process in time of peace the selection has to be made after war has commenced, at the expense always of treasure and of life, and sometimes of temporary failure and humiliation. Such a process of selection will necessarily at the same time afford an incentive to exertion and a reward for professional attainments and effective service, while stimulating the development of the capable officer and bringing to the front the men best able to bear responsibility and perform the difficult duties to be confronted in actual hostilities.

Fourth—The exercise and training of the officers and men of the army in the movements of large bodies of troops by brigade, division, and corps under conditions approaching as nearly as possible those to be anticipated in executing the plans devised for their action in war.

Officers who have never seen a corps, division, or brigade organized and on the march cannot be expected to perform perfectly the duties required of them when war comes. The collection of large bodies of men presents not the same difficulties presented by a small body, multiplied or increased in degree, but entirely new difficulties which only experience can qualify men to meet. The sanitation, the care, the discipline, and many of the duties are new to the man who has dealt only with a company or a regiment. The highest efficiency under these conditions can be attained only by giving experience approximating as nearly as possible to that which will be encountered when the war machinery is required to do its proper work.

I think the following steps may be taken to advantage:

AN ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

1. That an army war college should be established, which shall be composed of the heads of the staff departments, properly so called, and a number of the ablest and most competent officers of high rank in the army, (including, of course, the Major General commanding,) these officers to be detailed for service in the college for limited periods, so that while the college shall be continuous in records, character, and performance, it shall continually and gradually change in its personal elements. It should be the duty of this body of officers to direct the instruction and intellectual exercise of the army, to acquire the information, devise the plans, and study the subjects above indicated, and to advise the Commander in Chief upon all questions of plans, armament, transportation, mobilization, and military preparation and movement.

This college should have combined with it, reinforced and enlarged in its scope and effectiveness, the present division of military information of the Adjutant General's office, where its records and its conclusions should be preserved. It should not supersede, but should incorporate, continue, and bring under the same general management the present service schools, supplementing where it is necessary their courses, which now, so far as instruction is concerned, largely cover the ground. Its instruction would, at the outset and perhaps permanently, be given through these schools, but it should give unity, influence, authority, and effectiveness in military affairs to the work and the thought developed in them, aside from mere instruction, and a weight and utility to their records of the efficiency and merit of their pupils not hitherto accorded to them in proportion to the high character of the work they have done.

2. That every officer of the army below the rank of a field officer, and not already a graduate of one of the service schools, should be detailed for some fixed period during his service to receive instruction at this college in the science of war, including the duties of the staff, and in all matters pertaining to the application of military science to National defense; that provision should be made for the continuance of such instruction by correspondence after the expiration of the period of each officer's detail, and that all officers should be invited and entitled to present, by written papers and reports, as a part of the regular course and for credit upon their efficiency records, the results of their investigations, explorations, reflections, and professional and scientific work, and upon such special subjects as may be prescribed by the college.

STAFF, LINE, AND PROMOTIONS.

3. That all staff appointments should hereafter be made from the line of the army for a fixed period of, say, four or five years, the holder to return to the line at the end of the period, and not to be eligible to reappointment until after at least one year's service in the line, and that after the expiration of a reasonable period the selection of staff appointments should be made on the basis of proficiency and fitness, as shown in the War College, or heretofore in the service schools, including as elements for consideration both the work done during the period of detail and the post-graduate work. Excepting, however, that such appointments should also be permitted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, shown by recommendations of commanding officers before promotion is made during the progress of a war, and excepting that for the technical and scientific branches of engineering, ordnance, and signal service examinations should be continued; that all promotions in the staff itself be upon the basis prescribed for original appointment, combined with efficiency of service in the staff.

4. That the present system of promotion by seniority should be modified as to all officers now or hereafter below field rank, by making a specific proportion of the promotions to each grade for seniority, and a specific proportion on the basis either of efficiency records in the war college or heretofore in the service schools, including both elements of work done during actual attendance and subsequent thereto, or for gallantry in the field during war, or both, accompanied in each case by evidence of faithful performance of the ordinary duties of the line.

Fifth—That all selections of candidates for staff appointments and for staff promotions and for line promotions, other than those made for seniority, should be made by boards of officers appointed for that purpose, upon an examination and estimate of the efficiency records exhibiting the grounds for appointment or promotion above stated. Nothing can be more important than that the officers of the army shall feel that their life in rank depends upon what they do; that ability, intellectual activity, faithful performance of duty, and gallant conduct are more certain claims to preferment than social or political influence. A system of promotions which is divorced from the efficiency record is not merely unjust, but it destroys ambition and checks the effort of the army. The way to prevent the separation is by a systematic provision to enable every officer to show what there is in him, and to preserve a full record of what he does, by providing a competent and disinterested body to pass judgment on the record, and by a law making the judgment thus reached on this basis the imperative and sole ground of selection for promotion.

MOBILIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.

These provisions will go far toward accomplishing results which are provided for in the organization of every considerable army in the world, and which under our organization are not the business of anybody in particular, and for the most part cannot be accomplished by one whomsoever; and if Congress will then make the appropriations necessary for periodical mobilization and manoeuvres in the large requisite for preparation of war above stated can be substantially attained. The only element in these recommendations which does not result necessarily from a statement of the requirements is the limitation on the period of staff duty and the periodical return to the line. I think this will be beneficial to the staff, and will do away with the feeling quite prevalent in the line that the staff is a privileged class, divorced from its old associates, and a tendency toward unfriendly criticism which seems to me to be prejudicial to good discipline and effective service.

Another function which is now performed to a very slight degree, and which is of very great importance, should be performed by the proposed war college acting in co-operation with the existing naval war college, that is, the union of the army and the navy in the collection and utilization of information, studying and formulating plans for defense and attack, and the testing and selection of material of war. Communication, conference, and interchange of instructors between the two institutions could not fail to be of great value to both services, and to make easier and more certain that perfect co-operation which is so essential both in forming and executing the plans which involve the operations of both forces.

AN ARTILLERY HEAD NEEDED.

There are two special changes which, I am clear, the same principles require. One is that the artillery branch of the service should have a head. The present guns, carriages, projectiles, explosives, and all the complicated and delicate machinery which belong with them, are made and delivered over to the artillery branch, and there is no one to represent or speak for the men who are to work with the tools thus furnished. There are seven Colonels of artillery, and it is not the business of any one of them more than another to speak for his branch of the service. The valuable results of experience in the use of the ordnance machinery are not utilized because it is not the business of any one in particular to insist upon it. Little complaints against the ordnance or engineers, which could easily be set right if it were somebody's business to attend to it, remain as causes of irritation. The use of modern ordnance is a highly specialized and scientific business, and there ought to be an expert charged with the duty and the responsibility of seeing that the officers and men of the corps understand their business and are properly trained in it. This officer should be a member of the war college, and might well be on the staff of the Major General commanding. He should not be the head of an additional bureau.

The other change referred to is the increase of the number of Inspectors General, so that the entire work of the army may be adequately inspected. Among these should be a sufficient number of Inspectors General for the sanitary, artillery, ordnance, and engineering inspection, selected for their special qualifications in those several branches and specifically assigned to those duties. Thorough inspection is essential to thorough work, but no Inspector can be expected to know everything, and inspection of these matters which require special training made by a man who has not received the training is necessarily perfunctory and of little value.

OUR STATE SOLDIERY.

The second proposition which I stated as underlying the consideration of this subject—that the regular establishment is not the whole machine with which a war will ever be fought—has been too signally illustrated both in the civil war and in the war with Spain and the Philippine war to require further demonstration. Our method is, and always will be, immediately upon the outbreak of a war, to create an army of which the regular army on its peace footing forms but a part, and usually but a small part, and the great body of which is composed of volunteers.

That the relations between the regulars and volunteers in this new force shall be such that it constitutes a homogeneous body, using the same arms, familiar with the same drill, answering to the same ideas of discipline, inspired by the same spirit, and capable of equal and even performance, and that the preparation of the regular army in time of peace for the event of war shall to the greatest possible extent inure to the benefit of the whole army, both regular and volunteer, and make it easy to put that body in a state of preparation, is an end toward which the best military thought of the country may well be addressed.

It should be a special subject of consideration by the war college, and upon it that body should invite the conference and co-operation of the military authorities of the several States. As one step toward attaining the end, courses of instruction in the college should be open to officers of the National Guard of the States, and the efficiency records

the regiment, produce this result to a degree not previously attained.

Following these lines and working through the methods which I have described, a permanent plan ought to be wrought out with the concurrence of the military authorities of the several States, and enacted by Congress, for the creation of a war army composed of both regulars and volunteers whenever such an army in required. The part to be taken by the regular army in the new organization and the part to be taken by the volunteers should be prescribed, and the parts should be so assigned that the new organization shall have the fullest possible benefit of the preparation of the regular army.

The form and the machinery for the organization of the new army and the part to be taken in the raising of the army by the military authorities and organizations of the several States should be indicated, so that whenever war threatens, and long before it is declared, the multitude of men who are to do the work of organization may know, without waiting for an act of Congress, what will be required of them when the hour strikes, and may be engaged in the quiet and deliberate preparation so necessary in advance of action to prevent confusion and mistake.

The value and importance of securing during the time of peace information as to the capacity and fitness of civilians instructed in military affairs, and available for volunteer commissions cannot be overestimated. It was well illustrated by the great advantage which we had in appointing the officers of the present volunteer force by reason of having in the War Department the efficiency records of their service during the war with Spain. Without some such information all names are alike. When war has come, or is imminent, there is no time for examination or investigation. There are too many officers to be appointed in too short a time. Efficiency records can be established not only in war but in peace also. Courage may fairly be assumed among Americans, and intellectual and moral qualities can be ascertained and recorded in the way I have indicated.

WEST POINT SHOULD BE ENLARGED.

The foregoing considerations naturally bring to mind the Military Academy at West Point. I believe that the great service which it has rendered the country was never more conspicuous than it has been during the past two years. The faithful and efficient services of its graduates since the declaration of war with Spain have more than repaid the cost of the institution since its foundation. They have been too few in number and most heavily burdened.

The capacity of the academy is not sufficient for the present needs of the army on a peace footing. It will be far more deficient for the army with the absolutely necessary increase. Preparation for the greater army which we should be ready to create in case of failure of war should be made. Our experience during the past two years has shown that we had not too many trained officers, but too few, both in the staff and in the line, and both ought to be increased. I urgently recommend that the capacity of the academy be enlarged and the number of its students increased.

There are other respects in which the existing system can be improved in the direction of simplicity and effectiveness, but I regard them as less vital than the matters which I have mentioned. I hope to make specific recommendations regarding them before the time comes for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

These suggestions for the improvement of our army organization should not be taken as involving a condemnation or disparagement of the system generally. Such a conclusion could be reached only by a narrow and prejudiced view looking for the defects and refusing to see the merits.

No organization could have produced the results exhibited by the army during the past two years which was not in the main sound and efficient. With its handful of regular officers and its small body of trained troops, merged with nearly double their number of raw recruits and combined with large forces of new, untrained volunteers, it has in surprisingly short periods of time produced a great body of men, uniformly well disciplined, of good conduct and morale, patient in endurance of hardships, steady, indomitable, and heroic in action, and who against the debilitating influences of tropical climates, against physical obstacles which seemed insurmountable, and against enemies of superior numbers and approved courage, and armed with weapons of modern warfare, have won a long series of victories, unbroken by a single defeat.

The officers of the volunteer force are entitled to their full share of the credit of this achievement. Without the splendid virility and courage of the enlisted men it could not have been accomplished; but it is fair to all to say that the chief formative power—the dominating influence which made the achievement possible—was the organization, the training, the discipline, and the example of the officers and men of the regular army. The officers of that army have maintained the honor, advanced the interests, and exalted the reputation of our country in the discipline and command of our troops on the battlefield, and in successful civil and military administration under most difficult circumstances, where failure would have been a National humiliation.

Department Finances.

Under the act of March 9, 1898, making an appropriation of $50,000,000 as a National defense fund there was allotted to the War Department $18,969,627.68, and this, with the exception of a balance of $3,046,223.57, had been expended at the close of the last fiscal year. Of other finances of the department the Secretary says:

"The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900, were made on a basis of a military force which has been greatly exceeded by the exercise of the authority conferred under the act of March 2, 1899, and the raising, equipping, and transporting to the Philippines of additional troops and supplies. It will therefore be necessary to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of about $51,000,000, bringing the total amount of the appropriation for the current year up to about the amount of the estimates which have been submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

"This will not be altogether a new appropriation in any but a technical sense, as more than two-thirds of the sum can be made available by the reappropriation of sums which have once been appropriated for purposes of the war with Spain, and which the speedy termination of that war has enabled the department to save and report as unpledged. On the 30th of November, 1898, the department transmitted a statement showing the unpledged balances from the extraordinary war appropriations available, if reappropriated, to meet the War Department deficiency estimates for the expenses of the army for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

"By the act of Jan. 5, 1899, Congress reappropriated and made available for such expenditure $40,000,000 of the total sum so reported.

"The department is now prepared to report the further sum of $35,000,000 from the same appropriations, which has not been used and can be reappropriated by Congress to help meet the above-mentioned War Department deficiencies for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, leaving about $16,000,000 of really new appropriation to be made for the same purpose."

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The total expenditures of the War Department for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $260,567,868.98; the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900, are $124,504,371.71, and the appropriations asked for for the year ending June 30, 1901, are $185,903,551.03. A comparison of some of the principal items under the three heads that show wide fluctuations are as follows:

	Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899.	Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1900.	Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901.
Civil establishment	$1,986,089.13	1,967,706.00	2,168,066.00
Pay, &c., of the army	74,013,355.58	29,106,846.97	47,198,076.80
Subsistence of the army	25,359,312.56	9,752,623.09	11,112,242.75
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	13,258,406.16	7,200,000.00	9,264,000.00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	3,496,575.45	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00
Barracks and quarters	5,423,262.37	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Army transportation	57,392,132.57	17,500,000.00	38,578,547.00
Cavalry and artillery horses	443,849.87	750,000.00	750,000.00
Clothing, &c.	29,697,050.81	5,952,246.00	8,702,877.00
Medical and hospital department	1,946,804.43	1,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	7,953,057.61	1,200,100.00	2,125,000.00
Manufacture of arms	2,050,088.22	800,000.00	1,100,000.00
Military Academy	353,768.18	410,085.97	458,449.99
Emergency fund	3,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	
Total for military establishment	225,797,202.32	86,840,290.03	128,170,583.54
Gun and mortar batteries	3,825,642.09	1,000,000.00	5,130,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	794,542.67	50,000.00	100,000.00
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	276,908.30	300,000.00	200,000.00
Armament of fortifications	5,265,476.14	3,214,502.00	5,916,038.00
Buildings and grounds in Washington	311,665.11	159,259.50	132,426.00
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	51,390.71	165,688.50	243,843.40
Military posts	436,172.16	676,804.00	2,207,417.50
National military parks	168,883.36	280,922.50	595,060.00
River and harbor improvements	16,082,547.04	24,100,038.94	35,576,367.99
Prevention of deposits, New York Harbor	70,228.19	110,500.00	69,200.00

MR. HITCHCOCK'S REPORT.

An Account of the Work of the Interior Department for Congress—Few Recommendations Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, has been made public. It consists principally of summaries of the reports of the various bureaus of the department, most of which have been already published. Secretary Hitchcock says: "Gratifying progress has been made by the department in all its branches in the dispatch of public business, and the fact that the work may be regarded as practically up to date is evidence of the ability with which the bureaus and offices have been administered."

After giving the report of the Commissioner of Pensions the Secretary says:

"I earnestly recommend that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in pension matters be so amended as to provide that no compensation whatever shall be paid to them directly or indirectly for any service in connection with any claim or proceeding under the pension laws, except such as may, within certain limits fixed by Congress, be allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions and paid from the pension money, as now provided with respect to 'claims for pension.'"

After calling attention to the depleted condition of the fisheries in Alaska, the result of the depredations of employes of canneries, the report says: "The natives are dependent upon their catch of fish for a livelihood, and anything which results in the diminution or depletion of the product of the fisheries seriously affects them. This department, however, has not been able to suggest any adequate remedy in the premises, for the reason that there appears to be no way to punish trespassers upon the fishery reserve in question except by ejectment from the reservation or by civil suit for damages consequent upon the trespass. If these depredations, however, upon this reservation are to be stopped, it can only be accomplished, in my judgment, by providing a penalty for violating the provisions of the Presidential proclamation. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that a law be enacted under which trespassers on this fishery reserve can be properly punished in the courts for violations of the provisions of the proclamation setting the reservation aside."

THE JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Work of the Justices of the Supreme Court for 1900.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the First Judicial Department, which embraces New York County, yesterday forwarded the assignments of the Justices of the Supreme Court for 1900 to the County Clerk. Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahrbach stated that they were as follows:

Justices Leventritt, Smyth, Lawrence, Bischoff, Freedman, Andrews, and Fitzgerald will sit in the different special terms for the disposal of ex parte and litigated motions and the trial of equity cases. During the vacation Justices Beekman, Beach, Dugro, Giegerich, O'Gorman, Gildersleeve, McAdam, McLean, Scott, and Truax will each take a term in Special Parts I. and II., where the motions are disposed of.

The trial terms will be presided over by Justices McAdam, Beach, McLean, Beekman, Giegerich, Gildersleeve, O'Gorman, Dugro, Truax, and Scott.

The Appellate Term, which hears appeals from the City and Municipal Courts, will next year consist of six Justices instead of three as heretofore. Justices Beekman, Giegerich, and O'Gorman will sit in January, and Justices Truax, Scott, and Dugro in February, the two sets of Judges alternating each month during the year. The reason for this change is that the work of the Appellate Term, owing to the immense number of appeals, has proved too arduous for three Justices.

Justice McAdam will sit in Trial Term Part II., where preferred causes are disposed of, as he did this year.

No Justice has been assigned to the Criminal Term of the court, and no Justices have been assigned from any other judicial department to preside over vacant courts. They will be named as soon as the arrangements for their attendance can be ascertained.

PLAGUE SHIP NOT ENTERED.

Collector Refuses Request of the Taylor's Agents—The Report of the Health Officer.

Busk & Jevons, agents of the steamship J. W. Taylor, which arrived with cases of bubonic plague on board, from Santos, Brazil, and is with her cargo under the strictest quarantine, made application yesterday to enter the vessel in the Marine Division of the Custom House. Collector Bidwell conferred with Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, and Harrison W. Gourley, Controller, and decided not to grant the request of the agents.

Col. Phelps said that the agents wanted to enter the Taylor to clear and coal. "The master and chief officer," he added, "cannot make the application, as one is sick and the other detained for sanitary reasons. Under the law agents cannot apply for entry and clearance. The Board of Health will permit coaling if the coal craft keep 15 feet away from the Taylor, so as to prevent its rats getting on them.

"The cargo of coffee is on lighters. If the entry through agents is allowed the Custom House authorities would be compelled to permit the entry of the coffee at this port, so that within forty-eight hours the goods would be declared 'under general order,' and if the permit could not be prevented and the coffee delivered the Collector would have to find a place to store the goods, and we, under the order of the Board of Health, cannot allow the coffee to come within the city limits."

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the port gave a decision in relation to the detained steamer last night. He says: "I have heretofore refused to give any decision concerning the steamer until all the coffee was discharged and the final disinfection completed. An inspection of the vessel shows that the disinfection was thorough and complete. Owing, however, to the fact that bubonic plague may be transmitted by rats or other vermin, which might possibly escape the germicides used by fleeing to other parts not undergoing disinfection at the same time, I deem it proper to keep the Taylor under my supervision at Quarantine, where she will be loaded from lighters before sailing from the port.

"Hereafter all vessels arriving from Santos, whether there is infectious disease among the crew or not, will be subjected to the same precautions."

Sickness on Steamer from Santos.

It was rumored here yesterday that the British steamer Lassell, from Santos Nov. 10 for New York, had put into Mauritius owing to sickness aboard. Busk & Jevons, the agents of the steamer, have heard nothing of the report and do not think it true, as Capt. Lewis would have informed them immediately. The Lassell could not have stopped at Mauritius on her present voyage, but would probably put in at St. Lucia if medical assistance was wanted.

SHERIFF OF KINGS INDICTED.

Accused of Seizing Property in the Federal Authorities' Hands.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday presented indictments against Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Kings County and three of his assistants, alleging that they illegally seized property which was in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Collector of Internal Revenue Moore and his deputies some time ago raided an alleged illicit still in Atlantic Avenue, East New York. The property was placed in charge of United States Marshal Haubert. Sheriff Creamer's deputies, it is alleged, went to the place a few days later and, under a replevin, forcibly took the property. The matter was brought to the attention of the United States Grand Jury.

Sheriff Creamer appeared before United States Judge Edward B. Thomas yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. He was released on his own recognizance. The Sheriff said that he was confident that the matter would be satisfactorily straightened out.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TALK

Discuss Legislative Matters, but Decide Nothing, They Say.

CITIES CHAIRMANSHIP PUZZLE

Mr. Fallows Says He Is "Out of It," and No Decision Is Reached—Another Conference Soon.

After a long conference with Republican State leaders, Senator Thomas C. Platt announced last night that no definite result had been reached, and that in all probability it would be another week before any legislative programme would be adopted. "Nothing has been settled," said the Senator. "Things are still in the air. I hope that the atmosphere will have cleared before I return next week."

Senator Platt said on Thursday night that he intended to go to Washington yesterday, but he was unable to leave the city because of the number of things which demanded his attention. He said last night that he would leave this morning, and would remain in Washington until the latter part of next week.

The conference was held in Senator Platt's rooms, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In addition to the leader there were present State Chairman B. B. Odell, Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The talk was almost wholly confined to the Chairmanships of the various Assembly committees, and, while Mr. Platt was giving his lieutenants his ideas and listening to their suggestions, the main corridor of the hotel was filled with members of the Legislature and Republican politicians, all anxious to learn the party plans for the coming session of the Legislature.

While the conference was in progress Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows of the Twenty-first District walked into the hotel and went up to Mr. Platt's rooms. His name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee. He remained for some time, and when he came downstairs he said to the reporters: "I am out of it." Friends of Mr. Fallows said he had been urged to accept the place, but had declined to take it as he did not care to father all the political measures which are being demanded by some of the organization leaders.

Chairman Odell was asked what conclusions had been arrived at and answered: "We have not settled anything. We shall have another talk next week, and then I may be able to tell you something."

"Mr. Fallows says he will not be Chairman of the Cities Committee," said a reporter.

"Nothing has been settled," was the reply. "I understand that Mr. Fallows does not want the place, but no one can tell what will happen. Mr. Fallows has a preference, but what it is I am not at liberty to say."

"Is there any truth in the report that no Republican member from a New York City district will have an important Chairmanship?" was asked.

"New York generally gets something," was the reply. "There are some good guessers around here."

"Did you discuss the proposed State Constabulary bill?"

"There has been no talk about that since the last visit of Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor will be here again next week and we shall then have another talk. I understand that the Governor is engaged in sounding public sentiment on this matter. Mr. Platt is going over to Washington to-morrow and until he comes back there will be no further conference."

Speaker Nixon left the hotel immediately after the conference. He remained in the city last night, and was visited by several New York Assemblymen, who are seeking desirable committee appointments. He reiterated the statement of Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell that the conference had been unproductive of results, but confirmed the general expectation that Assemblyman J. P. Allds of Chenango County would be the majority leader on the floor of the Assembly. It is not Mr. Nixon's present intention to come to New York next week to participate in the conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt. He will visit the latter at Albany before the Governor comes down for the purpose of learning his wishes.

Well-informed politicians expressed the opinion last evening that the leaders were all at sea regarding the man to be selected to head the Cities Committee. The name of Merton E. Lewis of Rochester has been brought forward as the probable selection in the event of the final refusal of Mr. Fallows to accept. Last night it was said that Mr. Lewis might receive some other assignment and the Cities Committee Chairmanship go to Assemblyman Costello of Oswego.

Almost every student of State politics who was around headquarters during the afternoon and evening devoted his time to fixing up a "slate." Some of these guesses were referred to Senator Platt's lieutenants, and one and all received the same comment: "You can make up a list as well as I can to-night and come just as near the mark." The list which received the most consideration was as follows:

Cities—Mr. Costello of Oswego.
Judiciary—Mr. Kelsey of Livingston.
Excise—Mr. Witter of Tioga.
Banks—Mr. McEwan of Albany.
Insurance—Mr. Tripp of Dutchess.
Railroads—Mr. Bedell of Orange.
Revision—Mr. Coughtry of Albany.
General Laws—Mr. Fish of Hamilton.

The report that Mr. Platt had decided that no New York City member should have an important Chairmanship was the most persistent of the day, although no verification of it could be obtained. It was said that the reason for this decision was that as the bulk of the Republican State vote was cast up the State, Senator Platt thought that the patronage should go to the places where the Republican majorities are rolled up. Some color was given to this report by the statement made by Assemblyman De Graw of Brooklyn, who had a talk with Speaker Nixon early in the day. Mr. De Graw was Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment last Winter, but said yesterday that he did not expect to be reappointed to the place. He added that he was not a candidate. It was said that some member would be chosen for this post who is close to Gov. Roosevelt. Some very important bills are being prepared on the subject of taxation, which will be referred to this committee.

Mr. Odell will be at headquarters to-day, and he may have another talk with Speaker Nixon before the latter leaves the city, but if this takes place it will not partake of the character of a formal conference.

A luncheon will be given this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to the nine Republican Assemblymen recently elected in Brooklyn, the members of the County Executive Committee, State Senators Marshall and Davis, and Register-elect James R. Howe. The dinner ostensibly is to be given in honor of the successful candidates, but it is understood that after the repast there will be a discussion of measures affecting Brooklyn to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. One of the bills which it is said will be discussed is Assemblyman Brennan's, to enlarge the powers of the Borough Presidents.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF TALKS.

Denies Reports About His Candidacy for Vice President.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and talked freely regarding the reports which have been in circulation in which he has been named as a candidate for second place on the Republican National ticket next year.

"In the first place," he said, "I want to deny strongly the statement which I saw a few minutes ago in an afternoon newspaper that I had opened headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria and was an active candidate for the nomination for Vice President. The report also said that I had taken breakfast this morning with Senator Hanna, and intimated that I had sought his support. I have not seen Mr. Hanna to-day. I have seen him several times since he has been in New York, but have never mentioned the Vice Presidency to him.

"During the illness of Vice President Hobart and up to the time of his death, I refused to discuss the question of the Vice Presidency with anybody who broached it to me. Since his death I have discussed the matter in all its phases with several persons who introduced the subject, but never have I asked any man, either in this State or outside of it, to give me his support. I regard the time as one when the wishes of President McKinley will be considered in the matter. You will do me a great favor to deny that I am conducting any campaign for the nomination. That has always been true and always will be.

"I took up a temporary residence at the Waldorf-Astoria two weeks ago in order to give Mrs. Woodruff an opportunity to be in the Borough of Manhattan until we go to Albany on Jan. 1."

INDIANA MAN FOR ELIHU ROOT.

"Western Republicans want Elihu Root of New York as the running mate of William McKinley next year," said Charles S. Hernly, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"The nomination will be equivalent to an election," he continued. "Prosperity has killed all opposition. The people in the West, save the Democratic politicians, are contented and don't propose to change existing conditions. It is quite customary for a President, at the beginning of his second term, to reconstruct his Cabinet. Therefore it is not strange that Secretary Root's name should be considered in connection with another position."

CONCEDES HOWE'S ELECTION.

John Morrissey Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register of Kings County, who has been contesting the election of his Republican opponent, James R. Howe, yesterday conceded the latter's election by abandoning the legal proceedings he had instituted.

James D. Bell and Joseph A. Burr, the referees appointed by the Supreme Court to recount the alleged defective ballots cast for Register, completed the count yesterday. They found 213 ballots which had been rejected as defective which should have been counted for either Gray or Howe. If all of these ballots were counted for Gray, Howe would still have a plurality of 101. When the result of the recount was announced Mr. Gray's counsel admitted that it would be useless to prolong the contest and consented to the termination of the proceedings. The referees reported to that effect to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Howe will now get his certificate of election. The $20,000 which Robert Furey wagered against Joseph J. McGarry's $14,000 that Gray would be elected will also now be paid to McGarry, it was said yesterday.

WANTS THE CONVENTION HERE.

The Municipal Assembly put itself on record yesterday as favoring this city as the place for the National Conventions next year by adopting a resolution inviting the National Executive Committees of both parties to have the gatherings held here. Alderman McCall (Tam.) presented the resolution, which was rushed through and then sent to the Council, which also adopted it.

Mr. McCall's resolution held out as inducements to the politicians the fact that this city has statuary, parks, and plenty of hotels, and that a hall of ample size can be procured without great expense. Several of the members of the board took a jocular view of the resolution, and finally, Alderman James (Rep., Queens,) moved to amend by making Flushing the place for the conventions. Mr. James was about to expatiate upon the attractions of Flushing when President Woods frowned him down and declared him out of order.

"Then make it Montauk Point," Mr. James exclaimed from his seat.

"I am in favor of the resolution," said Mr. Burleigh (Rep., Kings.) Thirty-one years ago a Democratic convention was held in this city. We all remember the success its ticket had. All of us should work twenty-four hours a day to bring the conventions here and see that the Democratic ticket has as much success as that one had."

Mr. McCall, undaunted by Mr. Burleigh's allusion to the campaign in which Gen. Grant defeated Gov. Seymour for the Presidency, returned to the attack and sounded a plaintive personal note in his plea for the passage of the resolution. "Delegates to National Conventions are getting tired of traveling all over the country and being bled," he declared. "They are tired of paying 50 cents for a shave and 25 cents for a shoe shine. I speak from experience, because at the last Chicago Convention the barber who shaved me charged me 50 cents as soon as he learned I was from New York."

"What did they charge for beer?" Alderman Bridges inquired.

"Oh, this isn't a joke," responded Mr. McCall. "I never was more in earnest in my life."

The resolution was then adopted.

Accused Voters in Court.

Before Justice Werner, in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, convened by the Governor to try election cases, Frank Hart, alias William O'Brien, pleaded guilty yesterday to illegal registration. He will be sentenced next Monday. George T. Sullivan, charged with illegal voting in the Nineteenth Assembly District, was placed on trial and the case was not concluded.

Tammany Society Election.

The Tammany Society will hold a meeting on Monday night for the initiation of candidates for membership. Among those to be admitted is Cord Meyer. Senator George W. Plunkitt will be elected a Sachem, to succeed the late "Smiling John" Kelly.

MARYLAND POLITICIANS ASTIR.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Col. John Walter Smith of Snow Hill will be inaugurated Governor on the second Monday in January, 1900, and the Democrats will then resume control in Maryland after four years of Republican rule following thirty years of Democratic sway. The Democratic Legislature will meet on Jan. 2. In joint convention it will elect Murray Vandiver of Havre de Grace, State Treasurer. Mr. Vandiver is Arthur Pue Gorman's chief confidential adviser, and also Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

He will succeed as State Treasurer Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Col. Smith will occupy his seat in Congress as the representative from the Sixth District until he is inaugurated Governor. He may not issue a call for a special election to choose his successor in Congress because the taxpayers and some of the political managers on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake, which comprises his district, object to the expense of the election, which would be about $30,000.

Should the wishes of those opposing the special election be respected, it will be necessary for the Republican and Democratic Conventions on the Eastern Shore each to select two candidates for Congress—one for the short term, to begin with the date of Col. Smith's resignation, though he will have no duties to perform until next December, and one for the long term, beginning March 4, 1901. The short term will carry with it a salary from the time of Col. Smith's resignation until March 4, 1901. The prospect of the selection of two Congressmen at one election has already aroused the interest of Eastern Shore politicians of both parties.

It is plainly evident that former State Senator Gorman and Gov. Smith will work together in harmony and that Mr. Gorman will have as much to say in directing the policy of the incoming administration and the distribution of the patronage as he did when he was Senator. He will also control through the assistance of Col. Smith, Mr. Vandiver, and other party leaders the delegates to the National Convention next year. That delegation will not be for Bryan if any other candidate with a show of strength opposes him. Col. Smith and all the leading Democrats in Maryland are sound-money men. In the rank and file, however, are thousands of Bryan men. Gorman and his lieutenants are very cautious on the money issue. They had it as well as other National issues entirely eliminated from the platform of the State Convention that nominated Smith. This was done to avoid committing the Maryland Democracy to Bryan's policy or to any indorsement of him as a candidate. Should the opportunity offer Mr. Gorman will loom up as a candidate himself. Several of his close friends say that he is surely going to play an important part in the big National fight next year.

The politicians are already disgusted over the ultra reform policy of Thomas G. Hayes, the new Mayor. The salaries of municipal officials in Baltimore are already lower than in any other large city in the country, but with the assistance of friends in the councils, Mayor Hayes is still cutting them down. He has not yet stated whether he will adopt the numerous sarcastic suggestions given him to take a slice off his own salary. He offers no encouragement to the hundreds of old former Democratic officeholders who are trying to get in under the shelter of the City Hall again. He has declared that he will appoint Republicans as well as Democrats, and already the wail of disappointment can be heard. The Democratic leaders who are close to the new Mayor are also turning a deaf ear to the old timers, and intimating that there is to be a new deal.

THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—All the interest in the Speakership is centered in the contest among the Democrats. Not all the members of the minority side have arrived, and as for the majority it begins to look as if it would be short many votes of the caucus to-morrow night.

The Republican slate, which was completed the day the Wisconsin delegation decided to vote for Henderson, by the nomination of Mr. Casson of Wisconsin for Sergeant at Arms, will go through without difficulty, it is expected. McDowell of Pennsylvania will be re-elected Clerk. Glenn of New York will be Doorkeeper without any doubt.

When it comes to the Democratic contest, which can only indicate who should be the Democratic leader on the floor, the matter is more complicated and uncertain of determination. Representative Richardson is believed to be in the lead, but it is by no means made plain that he can command a majority of the votes.

Representative Sulzer, who has headquarters at the Chamberlin, was the host at dinner to-night of Representatives Bailey and Bankhead, both candidates, and the meeting was given great importance by some of those who heard of it. Representatives Cummings, McLelland, Fitzgerald, and others gathered to report their success in getting votes for Sulzer.

If the Sulzer canvass is correct, the Tennessee candidate will find it no easy matter to pick up the votes necessary to elect him. Mr. Richardson is confident he will get the New York members at the earliest moment they can leave Sulzer.

The quotation to-night of forty votes as Sulzer's string gives him the appearance of a real candidate. The make-up of the list gives some solidity to the Sulzer "boom."

The Tammany candidate hopes to receive the votes of the Democratic members from Massachusetts, eighteen in New York, two in New Jersey, five in Pennsylvania, and here and there one in the South, with perhaps three from Illinois. Should Bailey and Bankhead exert any influence over their friends, the South may give some votes to the New York man.

The Democrats will caucus to-morrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Republicans at 8 o'clock in the evening.

GOEBEL'S CHANCE IN KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—The postponement of the official canvass of Kentucky's Gubernatorial vote until Monday has for the time being, at least, cooled the surcharged political atmosphere in a very perceptible manner. It is not likely now there will be any developments until the meeting of the Election Commissioners.

Although the candidates for Governor are in town, they are keeping quiet, and their friends are emulating their example. There is no talking, save in the direction of surmise, regarding the possible action of the Commissioners on Monday. There is a deeply settled belief among both Democrats and Republicans that the Commissioners will not turn the matter over to the Legislature, but will surely issue a certificate to either Goebel or Taylor.

If it is given to the former, it is possible that the matter may end there, as many of the conservative Republicans are of the opinion that, in view of the strong Democratic majority in the Legislature, it will be practically useless for the Republicans to look for anything in that quarter. If the certificate goes to Taylor, it is a certainty that the matter will be taken to the Legislature, where Goebel may finally win.

The Republicans, however, are by no means a unit in favor of abandoning the fight at the door of the Legislature. Some of them are vehement in their assertions that they will not abandon the fight until there is no possible chance of Taylor being Governor of the State. Gov. Bradley has evidently made up his mind that somebody will receive a certificate of election, for he was busily engaged all day in packing up his private property in the State House, preparatory to a return to private life.

"They are making my last days my hardest days," he said, "but I guess there will be no trouble. There are too many sensible men on both sides to prevent anything of that kind. I really do not see how anything can be done to keep Mr. Taylor from the chair. He will go in all right."

It is not likely that the Election Commissioners will finish their work before Tuesday afternoon. Among the suggestions made regarding their probable line of action is that sitting as an Election Board, the Commissioners will issue certificates of election to all the minor Republican officials, and then, resolving themselves into a contesting board, declare the Democratic claims of election to these offices to be valid and oust all the Republicans to whom certificates have been issued. It has already been held that a contesting board is powerless to decide a contest concerning a Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and the fate of these two officials will be turned over to the Legislature, the Commissioners saying in effect to the Legislature: "We believe they are unlawful incumbents, but we have not the power to remove them."

A decision was rendered by Judge Painter of the Court of Appeals to-day, which cost the Taylor faction about 130 votes, a matter too small to affect the final result. Judge Painter dissolved the temporary injunction secured by Taylor's attorney restraining the Election Board of Harrison County from certifying the vote of that county, as made up by the local board, one precinct having been thrown out because of irregularities. The dissolution of the injunction is a Democratic success.

SENATOR HANNA IS TO RETIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Concerning the reports which have been in circulation for several weeks past to the effect that Senator Hanna would not succeed himself as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, it can be stated on the authority of Mr. Hanna's most intimate friends that he has no desire to manage another campaign, and that unless very strong pressure is brought to bear upon him he will, in all probability, decline to do so.

Notwithstanding the published statements that many leading Republicans throughout the country are opposed to Mr. Hanna's reappointment as Chairman of the National Committee, it is known that he is almost daily receiving from influential party leaders, representing practically all sections of the country, letters to the effect that he has their fullest confidence and support, and urging that he is the strongest man available for the place.

Mr. Hanna's closest friends, and, indeed, the members of his own family, believe, however, that the condition of his health is such that he should not under any circumstances assume the responsibility of managing another Presidential campaign.

It has been suggested that should Mr. Hanna decide not to accept a reappointment as Chairman that he be made a member of the Executive Committee, having personal charge of the campaign finances.

This would, it is pointed out, relieve Mr. Hanna of the arduous duties devolving upon him as Chairman, and at the same time give the National Committee the benefit of his experience and marked success in raising campaign funds.

Confirmed by Committeeman Payne.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—"Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will not accept another term, although he will serve out his present term," said Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, to-day.

Mr. Payne said that Mr. Hanna told him that he would serve out his term, but would not accept another. Mr. Payne said that Mr. Hanna's health is such as to forbid his taking up the active duties of a National campaign.

POLITICIANS MAY BE INDICTED.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—For open corruption of the electorate and general violation of the franchise laws it is likely that a score of prominent Republican and Democratic politicians here may be indicted by the Grand Jury when it sits next week.

District Attorney Dyer is hard at work sifting evidence that has been presented to him, and if sufficient is adduced to show that a crime has been committed against the election law, indictments will follow, which will probably result in sending to jail several well-known politicians.

Among other things it is alleged that between 6,000 and 8,000 votes were openly purchased, and it is said that at no time in the history of the city was money given and received so publicly. In one case a prominent city official is charged with having scrutinized the ballot of a voter in the booth after he had voted, the latter holding it up to the light so that the official could see for himself that he had kept to his part of the agreement.

Selection of Election Officers.

Abraham Gruber, executive member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-first Assembly District, said last night that at the next meeting of the County Committee he would offer a resolution to place in the hands of either the executive member or members of each district delegation to the County Committee the appointment of election officers, instead of permitting the Executive Committee to name them. As the election officers also serve at the primary elections, Mr. Gruber does not think that the members of the Executive Committee, who might be unfriendly to a district leader, should have the power to select officers to conduct primaries in the districts.

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REPORTED SUGAR COMBINE

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TO GET INDEPENDENT PLANTS

Alleged Option Secured on Arbuckle, Doscher, and Other Refineries, Including Glucose Refining Co.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The News says to-day: "A two-hundred-million-dollar trust is in contemplation. There is every prospect that the American Sugar Refining Company, the Glucose Refining Company, and all of the so-called independent sugar refineries will be consolidated.

"H. O. Havemeyer of the sugar combine, it is understood, has secured an option on the Arbuckle Sugar Company, the Doscher concern, and the outside plants in Boston and New Orleans. This evening he will, it is said, receive a definite proposition from the Glucose people when his representatives, who left Chicago last night, arrive in New York.

"It has been ascertained that representatives of the Havemeyer Company have been in this city in conference with President C. H. Matthiessen of the Glucose Company for several days. The result of these conferences, it is said, was an option on the Glucose interests.

"The important feature of the plan is that the American Sugar Company will increase its capitalization from $75,000,000 to $200,000,000. It is understood that $30,000,000 of this will be given the Glucose people for their plant and $20,000,000 to the outside refineries, and that the entire common stock of the Sugar Trust will be put on an 8 per cent. basis. The rate of disbursement on the preferred shares will not be changed, while the holders of the ordinary stock will be allowed to subscribe for the new certificates at par.

The capital of the Glucose Refinery Company is $40,000,000—$14,000,000 preferred and $26,000,000 common—so that the certificates will be taken in, presumably, at an average of $75 per share.

When questioned in reference to the prospective sale of his company, C. H. Matthiessen to-day refused to discuss the matter, saying: "Any information that may be of value to the public will be given out at the proper time."

No confirmation could be obtained last night of the assertion that the American Sugar Refining Company is about to increase its capital stock to $200,000,000 in order to absorb other companies, and it was discredited in business circles.

Henry O. Havemeyer was not at his residence, and it was said that he was out of town, and would be away until Monday. John E. Parsons, Mr. Havemeyer's attorney and a Director of the company, refused either to confirm or deny the dispatch. "I never talk about the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company," said he, "nor, in fact, about the business of any of my clients."

Arthur Donner, Treasurer of the company, is spending the Thanksgiving holidays with his family in Massachusetts. Charles R. Heike, Secretary, said that he knew nothing of the alleged deal, and that he would not talk about it if he did.

John E. Searles, former Secretary and Treasurer of the company, said: "This is the first I have heard of any such proposed combination. I have not been connected with the American Sugar Refining Company for a year, and know absolutely nothing about such a deal."

Edward F. Wemple, New York agent of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, declined to discuss the matter.

A broker who for many years has been in intimate business relations with James N. Jarvie, managing partner of the Arbuckle concern, said last night:

"These assertions are in the highest degree improbable to those who know anything about the situation, and the canard, for it can safely be characterized as such, doubtless has

The Wanamaker Store

This is the Children's Day

KELLAR, the magician, cuts off his head (apparently), and the trick makes a fine sensation. Here is Kellar in make-believe—you can make folks' eyes bulge, too. The chicks peck at the funny little grains and the farmer's boy pumps away for dear life—just a toy—a wind-up toy.

No wonder the dear little girl cries—a big old bull-frog has taken the place of her ice cream. But sunshine after shower—the fairies, it must be, remove the frog and bring back the cream. No, not fairies this time—it is simply another mechanical toy—a clock spring does it.

And so it goes—and everything is going, from the athlete who balances on chair backs to the trains with real steam-driven locomotives. The talking machines are talking or doing some other stored-up wonderfulness; there is music and life and fun all over.

It's the Basement Toy Store that holds all these things and has room enough besides to entertain several thousand little friends to-day.

Santa Claus is hearing and seeing things to his advantage at Wanamaker's.

Men's Clothing---An Incident

A hundred and forty-three Suits, of fancy cheviot and very neat cassimeres, are left from a number of popular lines of business suits. All have sack coats. The full prices were $18, $20 and $22.50—but it takes more minutes of your time to be fitted from broken lots (though all regular sizes are in the group), and so we mark them down. It amounts to getting

$18 to $22.50 Suits at $15

Nobody knows where Winter is hiding, but it isn't lost, and the getting ready goes on. We never sold so many **overcoats** in November—but that's because we never had so many men depending on us for supplies.

Black or Oxford-mixed Frieze Overcoats at $8.50.
Sumptuous Overcoats of Sedan Montagnac at $55.
And the right sorts between. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bath Robes

Finest we have came from France—just a few that will be snapped up in a jiffy, for gifts. Made of beautiful silk crepon, in solid colors. In every way sumptuous. $35.

We imported some that are made of a fine brocaded stuff (silk and wool); really elegant. $18.50 and $25.

Then there are fine ones made of imported blankets, $18, and of silk-and-wool and wool terry, $12 to $18.

We have Bath Robes made in our shirt factory, too—using fancy blankets, $3.75 to $9.

Stocks are tip-top of readiness to-day. Men's Store, Ninth Street.

Silks for Giving People are judged by their giving—a wrong gift is close to an insult, yet may be only the result of carelessness. Out-of-place gifts cannot be very welcome. While gifts should not be "swaps"—given to induce giving in return; still they may be too expensive, in that they involve confusing obligation.

Silks are safe to give—but only good ones (there are good of many kinds). Interested?

Four yards of pretty silk in a neat box—a waist pattern—$2 to $15.
Black silks, in boxes, from waist lengths at $2.25 to dress lengths at $28.

Quite forty choices are yours, in the collection ready to-day. Rotunda.

Women's Stockings Fast-black cotton Stocking medium or heavy-weight, and Richelieu-ribbed lisle thread Stockings—a jumble of good fortune that came to the hosiery store and you. 25c a pair instead of 38c.

Black cotton Stockings with unbleached soles or "split feet," and plain black lisle thread stockings—38c a pair. 3 pairs for $1.

Main floor.

Calendars Wanamaker calendars are famous. Lithographed to our order by the best workers to be found, they meet the requirements of nice people as perhaps no other series ever did. Water-color reproductions, after Humphreys, Brundage, Grivaz and Moran, are a pleasing feature. Here's the list.—

These at 10c each. By mail, 12c.
No. 32. Outing—6-piece fan; female heads: 6x11 in.
No. 33. Merry Childhood—6-piece fan; children's heads; 6x11 in.

15c each. By mail, 17c.
No. 21. Rose Queen—4 slats, drop; roses, by C. Klein; 6½x16 in.
No. 22. Pansy Time—4 slats, drop; pansies, by C. Klein; 6½x16 in.
No. 27. True Hearts—4 slats in the shape of a heart, drop; designs of landscapes and flowers; 5½x26 in.
No. 30. The Children's Week—7-piece fan, children's heads; 8½x15 in.
No. 31. The Seasons—7-piece fan, handsome landscapes; 8¼x15 in.

18c each. By mail, 20c.
No. 25. Love's Offering—4 slats, drop; designs of flowers and children; 7x20 in.
No. 26. Happy Hearts—4 slats in the shape of a heart, drop; children's figures, in Watteau style; 5½x26 in.

20c each. By mail, 25c.
No. 9. Heartsease—4 leaves, turn over; pansies, by C. Klein; 8½x11½ in.
No. 10. Floral Reverie—4 leaves, 8½x11½.
No. 13. Pastoral—4 leaves, turn over; landscapes, from water-color designs; 7½x13 in.

25c each. By mail, 30c.
No. 8. Summer Roses—4 leaves, turn over; roses, by C. Klein; 8½x11 in.
No. 11. Children of the Year—4 leaves, turn over; children's heads, by Frances Brundage; tied with silk loops; 8½x11½ in.
No. 12. Floral Beauties—4 leaves, turn over; designs of Watteau figures; 7½x13 in.
No. 14. Sweet Violets—4 leaves, turn over; violets, by C. Klein; 7½x13 in.
No. 15. Flowers of the Year—4 leaves, turn over; flowers, by C. Klein; 7½x13 in.

30c each. By mail, 36c.
No. 4. Sunshine—4 leaves, turn over; designs by Mabel L. Humphrey; 10x14 in.
No. 5. Life's Recreation—4 leaves, turn over; designs by Mabel L. Humphrey; golf, tennis, skating, dancing; 10x14 in.

Shoes A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard. Why? Largely because people risk their health as they wouldn't if the weather really seemed to demand carefulness.

It's that way now, and while we do not foist goods on our friends still we recommend the purchase and wear of stout sole shoes—whereas the tendency is to buy thin soles.

Men's Box-calf Shoes
Men's Wax-calf Shoes
Men's Waterproofed Tan Grain-leather Shoes
Men's Enameled Grain-leather Shoes.

These are the safe winter sorts. And all at the one price of $3.90.

Judged as shoe experts weigh values, these are quite worth five dollars.

Women's Safe Shoes—

Box-calf—button and lace, and Kidskin shoes with stout soles—$4.

Shoe Store, Main floor.

These Bargains in the Fifth-floor Annex—

Men's black and tan Russet Calfskin Shoes, double soles and many of the shoes leather lined—$2.30 instead of $3.50.
Men's black Over-gaiters at 35c—half price.
Boys' Shoes, 8½ to 13, at 80c. Called "little men's shoes," because of their good style.
Girls' Shoes, 8½ to 2, at 75c instead of $1.25 and $1.50.
Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.35. Calfskin, lace, and kidskin, button.

Fifth floor.

Children's Stockings Close-ribbed Black Cotton Stockings, thickest at knees, heels and toes; full-fashioned, which means knit to fit—

Sizes 5 and 5½ at 15c
Sizes 6 and 6½ at 20c
Sizes 7 to 8½ at 25c

—which prices should interest mothers, but can't until you fit stocking and price together. Main floor.

French Flannel Waists It isn't easy to get enough of them. This merely to say that a new supply has come—as pretty in fabric and making as the prettiest you have seen. $2.75 and $3.75.

Velveteen Waists seem to keep growing in favor, though the flannel ones are still selling fastest. Velveteen, solid colors, $3.75, $4.50, $5 and $6.50. Second floor.

Men's Collars and Scarfs Eighteen hundred English shape Scarfs or Squares—the popular shape this winter—are here to sell at 50c. Maker brought them out "to sell at a dollar and give the merchant big profit." It's hardly the square thing to do—and we won't. 50c—and that's as great an extreme the other way. White and lots of good colors.

Collars, Troy made and Troy laundered—all the shapes of stand-up and lay-down—linen both sides and careful collar-making clear through—2 for 25c.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Women's Suits and Skirts Our costume chief said, not so long ago, that in five years we'd be sending styles to Europe. They were going in three years—London chose the very styles of jackets that we had approved for this winter; Berlin accepts American ideas, and one of the talked-of Paris dressmakers was out in a simple American dress during last summer—and remarked that there was much charm in the style Americaine. "Smart," poor as the word is, displaces more and more the Paris "chic," and, all in all, we have reason not to be proud, but to be vigilant—for we are setting world styles now.

Is Paris relegated? Not a bit of it. Isn't there room for the French school and other schools in art? So in dress.

We show Paris and American styles lavishly—there are many who say we do the business best. At least we are careful, and women's tailoring has certainly gotten on a high plane by our help.

It is pleasant to be able to step right into a costume that meets one's fancy—that is thoroughly correct.

But woe to straggling lots! The dress that stays here four or five weeks is ordered out—no matter what the loss. To-day—

$10 for homespun, cheviot and covert cloth suits left from lots at $15, $18 and $20.
$12 for quite stylish suits from lots at $21 to $26. Some of the suits full silk lined.
Rainy-day Skirts—
$5 for $6.75 kind
$7.50 for $9 and $10 kinds
$9 for $10 and $12 kinds

—and these good-sense skirts are more in demand than ever. All of double-face materials.

Second floor.

Wraps for Girls It has been the cry for years that children's garments cost too much, as compared with women's wear. It was a well-founded complaint, too. How we worked to change it all. And succeeded. Look!—

Reefers for girls of 4 to 14—of boucle—brown or green mingled coloring—buttons high at neck, has storm collar and a monk's hood of pretty plaid silk. Cuffs and straps finished with red cording. $5.
Reefers of navy-blue pebble cheviot—double-breasted, showing six big pearl buttons; buttons high at neck; has storm collar; French back. Lined with red satin serge. $6.75.
Gretchens for girls of 6 to 12; boucle cloth—Yale blue mixed with black, and ox-blood and black—deep round cape trimmed with braid and fur. $11.

May these hint of a store-ful? They are just fair samples.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs for Christmas Handkerchiefs are maybe safest of Christmas gifts—for fancy ones are all-appealing and plain ones are useful, yes, elegant in the finest qualities.

Eight to think about this morning:

FOR WOMEN—Initialed—
$6, $3, $1.50 and $1 a dozen.
Linen, every thread of them—
FOR MEN—Initialed—
$12, $6, $3 and $1.50 a dozen.

We'll pack any of them in a neat box. Broadway.

Gifts of Gold Just look through the Jewelry Store for a few minutes and see its wealth of Christmas hints. Maybe this list will be a helpful suggester—all the articles being 14 k. gold—

Scarf Pins, $1.75 to $10; with pearls, $3.75 to $65; with diamonds, $4 to $85.
Brooches start at $2.50.
Cuff Links, with diamonds, $9.50 to $40.
Belt Buckles, $16 and more.
Hat Pins, $1.75 to $11.50.
Cigar Cutters, $3.75 to $19. Broadway.

Candy We were driven into the candy-making business, because there was no other way of being sure of its purity. And how it has been appreciated! We have had single day's selling amount to ten tons and over—one day we delivered eighteen tons.

These sorts to-day at 20c—

Assorted Chocolates Chocolate Eclairs
Chocolate Nougat Chocolate Caramels
Chocolate Marshmallows

Basement and Special Counters.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RIORDAN'S WRECK STORY

Admits He Knew Buffalo Express Was Just Ahead.

HIDDEN BY CURVE AND HILL

Expected Express to Stop at Station, Not West of It—Lackawanna Engineer Heartbroken.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the wreck on Wednesday night at Paterson, N. J., on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, is proceeding somewhat slowly, as it involves considerable work. The inquest over the body of Mrs. May B. Roe is to be held next Tuesday, in all probability, at the County Court House at Paterson. Coroner Yates will hold it. With his jury of six he viewed yesterday the body of Mrs. Roe. The inquiry set on foot by officials of the road will go a step further to-day, as John Francis Riordan, the engineer of Train No. 96, which crashed into Express No. 6, will report at the company's Hoboken offices and may then be examined.

Division Superintendent Dupuy said yesterday that it was not likely he would accomplish much in the investigation till next week. He has on hand at present the complaints of several passengers who lost garments or other property in the wreck and who must be reimbursed. "This feature of the case is not important, however," said he. "Compared with the other financial loss, the destruction of cars, and so on, it is a rather small matter."

Riordan was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday at his home, 314 North Fourth Street, Harrison, N. J. He was able to be down stairs, but has not yet ventured out, and will not till he goes to Hoboken to report. The engineer has sustained a great nervous shock, one that seems to have overwhelmed him. He is a short man, not heavily built, with hair and mustache turning gray. He looked, as he sat feebly back in his rocking chair, like one whose spirit had been broken, and he spoke of the disaster in a tone and with a manner that showed how closely it had followed and haunted him.

"I don't want to make any statement," he began, tremulously. "The railroad company is making an investigation, and until it gets through I've got nothing to say." He did have something to say, however, for he answered questions in a mechanical fashion, showing apparently that his faculties were too much benumbed to let him realize that he was omitting to be reticent. He was asked whether he had ever had an accident before.

"No," said he; "never the least one. I've been railroading since 1864, and I've had a very successful career."

"Is it true that you picked up the flagman of No. 6 twice before you reached Paterson?"

"Not that I know of. We may have picked him up on the train, but he never came near the engine. But we made an extra stop near Lincoln Park because No. 6 kept us back, so that I did not know she was just ahead. I expected her to stop at the Paterson station, but I didn't expect her to stop several hundred yards west of it. If she had been in the station I never would have struck her. The hill and the curve hid her from me, so that I just had time to see her before the collision."

"You had your train under control, so that you could have brought it to a stop in the Paterson station?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I could have stopped it there. We have to run so as to get to our stations on time, you know, but I wasn't running up to my schedule time. I was going about twenty miles an hour. When I saw No. 6 ahead I did all I could. I reversed my lever and put on my brakes. I stuck to my post, and was all covered by coal, dirt, water, and oil."

Riordan said that he had not been seriously hurt. He had been jammed up against the lever of his engine by the collision, and his left side was injured, but he is mending. In response to a question he said that he had had considerable experience of the block signal system, now being put in on the Boonton Branch, and that had it been installed, the collision could not have happened.

The reason Riordan's train was so late was that it had been delayed by the lateness of No. 6 ahead of it, which was fifty minutes behind time. No. 6 was delayed by two causes, an uncommonly heavy Thanksgiving freight and the hot box at Lincoln Park.

CORNELL STUDENTS INJURED.

Three Young Men in Rear Car of Buffalo Express.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 1.—It develops now that at least three students from Cornell University were seriously injured in the wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Paterson Wednesday. One was Walter J. Wellbrock of New York, the second was W. C. Affeld, Chicago, and the third Arthur Delano of Montclair. The latter is a son of Frank Delano, who is in business in New York.

Delano was sitting in the rear car of the Buffalo express, and when the crash came, he was caught under a seat and pinioned there. He is internally injured and his right side and right leg and foot are badly bruised.

Delano is in the freshman class of the university, fitting himself to become an electrical engineer, and he took the train at Ithaca to spend Thanksgiving with his parents here, in Cedar Street. He is nineteen years of age. He will be confined to his bed for some time.

Father of Wreck Victim Dies.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Martin Kane died in this city this afternoon from injuries received by being run over by a delivery wagon on Wednesday afternoon. He was the father of Lizzie Kane, who is in the hospital at Paterson, N. J., with both feet crushed. She was injured in the Lackawanna wreck, which occurred about an hour after her father was injured in this city.

TROLLEY LINES AND TRADE.

Elizabeth Merchants Indignant at Action Favorable to Newark.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 1.—Senator John Kean completed his trolley line from East Grand and Broad Streets to the city line yesterday and ran his cars on the route. The first car carried Senator Kean and several of the officials.

The Riker-Nine Road from Plainfield to Elizabeth, which company refused to accept the franchise to enter the city from the city line in Jersey Avenue because of a five-cent fare demanded by the Council from Cranford to Elizabeth, will run their cars through the Union to Newark and thus carry the suburban customers to that city for their shopping. Elizabeth merchants are indignant and say they will make the question a political issue at the next Spring election when Councilmen are elected.

FARMER'S SERVANT MURDERED.

The Woman's Body Found—Negro Charged with the Crime.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Wilhelmina Eisley, thirty years of age, a servant employed in the family of William White, a wealthy farmer of Yardville, a suburb of this city, was murdered last night by Edgar Williams, it is alleged, a colored man employed on the farm. He is missing.

Mr. White and his family left home yesterday morning to spend the day with relatives. Last night when Mr. White returned it was evident the stock had not been attended to. He failed to find any trace of the woman, but ascertained that Williams had been intoxicated in the afternoon. This morning the body of the woman was found in the barn with the skull crushed in. Beside the body lay a post driver, with which it is supposed the wound was inflicted.

No trace of Williams has been found. A posse started in pursuit this morning. Very little is known about Williams, who had not been in Mr. White's service long.

Bonds Offered at Sub-Treasury.

Yesterday, the first day of the bond offerings under the extended time granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the total amount of bonds offered at the Sub-Treasury here was $305,200 of 4s and $43,350 of 5s. This is the smallest offering yet made here.

The Very Choicest

Loom products of the world is what we write about—the sort that will stand the very closest sunlight inspection and disclose no defect in color, weave or finish—cloths giving positive results—you have a right to expect this of us—for we claim them the finest—yet reasonable.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

PROGRESS OF THE GAS WAR.

New Amsterdam's Rate in Effect, but Said Not to be Maintained.

The only new feature in the gas situation yesterday was the going into effect of the rate of $1.10 fixed by the New Amsterdam Gas Company at the last meeting of its Directors. "The new rate went into effect to-day," said F. S. Hastings, a Director of the company, "and no change is possible without another meeting of the Directors. So far as I know, the new rate will be kept up."

Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Company, said that he had heard of nothing new in the gas war since the determination of the New Amsterdam Directors to raise the rate. Mr. Sage had nothing to say regarding the future policy of his company.

President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company would not discuss the probability of an increase of Consolidated business resulting from the raising of rates by the New Amsterdam. A news bulletin issued yesterday by Dow, Jones & Co. said:

"Consolidated Gas Company is putting more canvassers on customers which were taken from them by New Amsterdam. It is found that the New Amsterdam Company is not holding firmly to its higher advertised rates for gas. Under the circumstances the gas war has become just as hot as ever. Some third parties are trying to get a basis of settlement."

HARLEM CONTRACTOR ACCUSED.

Creditors with Large Claims Say They Cannot Find Him.

Lewis F. Mortimer, a Harlem contractor and builder, has disappeared, his creditors say, leaving, as alleged, many debts unpaid. They amount in all to $15,000. There is a warrant out for Mortimer's arrest, and Central Office detectives are trying to find him.

Several weeks ago Mortimer, with his wife and two children, moved into handsome apartments at 528 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. They furnished them very elaborately, and it was generally understood that Mortimer was a wealthy contractor. A few days after his arrival in the neighborhood Mortimer purchased a plot of ground with a 100-foot frontage at Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and announced that he would erect a ten-story apartment house that would be of unusual elegance. He made a contract with Cornelius R. Terwilliger of 511 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, who is building on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, to erect the proposed building. He promised as soon as the walls had reached a certain height that he would make a first payment of $5,000.

The day came and Mortimer congratulated Terwilliger on his rapid progress, saying that he would go to the bank and draw the money. Incidentally Terwilliger remarked that he had a note for $1,475 which he had been unable to get discounted at his bank. Mortimer at once volunteered to get the note discounted when he drew the $5,000. Mortimer took the note, went away, and Terwilliger is waiting for him yet. Terwilliger says that on leaving him Mortimer went to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and borrowed $5,000 on the uncompleted building. He also alleges that Mortimer had the note for $1,475 discounted and pocketed the proceeds.

The lot on which the building stands is mortgaged for all it is worth, according to Terwilliger, and the building materials were obtained on credit. Mechanics' liens for about $18,000 have been filed against the unfinished building. Terwilliger has sworn out a warrant against Mortimer, and will also begin a civil action.

SAYS CABMAN ROBBED HER.

Mrs. Bigelow Claims She Lost $3,600—Arrested for Intoxication.

A well-dressed young woman was yesterday morning discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court. She had been held on a charge of intoxication. She was picked up Thursday night in a helpless condition at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Yesterday morning the woman claimed to have been robbed during Thursday afternoon of $3,600. She said she had been staying at the Grand Hotel, and that she was once the wife of Hiram Bigelow, a lawyer at 150 Nassau Street.

The woman gave her name as Emily M. Bigelow and said her maiden name was Eames. Her mother died when she was quite young, she claimed, and her father placed her in a convent at South Bend, Ind. After leaving the convent she says she went to Chicago, where she married Hiram Bigelow. He separated from her, she says. She came here to try and effect a reconciliation with him, and Thursday morning went out riding in a cab. She claims to have had a large amount of money, which she alleges was stolen by the cabman after she had visited several saloons.

Fish, Game, and Forest League.

Robert B. Lawrence, Vice President of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, has announced that the league's regular annual meeting will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, next Thursday. All "clubs, associations, and organizations for the protection of forests and the propagation of fish and game" in this State are invited to send delegates, each club being entitled to two or more representatives, according to its membership. Proposals for amendments to the fisheries, game, and forest law should be in the hands of the Chairman before next Tuesday. Efforts will be made to form clubs in every section of the State.

In Aid of Tuskegee Institute.

A public meeting in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will be held in Madison Square Garden Monday evening, Dec. 4. Ex-President Grover Cleveland will preside. Addresses on the general question of negro education and the special work being accomplished by the Tuskegee Institute will be made by Walter H. Page, formerly of North Carolina and late editor of The Atlantic Monthly; William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad and a Tuskegee Trustee, and Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of the institute. Plantation songs will be sung by a quartet of Tuskegee students.

Fifty-fifth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert B. Johnson of Hackensack, N. J., celebrated their fifty fifth wedding anniversary, Thanksgiving Day, at the home of their son, Elmer E. Johnson, 193 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are each seventy-eight years old. Mr. Johnson at one time taught school and later manufactured shoes. His appointment in 1861 to a position in the New York Custom House was one of the first appointments under Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Mrs. Johnson's mother was Millie Barton, a descendant of William Bradford of Mayflower fame. Of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's seven children six are living.

Help for Holiday Money Orders.

So as to be ready for the holiday rush in the Money Order Department of the postal service of this city, Postmaster Van Cott, yesterday, appointed from the Civil Service list thirty-seven extra money order clerks. The outgoing foreign money orders are increasing daily and will continue to do so for a fortnight. Then the incoming foreign money orders will begin to arrive and continue to do so until after New Year's Day.

JOHN T. AGNEW BURIED.

Many Friends Attend Funeral Services for the Bank Officer.

The funeral of John Thomson Agnew, Vice President of the Continental National Bank, took place yesterday morning at his late home, 13 West Nineteenth Street, and was attended by many friends, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Justice Frederick Smyth, Edmund D. Randolph, Dr. W. Draper, Robert B. Roosevelt, A. Van Santvoort, Dr. O. Webster, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, Ewen McIntyre, and William Einstein.

The service was choral, the following hymns being sung by the Mendelssohn Quartet: "Father, What of Earthly Bliss," "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and "Asleep in Jesus." The Rev. Dr. David Steele of Philadelphia made a prayer, the Rev. Dr. James D. Steele, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, read a chapter of the Bible, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. This concluded the ceremony.

The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:00	Sun sets	4:34	Moon sets

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:39	Gov. Isl'd	7:00	H. Gate 8:56
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:09	Gov. Isl'd	7:20	H. Gate 9:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 2.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack,	Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Andes,	Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Asiatic Prince,	Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
British Queen,	Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania,	Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
		*12:00 M.	
Caribbee,	St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:00 A. M.	
Colorado,	Hull	.....	.....
El Rio,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems,	Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massilia,	Naples and Marseilles	.....	.....
Mexico,	Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces,	Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian,	Glasgow	.....	.....
Spaarndam,	Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller,	St. Kitts, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Trojan Prince,	Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Aller,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Beverly,	Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius,	Pernambuco, &c	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV.,	Haiti, &c	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $25 and up to Dec. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 2.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
City of Macon, Savannah, Nov. 28.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 29.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 20.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 25.

SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 25.
Marquette, London, Nov. 23.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Mayfield, St. Michaels, Nov. 24.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Whitehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Jones, Shields Nov. 16, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Nov. 16 and Swansea 18th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 1, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate; cloudy; hazy off shore.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Bourge, Marseilles Nov. 9 and Naples 14th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

Ship Brynhilda, (Br.,) Meikle, Philadelphia Nov. 29, in ballast to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Alice Reed, Ford, Port Spain, 27 days, with asphaltum to order; vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Acacia, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Hart, San Andreas, 37 days, with mdse. to A. N. Rathois.

SS Barden Tower, (Br.,) Campbell, Demerara Nov. 20, with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Nov. 26, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Buenaventura, Walker, Newport News, to the Luckenbach Company.

SS Merida, Reith, Curacao Nov. 23, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

Bark Bianca Aspasia, (Ital.,) Paciletti, Azua, Oct. 14, and Macoris Nov. 13, with wood and sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Bark Persia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Malcolm, Buenos Ayres, 54 days, with hides to the United States Leather Company; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Atlas, with an oil barge, for Savannah, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Port Elgin, (Br.,) Capt. Hand, from New York for Fremantle, was spoken Nov. 10 in latitude 5 south, longitude 32 west.

Miscellaneous.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 1.—The Holland-America Line steamer Statendam, Capt. Bonjer, from New York, which went aground at Maasluis yesterday, as reported, after having partly discharged her cargo, arrived here at 2 A. M. to-day.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed May Island to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Capt. Shallis, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Kvarven, (Nor.,) Capt. Kanitz, from New York, via Portland, England, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Mesabe, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Nov. 28.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Nov. 29.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Capt. Berries, from New York for Naples, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Woolloomooloo, (Br.,) Capt. Pontin, from New York for Havre, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Messina for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

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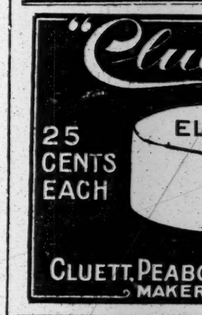

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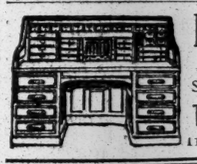

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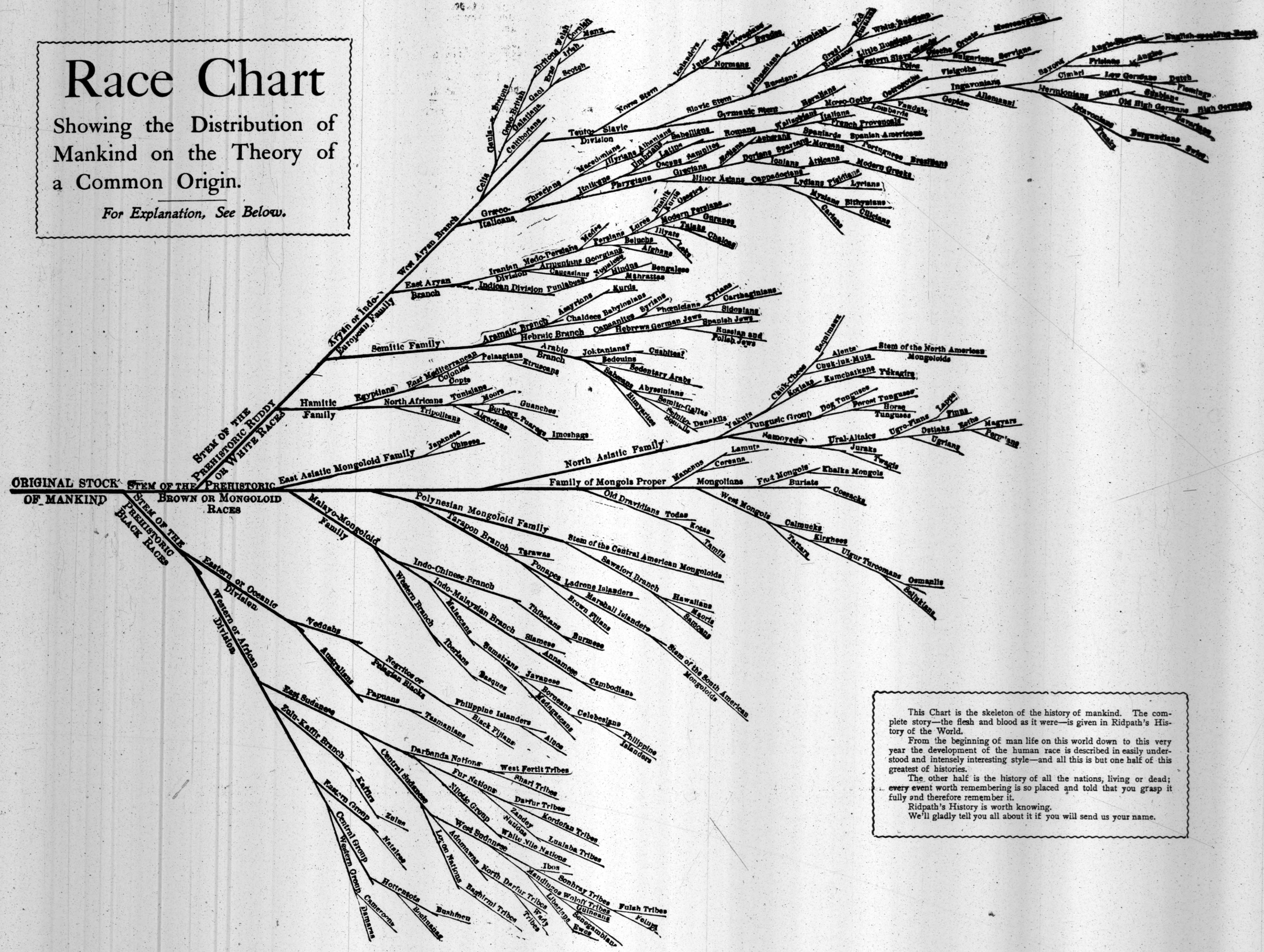
Race Chart

Showing the Distribution of Mankind on the Theory of a Common Origin.

For Explanation, See Below.



Above chart shows the distribution of the races of mankind, on the theory that they have all proceeded from *a common source.* That source is indicated by the heavy line at the left. From this original the great divisions branch off, namely, the Black races, the Brown (or Mongoloid) races, and the Ruddy (or white) races. Each of these stems divides into many branches. In a general way, the latitude of the given race is indicated as on an ordinary map. In Ridpath's History of the World this chart is printed in colors. The lines indicating White races are printed in red, the Mongoloid races in brown and the Black races in black. Names of extinct races are printed in black, of present day races in red.

To trace the descent of any race read from right to left. Thus the English speaking races are derived from Anglo-Saxons, Saxons, Ingavonians, Mœso-Goths, out of the German stem, of the Teuto-Slavic division of the West Aryan branch, of the Indo-European family, of the prehistoric Ruddy or White races.

This chart is but one of a great many to be found in Ridpath's History of the World, all of them the original conceptions and handiwork of Dr. Ridpath. The development of mankind and the succession and relation of the great events in the history of all the different nations are *pictured* so clearly that a single chart serves to bring in review the entire history of centuries. Taken alone these charts are highly instructive. In connection with Dr. Ridpath's masterful and absorbing narrative they are of incalculable value to any one who reads to *know* and therefore to *remember.*

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Do you know what happened in a little skirmish in Zululand in 1879, that gave the death blow to the hopes of the Bonapartists of France?

Do you know where Shipka Pass is and what occurred there?

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It is equipped with a sweeping index, so voluminous and comprehensive that you can find the record of any desired event in a moment's time. And when you have found it, the whole story is right there. You are not sent chasing here and there through the other pages and chapters of the work by a "see-also-page-so-and-so-and-so-and-so;" neither do you require another reference work to help you find out what Dr. Ridpath means. Whatever is worth knowing about that event is there before you, and it is set down in plain, straightforward, graceful English.

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As Others See It.

A large part of this page is given to stating *our* idea of Ridpath's History of the World. Here are a few opinions of *others:*

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Ex-President Harrison.

"The mechanical part of the work has been most creditably done; the illustrations are numerous and of a high order, and aid the text very much. The author's labors are deserving of the highest praise. I most heartily recommend the work for study and convenient reference."

Review of Reviews, of New York.

"The reader feels himself in the hands of an author who possesses not only a wide acquaintance with books, but also the corrective of a keen knowledge of men and human nature, and a singular breadth of view and sanity of judgment."

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Historian and Lecturer, Boston.

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James B. Angell, LL. D.,

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CHAMBERLAIN CRITICISED

Lord Rosebery Comments on the Secretary's Speech.

FRENCH PRESS IS INCENSED

Takes the Reference to an Alliance Seriously—English Papers Dissent from Chamberlain's Views.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh this evening, deprecated Mr. Chamberlain's reference to France in his speech at Leicester, and said:

"We have no right to go into the gutters to fish up the derelict press of any country and to hold it up to scorn or as a motive of our policy. It is impossible that the Queen could be besmirched by such attacks, which only recoil on the attackers; and whatever the degraded outburst may mean, it does not represent the best or highest opinion of France."

"We have been overready to flout other nations, and it is no wonder that Great Britain is unpopular abroad. I do trust that this undiplomatic frankness will cease, for these stinging words rankle long afterward, and it is not for statesmen to speak under the passing irritation of the moment."

The Paris correspondent of The Evening News telegraphs to his paper to-day that there is reason to believe that Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, will shortly apply for a prolonged leave of absence as a protest against the attacks made by the French press on Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

With few exceptions the afternoon newspapers dissent from Mr. Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic alliance speech at Leicester yesterday.

The Pall Mall Gazette lays stress on the strong anti-German prejudice in Great Britain and declares bluntly that Mr. Chamberlain had better have kept silent.

The Westminster Gazette takes the same line, believing Mr. Chamberlain did not represent Government opinion and pointing out how offensive the speech was toward France.

The Globe maintains it is impossible for Germany to give a quid pro quo for the responsibilities which would accrue to Great Britain by such an alliance.

The Evening Standard says Mr. Chamberlain referred to no alliance by treaties.

The St. James's Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain simply expresses English public opinion, which has come to realize that with Germany and the United States we can work, because with those powers we have a community of interests and sentiments, whereas with Russia and France we have not."

The Sun, the only other afternoon newspaper, takes a similar favorable view of the suggested alliance.

FRENCH PRESS URGES ACTION.

Discusses "Eventualities" Which May Result from the Speech.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Some of the newspapers attach considerable importance to the utterances of Joseph Chamberlain at Leicester yesterday, and consider that they show that Emperor William's visit to England was partly political. The majority, however, characterize certain of Mr. Chamberlain's declarations as empty threats, and regard the suggestion of an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany as simply eccentric.

The Matin observes that Mr. Chamberlain alludes to the alliance as an accomplished fact and as being his work, and "seizes on the opportunity to address threats to France, which leave us as unmoved as does the famous prospect of a new Triple Alliance."

The Journal des Debats says it doubts the existence of an Anglo-German agreement, as Mr. Chamberlain asserted, and adds that it would be cruel and indecent upon the part of Emperor William to accept the acclamations of the Dutch and visit their Queen if he had really signed what is tantamount to the death decree of the two South African republics. Emperor William's visit to Holland must mean that he has not taken such an irrevocable step.

The Journal urges the recall of Admiral Fournier's squadron from the Levant, in view of "eventualities which may result from the present anti-British campaign in France."

Admiral Fournier is on board the third-class cruiser Cosmao, at Constantinople, where the Sultan will formally receive him to-day. The rest of the French fleet awaits Admiral Fournier at Smyrna.

The Liberte takes the matter more seriously and urges France to seek alliances, "in view of a certain eventuality in, perhaps, the near future."

COMMENT OF GERMAN PRESS.

Some Papers Protest Against an Alliance, Others Favor One.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The use of the word "alliance" in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester has caused a general flutter in the German press. The Chauvinist organs protest vigorously. The Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the military party, comments with scorn and indignation.

Other journals, including the Lokal Anzeiger, assert that the meeting of Count von Bülow and Mr. Chamberlain in London was productive of results calculated to smooth away some difficulties which had arisen in colonial questions, but that no alliance exists, although the conferences between the German and British statesmen at Windsor Castle left an equally good impression upon all. As bearing upon this, the Lokal Anzeiger adds:

"Germany and Great Britain are guided by the same sincere wish to remove in a friendly manner occasional subordinate differences, and, as one sees, Germany does not intend to fight other people's battles."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "We also wish to see Germany, Great Britain, and the United States co-operating in all essential questions of world-policy."

DEATH OF A PRACTICAL JOKER.

Justus Morris Passes Away at His Home in Linden.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 1.—Justus Morris died to-day at his home in Linden. He was born in Lower Rahway in 1821. He first worked on a farm, then made money as a painter, and later was a successful real estate speculator here. He owned some of the best business property in the city. He served on the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was defeated for Mayor on an independent ticket. Nine years ago he was sued by Miss Hayward for breach of promise of marriage, but compromised the case. Then he married his cook, the present Mrs. Morris. Two sons by his first wife are also living.

Mr. Morris was always a practical joker. He once owned a shoat which looked sickly. With Henry McCandless, a friend, who laughed at it, Mr. Morris bet a few dollars that the grown pig would weigh 300 pounds. It die the day before it was killed. He fed it until its feet were almost hidden in folds of fat. He was caught giving it charcoal, and explained it was to keep the animal's stomach in order. The pig was estimated to have eaten ten times the value of the bet.

Men-of-War's-Men Give a Ball.

The members of the crew of the United States battleship Massachusetts gave their fourth annual ball at Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street last night. Sailors from other United States men-of-war were also invited. About 600 persons attended the ball. Capt. Train of the Massachusetts visited the ball to take a look at his men, and after wishing them an enjoyable time gave them leave of absence until Monday morning. Just before dancing began the lights in the large hall were put out and several calcium lights were thrown upon a large flag folded and suspended from the ceiling. At a given signal the flag fell in graceful folds while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The officers of the evening were F. O'Donnell, President; W. G. Smith, Vice President; H. A. Davis, Secretary, and G. E. McHugh, Treasurer.

Third Attempt to Burn a Village.

THREE BRIDGES, N. J., Dec. 1.—The third attempt within a week to burn this village was made last night. A large barn belonging to John Hall was fired. Tracks to the barn made by a woman's shoes were discovered and this leads to the belief that a woman was concerned in this and the other recent attempts to destroy the village. Watchers discovered during the evening that preparations had been made to set fire to the Three Bridges creamery. A quantity of fresh oily waste had been placed under one of the sills of the building. In the cellar of the general store of Joseph Dilt waste soaked in kerosene oil was also found.

LAWYER'S WIFE FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Jere A. Wernberg Asphyxiated by Gas in an Apartment House in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mary J. Wernberg, forty-seven years old, wife of Jere A. Wernberg, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was found dead in her apartments, at 80 Lafayette Avenue, that borough, yesterday morning. She was discovered lying on a bed in an inside room. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from a jet which had been partly turned on. A window in the room had been pulled down a few inches from the top.

Mrs. Wernberg and her husband occupied the second floor, the house being divided into several apartments. Yesterday morning at about 10:30 o'clock Maggie Hanley, a servant employed by Mrs. Julia Leverich, the landlady, detected an odor of gas while passing the Wernberg apartments. She informed her mistress, and the latter knocked at Mrs. Wernberg's door. Getting no response she became alarmed, and sent the servant to bring Mrs. Wernberg's sister, Miss Reilly, who lives at 424 Lafayette Avenue. Miss Reilly was not at home, and when the servant returned she and Mrs. Leverich forced the door of the Wernberg apartments. They found Mrs. Wernberg lying dead in an inner bedroom, as described.

Word was sent to Mr. Wernberg at his office, 379 Fulton Street, and he informed Coroner Burger. The Coroner gave permission for the removal of the body to the home of the Reilly family. Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, who made an examination of the body yesterday afternoon, said last night that he believed Mrs. Wernberg's death was accidental. He added that she must have been dead forty-eight hours when discovered. At the Coroner's office it was intimated that it was not likely an autopsy would be held. Mr. Wernberg could not be seen in relation to the matter.

How Mrs. Wernberg could have been dead for two days without being discovered has not yet been explained. The couple had been married twenty-two years, and lived happily together, so far as the neighbors know. They had no children, and were accustomed to take their meals at a restaurant. Mrs. Leverich declares that the last time she saw Mrs. Wernberg alive was on Tuesday night, when she told her she was going to take dinner with her sister at the latter's home on Thanksgiving Day. The landlady says she saw Mr. Wernberg leave the house yesterday morning. On Thursday night he acted as referee in a pool match between Payton and De Oro at Maurice Daly's billiard parlor, on Broadway, this borough.

Mr. Wernberg is very well known in Brooklyn. He was Assistant District Attorney under Gen. Isaac Catlin, and was engaged with Edward M. Shepard as special counsel in the prosecution of John Y. McKane after the Gravesend election troubles. Mr. Wernberg is also well known in National Guard circles. He was formerly on the staff of Brig. Gen. McLeer, and was Commissary of the Thirteenth Regiment under Col. Watson.

NO FRENCH LINE PURCHASE.

Agent Here Denies Reported Staten Island Terminal Scheme.

It was reported yesterday that the French line of steamships, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, had purchased from Mrs. George Bechtel a large strip of water-front at Stapleton, Staten Island, and that the price paid was $1,000,000. It was stated that the company contemplated running additional steamers to supplement its present express service. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad tracks that are controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio, run along the shore end of the property, and cargoes, it was said, could be discharged directly into freight cars for transport into the interior and into lighters for transfer to New York docks.

Eugene De Bocande, the New York agent of the line, when asked last evening about the reported purchase, said he had not heard anything about it and it was all humbug. If any such purchase had been made, he would have known about it, he said.

GRAIN DEAL WITH MONTREAL.

Scheme to Divert Shipments from This Country to Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—The Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Montreal to-day accepted the proposition made by Buffalo and Cleveland capitalists, looking to an increase of grain exports through this port.

A site is to be granted the syndicate for a large elevator and freight sheds, and the syndicate in turn agrees to build fifteen strong barges with tows, all at a cost of $1,100,000.

The syndicate agrees to bring 25,000,000 bushels of grain to Montreal next season and to increase this amount to 35,000,000 bushels or more in 1901. A bond of $50,000 is to be given.

INSURANCE MEN AT ODDS.

Non-Union Companies Assail Union Under Trust Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—War has been raging between special agents and field men of fire insurance companies since Oct. 1. The belligerents are the representatives of union and non-union companies, and the fight is revolving around the old cry of "anti-trust."

The union companies number about 100, consisting of the big foreign companies and many of the strong American companies. Until last week they held the upper hand in the situation, as the non-union men are without organization and have had no concerted plan of action. In the last month, however, the non-union companies have appealed to the State Insurance Departments for relief from the operation of union rules on the ground that the union is a trust.

A decision of the Attorney General of Minnesota, rendered lately, that the union was violating the anti-trust law is looked upon as a valuable precedent, and the outsiders hope to get similar recognition here.

FIGHT OVER FREE TEXTBOOKS.

Chicago School Trustees Divided on the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The subject of free text books for the public schools has been brought before the members of the Board of Education by the resolution introduced by a Trustee, calling for the compilation and publication of the books under the charge of the board. Trustees to-day discussed the plan from this point of view.

While the plan as outlined in a resolution introduced at the board meeting contemplates only a step toward eliminating unnecessary matter and furnishing the books to the children at the lowest possible price, some Trustees believe this is preparatory to having the board furnish books to the children entirely free.

On the question the Trustees hold widely different opinions and seem about equally divided. Several Trustees violently oppose the scheme, hinting that it tends to "pauperize" the pupils, while others enthusiastically favor it on the ground that it would place all the children on a level, books being now furnished free to those who confess inability to buy them.

The present system is flouted as the "pauperizing" one by the supporters of the new scheme, who point out that it would remove any possible stigma to have books given free to all pupils. The matter will probably cause a hot fight when it comes up for a deciding vote.

CAN'T SIT CROSS-LEGGED NOW.

Tailor Brings Suit for Damages to His Knee.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Theodore Brandstettner, a tailor who can no longer sit cross-legged, asks the court to award him damages in the sum of $3,000 on that account.

The Ohio Messenger and Telegraph Company is defendant. One of the company's bicycle boys ran the tailor down on the street, and injured him so as to cause an enlargement of the knee. Brandstettner claims he is permanently incapacitated from his trade.

Lectures on Shakespeare's Plays.

A series of four lectures on the dramas of Shakespeare will be delivered at Cooper Union Dec. 5, 12, 19, and 26 by Henry Austin Clapp. The lectures will be given under the auspices of Columbia University. No tickets of admission will be necessary. The doors will close at 8 o'clock.

FOR ENTRANCE TO COLLEGES.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia Proposes a Scheme of Uniform Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 1.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland began here to-day in the auditorium of the State Schools. More than 500 delegates were present.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University read a paper this afternoon in which he advocated strongly the adoption by colleges of uniform entrance requirements with a common board of examiners. After commenting upon the widely varied entrance requirements of colleges not only of subject, but also of topics specified under the subjects, Prof. Butler proposed a uniform series of requirements, from which the various colleges might make selections. He further proposed a uniform administration of these requirements, and outlined a plan for the establishment of a joint college admission examination board by the colleges of the Middle States and Maryland represented in the association.

Each college, according to the plan, would have one member on the board, and the secondary schools in the association would have five representatives elected annually. This board would have two functions—first, to bring about as rapidly as possible an agreement as to each subject required by two or more colleges for admission; second, to prepare an annual series of college admission examination papers, to hold examinations in June of each year at convenient points throughout the Middle States and Maryland, and to issue certificates based upon the results of such examinations.

Prof. Butler declared his belief in the entire practicability of such a plan, which, he thought, would stimulate secondary education in an extraordinary degree and remove its greatest burden—the dissimilarity of requirements in the various colleges.

Following the reading of Prof. Butler's paper, there was a discussion on the subject by President Patton of Princeton, President Eliot of Harvard, and President Low of Columbia. President Eliot and President Low were heartily in favor of the uniform entrance system. They said it would enable preparatory schools to adopt a curriculum such that their graduates could enter any college.

President Patton said he had not given the matter much thought, but he was inclined to think that there were many objections to the uniform system. A common examining board would in a measure take from colleges the privilege of saying who should enter, and no doubt the college curriculum would have to be revived. He did not know that Princeton was in favor of this change.

ROBBERS QUARREL; ONE DEAD.

James McMahon Is Stabbed by a Companion at Troy in an Altercation Over Spoils.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—James McMahon was found on the sidewalk at the corner of Jacob and King Streets at 2:45 o'clock this morning. He was bleeding profusely from four stab wounds in the head and breast. The ambulance conveyed him to the hospital, where he died at 9 o'clock.

He recovered consciousness sufficiently to implicate John South, his companion. The latter was arrested, but denies his guilt. Both men resided in Fort Plain, and were here on a visit.

The two men left Fort Plain, N. Y., after robbing a farmer, and are supposed to have quarreled over the spoils.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The transactions leading up to the killing of McMahon are said to be substantially as follows:

Wednesday last, a middle-aged farmer named Van Patten came here from Pleasantbrook, Otsego County, N. Y., with plenty of money. He visited a number of places in the town accompanied by South. At night, instead of going to a hotel, he accompanied South to the home of the latter, and it is said that the old familiar badger game was worked there. To quiet matters Van Patten divided his money with South. Yesterday morning, while still dazed from drink, Van Patten bought several dollars' worth of provisions for the South home, but later, realizing that he had been duped, appeared before Police Justice Meyer and claimed that he had been robbed. During Thursday South and McMahon both went to Troy, where McMahon had a sister, visiting friends. A quarrel over the disposition of the money in South's possession resulted in the death of McMahon and the arrest of South. South and the dead man are said to have been friends for many years.

A few years ago McMahon's father was murdered, and the officials at Fort Plain have repeatedly expressed the opinion that young McMahon knew more in regard to the killing than he was willing to admit, but the identity of the murderer was never fully established. South, the man charged with the killing of the younger McMahon at Troy, has for some time past been under $1,300 bonds. Of these bonds $500 were imposed by local Magistrates because of a charge that he was connected to burglary at the hardware store of Williams & Tanner, and $800 because of a similar offense alleged to have been committed in a building owned by the local Board of Trade.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Engineer Nichols Gives Some Facts About It to Brooklyn Merchants.

O. F. Nichols, the principal Assistant Engineer of the new East River Bridge, addressed the members of the Broadway Merchants' Association of Williamsburg last night at their headquarters, in the Broadway Bank Building, Graham Avenue and Broadway, on the progress of the new bridge. Besides the members of the association there were present a large delegation from the Greenpoint and Grand Street Boards of Trade and the Grand Street Improvement Association.

Mr. Nichols said the steel towers which rest on the tower foundations will be about fifty feet higher than those of the old bridge. The pull on the four cables, due to the weight of the bridge and its load, is about 20,000 tons, and this pull is resisted wholly by the strength of the anchorages. The suspended structure or the portion of the bridge carried directly by the cables, is connected with them by the suspender ropes, which are to be made of twisted wire, and are each 1¾ inches in diameter. This structure will weigh about 7,500 tons, and will require about a year for its construction. The Manhattan approach is nearly twice as long as the Brooklyn approach, and both together they will require about 18,000 tons of steel for their construction. The entire construction of the bridge will involve the destruction of about 500 buildings, the excavation of about 125,000 cubic yards of material, and the use of about 60,000 cubic yards of concrete, 6,500,000 feet of timber, 130,000 cubic yards of masonry, and 45,000 tons of steel.

The new bridge will be much wider and about four times as strong as the old one. "It is probable that its total cost will exceed that of the old bridge, but," said Mr. Nichols, "there can be little doubt that its value to the city will be out of all proportion vastly greater than its cost."

STREET CAR WAR IN CHICAGO.

Fares Cut in Two by the Calumet Electric Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Tickets on the Calumet Electric Railway are selling at two for 5 cents, and persons who use the line are pleased at the rate war which brought about the reduction. An order issued by Gen. John MacNulta, receiver for the Calumet Company, was the cause of the cut in traffic prices. While Gen. MacNulta minimizes the rate war, the new movement is understood to be a retaliation upon the South Chicago Company, better known as the "Red Line," because of its refusal to allow the Calumet Company the use of its tracks on the Ninety-second Street bridge, which spans the Calumet River.

The trouble between the two corporations originated when the bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-third Street collapsed. The tracks of the Calumet line ran over the structure and continued south to Robey Street. When the bridge went down an effort was made by Gen. MacNulta to secure the use of the tracks of the South Chicago line over the Ninety-second Street bridge. The "Red Line," it is said, refused to consider the matter, and since that time the service of the Calumet line on that branch has been limited to South Chicago, and miles of its tracks have lain idle.

Grain and Flour Receipts at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—The receipts of flour and grain by lake at this port show a big falling off from last year. From the opening of navigation to Nov. 30 the receipts of flour have been 8,403,580 barrels, a decrease of 1,337,000 barrels, as compared with last year. The receipts of grain have been 135,548,979 bushels, as compared with 193,778,965 bushels last year, a decrease of over 58,000,000 bushels.

GARRET A. HOBART'S WILL

Estate of the Late Vice President Valued at $2,000,000.

A MILLION FOR MRS. HOBART

Large Sums Left to Relatives and Friends—Bequests to Charities in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The will of Garret A. Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, was probated and made public to-day. By it $1,000,000 is given to the widow, she receiving that sum outright, besides being made the residuary legatee. The will gives $70,000 to relatives and friends, and $5,000 is given to each of the local institutions of a charitable character.

The estate is valued at about $2,000,000 by the will, but this estimate will increase as many of the enterprises of the testator work out. Mrs. Hobart, Col. William Barbour, E. T. Bell, and A. A. Wilcox are named as executors. The will, which is dated July 27, 1897, and contains a codicil dated March 9, 1899, says:

"I do order that my executrix and executors shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of all or any of my property, real and personal, of every kind and description wherever the same may be located, at their will and pleasure, and to assign and convey the same with full power in the premises, and to change and exchange the same as they may see fit and proper, and to give good and sufficient deeds or other assurances for the same. And I expressly direct that they may hold and keep likewise in their discretion any investments or securities in which I have made payments or investments during my lifetime, and to protect the same in their judgment. And both my executors and trustees may take such risk thereto as executors might not have the legal right to take if they were governed by the strict legal rules in making investments; but this application shall be made only so far as investments are concerned made by me in my lifetime, and in the care and protection of such investments, and has no reference to any direct investment.

"I give and bequeath to my brother, David R. Hobart, the sum of $20,000, and to his son, George S. Hobart, if he is living at the time of my decease, the sum of $10,000, and to his daughter a like sum of $10,000 if she be living at my decease, said sum to be paid to each child when it shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; but my executrix and executors are empowered to make application or payment prior to that time for their support, maintenance, and education for either of said children, as they may see fit and proper, and I also forgive and discharge the said David R. Hobart from all indebtedness from him to me.

"I give and bequeath to the Old Ladies' Home of the City of Paterson the sum of $3,000, to the Paterson General Hospital of the City of Paterson the sum of $3,000, to St. Joseph's Hospital of the City of Paterson the sum of $3,000, to the Paterson Orphan Asylum the sum of $3,000, and to the Children's Day Nursery the sum of $3,000.

"I give and bequeath unto my wife, in lieu of dower, in all my lands and real estate, the sum of $400,000, to be paid to her absolutely for her own uses and purposes.

"All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, personal, real, or mixed, I give, devise, and bequeath to my executrix and my executors, as trustees, the income of which is to be paid over to my said wife and is to be used for the support and maintenance of my wife, Jennie T. Hobart, and also for the support, maintenance, and education of our remaining child, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., hereafter empowering her with full control over the entire income of the said estate for the full end and term of her natural life, and for her and his use entirely as she may see fit and proper, and at her death then the said income shall accrue and descend to and be paid over absolutely to my said child, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., or for his use and benefit; that said payment and accumulations shall not be paid in any event to him by said executors or Trustees until he shall arrive at the age of thirty years, but nothing herein contained shall prevent my said executrix and executors from making any advance payment to him during the lifetime of my wife, or at any time in their discretion."

Mrs. Hobart received $600,000 additional in the codicil. The local charitable institutions each received $2,000 additional in the codicil and the following persons were mentioned as beneficiaries in it: Hobart Tuttle, namesake of the testator, $20,000, and Albert A. Wilcox, $10,000.

Mrs. Hobart also receives $10,000 with which to reward deserving friends, relatives, and employes at her discretion.

Mayor Hinchliffe this morning received a letter from Mrs. Hobart thanking him, the Aldermen, city officials, and citizens for their kindness in her recent bereavement.

A Woman on Municipal Socialism.

Mrs. Percy Wildrington, lecturer and delegate of the London Fabian Society, last night discussed municipal socialism before the People's Institute in Cooper Union. After explaining the theory of municipal socialism, Mrs. Wildrington dwelt upon the necessity of control by the cities of gas, electricity, transit facilities, and all such utilities, and even went so far as to advocate the handling of the milk and coal supply and the sale of meat by the municipality. The conduct of baths, places of recreation and amusement, libraries and museums was also a proper municipal function, she said, and hospitals should be controlled by the city. Those festering localities called slums should be made the subject of condemnation proceedings, and the city should itself build model houses for the poor. Eventually land should be commonly owned. It would not do that the Government should act for the people, but it should be representative of the people, she concluded.

Car and Wagon Crushed Conductor.

William Davis, thirty-one years old, a sub-trolley car conductor, met with a serious accident last night while his car was passing 322 West Fifty-ninth Street. Standing near the curb was a wagon with a platform for carrying large panes of plate glass, the property of Nathan Huget, 109 Wooster Street. The motorman miscalculated the distance between the platform and the side of his car, and Davis, who was collecting fares from the passengers in the open section of the car, was swept to the street. Before falling he was squeezed between the wagon platform and the car. Several ribs were broken and he was hurt internally. The injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Try to Kill with Dynamite.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 1.—An attempt to destroy the home and family of Attorney W. L. Cron was made last night by unknown parties, who placed three pounds of dynamite at his front door and ignited a fifteen-foot fuse which burned down into the fulminate cap, but failed to explode it. Following the Urbana outrage, in which one man lost his life, the people are thoroughly aroused, and open threats of summary justice are frequently heard.

Used a Knife, Then a Revolver.

BICKNELL, Ind., Dec. 1.—To-day Charles Blackwell, aged twenty-one, in a quarrel stabbed Sylvester Guyer several times, the blade penetrating the left side near the heart. Blackwell, a few minutes later met Rolla Horn, and, after a few words, drew a revolver and shot him in the neck, the bullet almost cutting into the jugular vein. Both men are dying. Blackwell is at large. Horn is the son of the wealthiest man in Knox County, and great excitement prevails.

Laborers Buried in a Denver Sewer.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—By a cave-in of the sewer excavation at Thirty-fourth and Downing Avenues to-night, several laborers were buried, and probably all will be lost. The body of George Holtz has been taken out. It is not known how many were in the trench.

Elgin Watch Company Raises Wages.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Elgin National Watch Company to-day gave notice of a restoration of the wages of 1892. The advance was unsolicited. The company employs 2,400 men.

BOARD HAS MILLER'S BOOKS.

Rumors Regarding Police Affiliations with Franklin Syndicate Under Investigation at Headquarters.

All the books of the Franklin Syndicate were yesterday brought to Police Headquarters from the Vernon Avenue Police Station, in Brooklyn, in order to facilitate the investigation which the Police Commissioners and Chief Devery are making with a view to finding out how many of the members of the force, if any, were involved in the enterprise, and more especially to learn how it happened that Miller was permitted to escape so easily. The books were brought over in a patrol wagon, guarded by two policemen in uniform, and were at once carried to President York's private room, where he and Commissioner Abell began a careful examination of their many entries.

No trace was found yesterday of William F. Miller, the manager of the syndicate, nor of Cecil Leslie, his associate, and rumors of an impending "shake-up" in the Brooklyn force, which first became current with the sharp criticism of the Kings County Grand Jury upon its work in the case, were more persistent than ever.

Robert Adams Ammon, attorney for Miller, said last night that Capt. Lees came to his office yesterday afternoon and spent fully an hour in conference with him. Mr. Ammon refused to say what the purpose of the conference was or what result it might have. Capt. Lees's wardman accompanied him and was present during the conference. Mr. Ammon said:

"I got Miller out of the way, and will keep my promise to produce him at the proper time. In the meantime I insist upon my full privilege as his attorney to withhold information as to where he is."

Capt. Lees said that he had used no threats to Mr. Ammon and had received a promise from him that he would give him any information he might have as soon as he could.

Louis A. Gourdain, President of the Imperial National Bank, who was arrested in his office in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building on a charge of conducting a banking business without a State certificate, was held for trial by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, bail being fixed at $2,500. Gourdain is said to have instituted a scheme of selling "endless-chain bonds" at $1, which promised a profit of 300 per cent.

BARS WRAPPERS AT BREAKFAST.

Mrs. Mary Janson Hunt Objects to Them as Attire at Hotel Tables.

The Haight divorce case, in which Mary L. Haight seeks a separation from Henry J. Haight, both deaf-mutes, was continued yesterday before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Mary Janson Hunt, daughter of the defendant, was placed on the stand again, and Judge Van Wyck, counsel for Mr. Haight, examined her.

She still insisted that a woman who paints her face is not a lady, and she has a strong opinion relative to women who go to hotel breakfast tables in wrappers. In consequence of these opinions, she and her mother induced the trustee of her grandfather's estate to take them away from a Newark hotel. Mrs. Hunt said that she had talked to her father about his associations with Miss Essie Spanton, a deaf-mute upon whom Mrs. Haight has testified that her husband lavished money.

She declared that her father lived in New Jersey to avoid having papers served upon him for money owed in New York. The witness and her mother lived in New York, and Mr. Haight visited his family at night to avoid summons servers.

Judge Van Wyck insisted several times during Mrs. Hunt's testimony that she kept one eye on her husband and brother, who signed to her how to answer the cross-examination. Justice Giegerich told her she had better not look toward her husband and brother in order to avoid suspicion.

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

Mills Going Up, Negroes Employed, and Free Silver Sentiment Dying.

Col. A. P. Corse of Atlanta, Ga., who is connected with the Talladega Iron Company, is in the city. He is a former New Yorker.

"The South is growing rapidly and the increase in the number of industries is remarkable," he said yesterday. "Land is cheap, and immigration must turn in that direction. The West is out of it. Iron and cotton mills are going up in all parts of the South, and all of the possible output has been contracted for well toward the close of next year.

"Many of the colored people are turning their attention to farming and cotton planting, and this is materially simplifying a very perplexing problem. The average negro does not care to be penned up in a factory for six days a week, and he has discovered that the growing population in the business centres makes the cultivation of garden truck an easy and remunerative employment. Many colored men are buying up small plots of ground in suburban districts. The white people are encouraging them in the movement, because it takes the colored people from the cities and villages, where their presence is not conducive to harmony.

"The sentiment for Bryan and free silver is rapidly dying out in the South. Prosperity has done the work, and the Southerners are also beginning to view our colonial possessions with satisfaction, believing they will furnish an excellent outlet for Southern products."

OHIO GIRL'S PRESENTIMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Miss Lou Imhoff, a clerk in D. W. Fitton's store, came to work to-day saying to her associates: "Something seems wrong. I couldn't sleep last night."

A few minutes later a customer came in whom she did not know and asked casually if she had heard of the accident near Oxford.

"A man was killed last night by the explosion of a gun," the stranger said.

"Who was he?" inquired Miss Imhoff.

"His name was Charles Imhoff," the stranger replied.

The victim was Miss Imhoff's brother, and she is prostrated by the shock.

Double Murder by a Jealous Woman.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 1.—Mamie Delong shot and killed Lizzie Sessions and Calvin Andrew in a fit of jealousy at Land Pebble Phosphate camp near here yesterday. Andrew had been paying attention to the Delong woman, but had transferred his affections to Lizzie Sessions. Mamie Delong went to Lizzie Sessions's house to horsewhip her, and the trouble resulted in the double murder.

Demand of Detectives Denied.

The Police Board yesterday passed a resolution denying the demands of twenty Brooklyn and sixty-five Manhattan detectives to be ranked and paid as detective Sergeants at $2,000 a year instead of as patrolmen at $1,400. The demand was made some time ago through Col. James, counsel for the detectives, who asserted that it was in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"VAN VALEN."—The Australian election system which has been made the basis for ballot laws in many other parts of the world, is not uniform throughout the Australian colonies. In some the voter receives a ticket with the names of all the candidates upon it, from which he strikes off those he does not desire to vote for, and then deposits it in a box; in others he designates his preference by making a mark opposite the names of his chosen candidates.

The Kindergarten Association.

The annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association will be held at the Plaza Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. The principal speakers will be James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WRIGHT DAIRY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against the Wright Dairy Company of 303 West Fifty-third Street for $3,718 in favor of John Klatzl, who was formerly the Treasurer of the company. When the Deputy Sheriff went to the place to make a levy, M. J. Lewis claimed to have been the owner of the business since Nov. 28.

NEW ERA PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday received an execution against the New Era Publishing Company of 156 Fifth Avenue in favor of Joseph M. Richards for $4,428 in an attachment obtained by him on Nov. 9, under which the Sheriff levied on the office furniture. The Sheriff has also received an execution for $637 in favor of the Evangelist Publishing Company against the same concern.

Out of Town.

ISAAC T. CARPENTER.—Isaas T. Carpenter, a builder of Mount Vernon, made an assignment yesterday to Edwin L. Thomas of Yonkers. No figures were given as to the amount of his indebtedness.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN G. IHMSEN.—John G. Ihmsen, a lumber dealer of Pittsburg, asked yesterday to be declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are $34,811, and assets, $7,300.

MAX ALEXANDER.—Max Alexander of 75 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $602 and no assets.

JOHN M. VOACH.—John M. Voach, a stock dealer of West Middlesex, Penn., filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Pittsburg yesterday. His liabilities are $62,657 and assets $25.

SIMON LICHTER.—Simon Lichter, clerk, of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,904 and no assets, except $1,000 in outlawed accounts. The debts were contracted in 1888.

GILBERT ISAACS.—Gilbert Isaacs of 73 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of 14,216 and no assets. He was formerly a clothing dealer at 29 Howard Street, and made an assignment on Sept. 28, 1885.

BERNHARDT ROSENHEIM.—Bernhardt Rosenheim, a salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court at Chicago yesterday, asking to be relieved of liabilities aggregating $83,343. No assets were scheduled. The debts were contracted in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, when the petitioner was in business with Julius C. Manche.

ADOLPH BLITZ.—Adolph Blitz, residing at 824 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $423,178 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in 1891 at Nashville, Tenn., and were principally on notes made jointly with Max, Julius, and Alfred R. Sax. He was an accommodation maker of notes. Alfred R. Sax filed a petition in bankruptcy here on Oct. 16.

GEORGE HOWES.—George Howes of 15 Broad Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,851 and no assets. He was of George Howes & Co., shipping merchants, of New York and San Francisco, who dissolved in 1881. All the books of the firm were destroyed by the fire at Morrell's storage warehouse at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on Oct. 10, 1881. Jabez Howes, the other partner, is dead.

ELIZABETH K. SATTERLEE.—Elizabeth K. Satterlee of 151 West Seventy-sixth Street, an insurance broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $36,854 and no assets. The greater part of her debts were on account of the copartnership of D. R. Satterlee & Co., insurance brokers, of 97 Cedar Street, as agents and underwriters of the Lloyds of New York City. She estimates the total amount of the debts contracted as an underwriter of the Lloyds of New York City at $25,000, and numerous judgments have been taken against her on that account. There is $965 due the Fire Department of this city for 2 per cent. of the premiums received on insurance written. She was a partner with her husband, Douglas R. Satterlee, as D. R. Satterlee & Co. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in January last, and has received a discharge.

Merchant Accused of Swindling.

David Hirschberg of the firm of David Hirschberg & Co., importers, of 450 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon and held in $1,000 bail on a charge of swindling. The charge against him was that he borrowed money from the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank to the amount of between $5,000 and $6,000, giving as security a number of outstanding claims of the firm, which he had also assigned to the State Bank and to Bloomingdale Brothers. Testimony to this effect was given at the hearing yesterday, and then an adjournment was taken until Monday, when it is possible Hirschberg will have to face other charges.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 177 failures in the United States during the week, against 202 for the previous week, and 212, 250, 359, and 315 for the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 55; New England, 41; Southern, 22; Western, 31; Northwestern, 11; Pacific, 9; Territories, 8. Canada had 25, against 38 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Claim for Commissions.

An attachment for $6,000 has been obtained here against Mary E. Arthur of Chicago in favor of James Story and Alexander J. Halter on a claim for commissions on the exchange of property in Chicago and this city. A lis pendens has been filed against her on property at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and

H. D. M'CORD & SON FAIL

A Leading Produce Exchange Firm Makes an Assignment.

TOO MUCH CORN ON ITS HANDS

The Senior Partner, After a Long and Successful Career, Refuses Offers of Financial Aid.

Henry Darius McCord and William Mangan McCord, who under the style of Henry D. McCord & Son did business as grain and feed merchants and Produce Exchange brokers at 92 and 94 Broad Street, and were rated at from $75,000 to $125,000, made an assignment yesterday. The assignment is without preferences, and the assignee is John P. Truesdell, President of the John P. Truesdell Company, grain merchants. The attorney for the firm is John O'Connell. The firm found itself embarrassed through carrying 1,500,000 bushels of maize, against which options had been issued. The senior partner could have had unlimited financial aid from many of his business associates, but he said that his affairs had got into a tangle and that he would not depart from his business rule in adding obligations to those he had incurred.

The situation in which the firm finds itself involves about $200,000 of secured and unsecured liabilities and $300,000 of gross assets. H. D. McCord owns the premises where he does business, his home at 118 West Seventy-third Street, and a country place at Scarborough, near Tarrytown, which is valued at $100,000. On this property are mortgages amounting to $137,000. Mr. McCord said last evening:

"It is a sorry experience for me. I have been here forty-two years without a business misfortune. I hope to pay every creditor a hundred cents on the dollar. Looking at the situation at its worst I cannot see that I shall be more than $25,000 on the wrong side, while I may be a little on the right side. I certainly expect to continue in business."

The firm issued this notice to its customers in regard to the failure:

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we have been obliged to make an assignment. There will be no interruption in the business, which will be continued at the same place, under the name of Henry D. McCord & Son, agents. Our best attention to filling your orders properly and promptly will be given in the future, as in the past.

News of the assignment astounded the members of the Produce Exchange and evoked unbounded sympathy. The notice of assignment was filed at noon, and during the rest of the business day Mr. McCord's office was thronged with business men to offer sympathy or to ask if it was too late to be of service. Mr. McCord alternated between breaking down when a visitor talked kindly and transacting business with his usual vigor. Out of deference to a general sentiment of respect for the senior partner, who was President of the Produce Exchange for two terms, no announcement of the failure was put on the bulletin board of the Exchange. On receiving word of the assignment, President Elliot T. Barrows wrote to Henry D. McCord expressing a hope that he would be able to resume business at an early date, and adding:

"I am pained beyond measure to hear of your sad news. It must be a hard blow, not only in a financial sense but to one's pride, that after founding and maintaining a business like yours that misfortune should overtake it. As regards the portrait, (Mr. McCord's, which is in the Call Room gallery,) that remains as an evidence of the high position you have held in our Exchange, and no business adversities can take that away from you."

The life history of Henry D. McCord has often been used to illustrate the possibilities of a career begun "at the bottom of the ladder." He is of Scotch descent, and was born at Sing Sing, Sept. 15, 1836. He received a common school education, and when a lad was thrown on his own resources by the death of his parents. He was first a clerk in a grocery store in Sing Sing at $24 per annum, with board, and in 1857 went to where his present place of business is as clerk for the grain firm of Lane & Mangan, the junior partner, William D. Mangan, being his uncle. The senior partner died soon after young McCord began to work for the firm. In 1870 Mr. Mangan died, and Mr. McCord continued the business, and in 1871 founded the firm of Knapp & McCord. It prospered, and was dissolved in 1888. In 1893 Mr. McCord took his son, William M. McCord, into partnership. In recent years the senior McCord saw the first troubles of his career. His son Harry, who was in the employ of the firm, died in May, 1897, and during the first six months of this year Mr. McCord carried the burden of his large business alone, owing to the serious illness of his son and partner. In the late Summer the father went to Europe for rest and to recruit his health, returning a few weeks ago.

Henry D. McCord joined the Produce Exchange before the present building was erected, was conspicuous as a member of its Canal and Grain Committees, was its Vice President in 1894, and its President from 1895 to 1897. He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He possesses the reputation of never having refused to aid a worthy cause or an individual in distress.

FAVOR CHANGING PENSION LAWS

Government Officials Believe a General Revision Advisable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senators Gallinger and Hansbrough, on behalf of the Senate Committee on Pensions, have been engaged for the past day or two taking testimony under a resolution passed by the Senate last session at the instance of Senator Hansbrough, instructing the committee to inquire into the wisdom of revising the pension laws.

So far they have heard Secretary Hitchcock and Assistant Secretary Davis of the Interior Department, and Commissioner Evans and Assistant Commissioner Davenport, and they expect later to receive a statement from the commander of the Grand Army. The testimony of the officials examined favors a general revision of the laws by a non-partisan commission.

VALUE OF HAVANA'S EXPORTS.

Those Made to This Country Exceed All Others Combined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The War Department made public to-day a complete statement of the value of merchandise and gold coin exported from the port of Havana, Cuba, for the first nine months of American occupation, showing the volume of trade and countries.

A comparison of the amounts show that the exports to the United States exceed those of all other countries combined by $606,611. The exports to the United States for the nine months were merchandise to the value of $15,143,776, and gold coin amounting to $1,267,374, making a total shipped to this country of $16,411,150.

A NEW STAMP REGULATION.

When Used the Stamp Must Be Mutilated, Besides Being Canceled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued a circular amending regulations as to cancellation of documentary and proprietary stamps. It is provided that:

"In all cases where a documentary stamp of the denomination of ten cents or any larger denomination shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall, in addition to writing or stamping thereon with ink the initials of his name and the date when affixed, mutilate said stamp by cutting three parallel incisions lengthwise through the stamp, beginning not more than one-fourth of an inch from one end thereof and extending to within one-fourth of an inch of the other end.

"Where such a stamp is cancelled by cutting or perforating in any manner authorized by existing regulations, as aforesaid, the mutilation herein provided will not be required.

"This provision shall take effect and be in force on and after Dec. 15."

Killed by a Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Dr. Isaac G. Smedley, a well-known physician of this city, was almost instantly killed at Bryn Mawr station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near here, to-day. Dr. Smedley was about to step on a train bound for this city when he slipped and fell, striking his head violently on the platform, sustaining a fracture of the skull and dying in a few minutes. Dr. Smedley was about forty-five years of age, and was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, this city.

STATE CANALS CLOSED.

Water Will Be Kept In Until Monday to Allow Boats to Get Through.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The State canals were closed officially at noon to-day, but the water will be kept in until Monday, so that all boats may get through.

Business has been better than last year.

WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND.

A Former Husband Was Killed by Her Brother Two Years Ago.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 1.—Last night Mrs. Bertie Lankford shot and killed her husband, George Lankford, at their home some miles from this city. They had agreed to a separation, but were still living together. Mrs. Lankford is locked up in the county jail.

She was divorced from a former husband and then married William Smith, who was killed by her brother some two years ago. The latter was acquitted. She then married Lankford.

Mrs. Lankford owns considerable property, estimated to be worth $100,000.

HOUSE OF REFUGE APPOINTEES.

Gov. Roosevelt Names Five Members of Board of Managers.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day announced the appointment of five members of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of the members of that board.

The appointments are Mrs. Sarah E. Gavin and Frederick Almy of Buffalo, Mrs. Etta Elsmer Palker of Syracuse, Francis H. Gates of Chittenango, Madison County, and William J. Sterrett of Middleport, Niagara County. There is one vacancy yet to be filled.

The old board resigned because of State interference, as they termed it.

CLERGYMAN'S WILL PROBATED.

Dr. D. L. Furber's Bequests to Church and Missionary Interests.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—The will of the Rev. Dr. Dana L. Furber, for thirty years pastor of the First Church at Newton, admitted for probate in the Middlesex Court here to-day gives large sums to church and missionary interests.

The First Church, Newton, gets $7,500; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5,000; Congregational Church Building Society, incorporated in New York, $2,000.

The residue is to be divided equally between the American Board and the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

UPHOLSTERY WEAVERS STRIKE.

About 800 Union Employes Go Out in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Abou 800 union upholstery weavers went on strike to-day, closing twenty-six mills and throwing out of employment nearly 3,000 hands engaged in various departments of the factories. The strikers demanded a working week of fifty-five hours, 10 cents an hour for overtime, and an increased wage scale.

The advance asked is a general increase of about 25 per cent. The strike is the result of the failure of the manufacturers to sign the new wage scale presented by the Weavers' Union a few days ago. Many of the manufacturers had made an advance of 15 per cent., and when the new demand was made they refused to consider it. The weavers set to-day for a final answer, which was not forthcoming, and they went out in a body.

This city and Paterson, N. J., are the centres of the upholstery weaving industry in this country, and there are about 1,100 skilled weavers in Philadelphia. The Orinoco and Century Mills, employing about 700 weavers, have signed the new scale. There are thirty-two women in the strikers' ranks. They are the only female upholstery weavers in this country.

TWO BOYS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

One While Hunting, the Other by a Revolver in His Brother's Hand.

HONESDALE, Penn., Dec. 1.—Two young sons of Adolph Bea of Haley were hunting in Pike County, when one, Charles, aged fifteen years, was accidentally shot. He lived about twelve hours.

Robert Brady, son of John T. Brady, who is a druggist of this place, was accidentally shot through the heart by his brother William. The boys, with others, were camping on Torrey's Island. William Brady, aged fifteen, had a revolver, and some of the others tried to take it from him, when it was discharged in his hands, the bullet entering his younger brother's heart, and he died instantly. When he saw what he had done, William tried to shoot himself, but the weapon was taken from him.

PICKED UP A CHILD'S FOOT.

Boys Found It Lying Between Trolley Tracks in Brooklyn.

Boys playing in front of 80 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening found the right foot of a child lying between the trolley tracks, and turned it over to Policeman Samuel Meyers of the Bushwick Avenue Station, who carried it to the Vernon Avenue Station.

It appeared to have belonged to a boy about eight years old, and had evidently been severed for several days. The bone at the ankle was splintered, as though it had been ground off, but the toes were all neatly severed at the first joint. The skin was brown and callous, from which Capt. Lees of the precinct thinks the fragment was the foot of a boy who had gone barefoot much of the time. The skin was badly lacerated and the foot was covered with mud, as though it had been crushed into the dirt.

Detectives were sent out on the matter and Police Headquarters notified, but at a late hour the police were unable to connect the gruesome object with any recent trolley accident, and thought it might be a relic from the dissecting table.

SCHOONER CLARA RUN DOWN.

Cut in Two by the Steamer Ericsson—Three Sailors Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—During a fog yesterday the schooner Clara, from Cape May, N. J., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sand, while at anchor in the Delaware River, near Chester, Penn., was run down by the Philadelphia and Baltimore steamer Ericsson.

The schooner was cut in twain and three of her sailors were drowned. They were James Wanzer, Thomas Rice, and Edward Wilson, all colored, of this city. Capt. Joseph E. Williamson, the only other man aboard, was caught in the wreckage of the schooner, and was seriously if not fatally injured. He was rescued while struggling in in the water. The schooner sank immediately after she was struck and the bodies of the three men are still in the wreckage.

The Ericsson sustained very little damage.

Suicide in a Vacant Lot.

A man who was later identified as Eugene Frankel, forty-five years old, of 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, shot himself through the head in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Terrace, last night dying instantly. Frankel was an insurance agent. He had, according to his wife, been a sufferer from liver complaint for the past two years, and for several weeks appeared to be very medancholy.

Exposition Exhibits Shipped to Paris.

The United States naval transport Prairie will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this afternoon to take part in the Government exhibit to the Paris Exposition. Before crossing to France the ship will touch at Baltimore and Norfolk to take on other parts of the exhibit. The Prairie will return to New York to take a second cargo of the Government exhibit to France in February.

British Paper on Opening of Congress.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Standard, in the course of an editorial briefly reviewing the present prospects of the United States in connection with the opening of Congress, says: "Seldom has a Presidential message been delivered in circumstances so favorable to the Nation and to the party in power as are those in which Mr. McKinley is about to approach Congress."

Woman Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Margaret Newell, a widow, seventy years old, living with her son John at 313 East Forty-fifth Street, died last evening in Flower Hospital. She was preparing supper and had filled an oil lamp, trimmed the wick, and applied a lighted match. She placed the lamp on a table when it exploded, the burning oil saturating her clothing.

TRUSTS MAY LEAVE CHICAGO.

Likely to Remove Their Headquarters to New York Owing to Hostility Toward Them in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Most of the big industrial concerns now making their headquarters in Chicago are threatening to remove their places and offices to New York after the first of the year. The officers of the discontented concerns assign as a motive for the removal that the State Legislature and the Illinois courts are openly hostile to aggregations of capital and corporate enterprise.

The concerns involved and their capitalizations are: The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, $40,000,000; the American Steel Hoop Company, $33,000,000; the Federal Steel Company, $200,000,000; the Distilling Company of America, $125,000,000.

Besides these concerns, it is said that all of the other large manufacturing industries which come under the class generally denominated as trusts, are likewise contemplating removal from the State. Chief among these are the Illinois Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and others of lesser magnitude.

Plans have been maturing for some time, and the removal of the Glucose, Whisky, Federal, and Hoop Steel trusts, Jan. 1, is almost certain. These four companies directly employ over 50,000 persons in the State, and pay over $1,000,000 taxes annually. Indirectly 500,000 persons will be affected by the removal. Local cooperage and planing establishments and the coal mines throughout the State are the industries which will be most affected by the removal.

It is said that the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Whisky and Glucose Trust cases has incensed the corporation officials to such an extent that they have joined hands and planned the move for their mutual good.

CAMERA TRUST FORMED.

Papers Filed at Albany and Rochester —Capital to be $3,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—This morning there were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Albany and in the County Clerk's office here articles of agreement of the Rochester Optical Camera Company, to have a capital of $3,500,000. It starts off with a capital of $2,000,000, which will all be subscribed by Rochester financiers.

The company is formed to purchase the plants of the Rochester Optical Company, the Rochester Camera and Supply Company, the Monroe Camera Company, the Ray Camera Company of Rochester, and the Western Camera Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The new company holds options on these properties, and it is proposed to close up two or three of the factories and centralize the business in this city. The concerns mentioned manufacture 85 per cent. of the plate cameras in the United States.

It is estimated that the profits on the basis of the present business will be sufficient to pay 7 per cent. dividend on 12,500 shares of the preferred and 10 per cent. on 2,500 shares of the common stock. All the preferred stock is to be issued, and 6,940 shares of the common stock will be used to purchase the properties desired. The public will have an opportunity to subscribe for 5,560 shares of the common stock at par between Dec. 8 and 11 at the Central or German-American Bank.

The officers in Rochester are W. F. Carlton, President, and E. B. Carlton, Treasurer. The names of the Directors of the corporation for the first year are William G. Carlton, Harvey B. Carlton, Rufus K. Dryer, Benjamin E. Chase, Edward W. Peek, Vincent M. Smith, and Frederick P. Allen. The principal business office of said corporation is to be located in Rochester, N. Y.

WOULD OUST THE LEAD TRUST.

Missouri to Attempt to Bar It from the State.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Attorney General Edward C. Crow began proceedings in the St. Louis Court of Appeals to-day to have the National Lead Company excluded from the privilege of doing business in Missouri on the ground that it is a trust.

The Attorney General charges, in his application for a writ of ouster, that the defendant is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $30,000,000, and is doing business in Missouri without having first complied with the law which requires foreign corporations to procure licenses from the Secretary of State before they can establish offices in this State.

It is contended that the defendant is unlawfully usurping the privileges and franchises of a Missouri corporation, to which it has no right under the law.

It is also alleged that the company could not incorporate under the laws of Missouri for $30,000,000, and that its action in assuming to exercise the right of doing business in this State is illegal.

The application of the Attorney General will be heard by the Court of Appeals in fifteen days, unless the defendant files some dilatory proceedings.

An Enamel Ware Trust Possible.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—An attempt is being made to consolidate all of the iron and enameling manufacturing companies of the manufacturing belt known as the middle west, which reaches from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River. It is proposed to effect a consolidation of the leading companies that make enameled ware, such as bathtubs, washstands, and general laundry and bathroom equipment, and then buy out the smaller concerns. The capital stock will be about $10,000,000.

TRAP DOOR CAUGHT HIS NECK.

Hempstead Sexton's Narrow Escape in the Church Belfry.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Dec. 1.—C. H. Amberman is suffering from a badly sprained neck as the result of an experience in the belfry of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. Mr. Amberman, who is the sexton of the church, went to the belfry to make some repairs, and when he started to descend through the trap door slipped, and would have fallen the entire distance to the lower floor but that the door fell with him, catching him by the neck between its edge and the side of the hatchway. His hands were below the trap door, his feet were dangling in the air, and his breath was almost cut off by the trap door, so that he was unable to cry out.

As he was about to give up in despair one of his feet found a resting place, and hope revived. He set his foot firmly with the desperation of a dying man, and managed to summon strength enough to force his head up a little, and then succeeded in opening the trap door.

Arrested at Aunt's Funeral.

While attending the funeral of an aunt yesterday at St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Edward Flanagan, twenty-eight years old, an ex-inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, was arrested by the West Twentieth Street Station police on the charge of burglary. Shortly after midnight of Oct. 22 a thief entered the home of Philip Olwell, at 248 West Twenty-second Street, and stole $500 worth of diamonds, a gold watch, &c. The property was recovered in pawnshops, and the police were told that it had been pawned by Flanagan. They watched his accustomed haunts, but did not locate him until yesterday.

Change of Officials Causes Trouble.

NEWARK, Dec. 1.—Charles F. Underhill, a veteran of the civil war and an ardent Republican, was to-day ousted from his office as Warden of the Essex County Jail by Sheriff Virtue, who is also a Republican. Mrs. Amelia Bovet, widow of a veteran who was also an ardent Republican, was ousted as Matron of the same institution. Alderman Ferdinand Hosp, one of Virtue's boomers in the campaign, was placed in Underhill's position, and Mrs. Hosp was made Matron, and the action of the new Sheriff has caused bitter strife in the party. Underhill will test its legality under the Veteran act.

"Who Killed Cock Robin" at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke, supported by a good company, initially presented "Who Killed Cock Robin?" at the Empire Theatre in this city to-night before a very large audience. Mr. Seabrooke's success was emphatic. The new piece was translated and adapted from the French by J. Cheever Goodwin, assisted by Louis Harrison, and tells a story having the merit of novelty.

ST. ANDREW'S SONS DINE

Mr. Carnegie's Tribute to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

THE LOVE OF MOTHERLAND

Guests of Honor at the Anniversary Banquet of the Ancient Society of the Scotch.

Under the blended colors of the United States and Great Britain 450 members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York dined last night at Delmonico's, in honor of the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the foundation of their society. Andrew Carnegie, President of the society, acted as toastmaster. Upon his right, at a raised table running the length of the banquet hall, sat Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General in this city. At his left sat Levi P. Morton.

At the table of honor were the guests of the evening, among whom were the Earl of Cassillis, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Rev. David G. Wylie, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Society; Parke Godwin, William B. Hornblower, George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society; S. Franklin Stanton, President of St. Nicholas's Society; Miles J. O'Brien, President of St. Patrick's Society; Julien T. Davies, President of St. David's Society; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars, and William E. Dodge, President of the New England Society.

Among other prominent diners were James Balfour Adam, Charles Gabain of Havre, France; George H. Daniels, W. P. Clyde, Samuel Sloan, J. B. Hill of Boston, Walter Scott, Jr., John Duncan Dunn of the Scotch Royal Volunteers, John Reid, the Rev. Thomas Gordon, D. D.; Prof. Patterson of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.; John P. Duncan, Dr. A. J. McCosh, Dr. David Magee, Major Hugh Crawford of Bede, Scotland; J. D. Ichenhauser of London, England, and Col. A. S. Kimball.

When coffee and cigars were reached, President Carnegie arose. He said in part:

"One hundred and forty-three Presidents have arisen as I do to-night to call you to order. Before the Republic was, St. Andrew's Society was flourishing. It is not the first institution that has blossomed under the Monarchy to bloom and flourish under the Republic. We come here to-night to feast upon what there is of Scotch, to look back upon the tradition, the history, and poetry of Scotland. I see nothing inconsistent in loving the motherland while we love the wifeland. The man who loves the mother best will be he who loves the wife most. The best citizen of this Republic is he who holds in love and reverence his native land."

After reading letters from the St. Andrew's Societies of Montreal, Mecklenburg, Va., and Savannah, Mr. Carnegie proceeded to give the first toast: "The Day and a' Wha Honor It." This was followed by the toast to the Queen.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Carnegie, "I have to propose a toast to one who was a friend of the Republic when it needed a friend, and who stands ready to be a friend to the Republic when it should need one; a noble woman, a queenly woman, and a womanly Queen, Queen Victoria."

The toast was drunk standing. Three rousing cheers followed by a "tiger" were given, and then the banqueters sang "God Save the Queen." When order had been restored, Mr. Carnegie continued:

"It is hard to find a toast parallel to that to the Queen, but there is one, which I cannot expect to arouse greater, but which will, I know, cause equal enthusiasm. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the head of our land, the President of the United States."

Tremendous cheers again broke forth, ending in hearty singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The speakers of the evening were then introduced. John Foord responded to "The Land o' Cakes," Dr. Van Dyke spoke in tribute to Scottish literature, and Parke Godwin on "The Land We Live In." "The Anglo-Saxon Race" was responded to by the Earl of Cassillis, and William B. Hornblower spoke on "Scotch Law." The concluding toast, "Our Sister Societies," was answered by William E. Dodge.

OLD ACTOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Edward W. Marston, Once Prominent in Theatrical Affairs, Passes Away.

Edward W. Marston, prominent in theatrical affairs of the city many years ago as an actor, died suddenly at his home on City Island last Thursday night of pneumonia. His illness had been very brief, and his appearance had been announced for a charitable performance for the benefit of the poor of City Island, which was held the night he died. He was born in Oxford, N. H., in 1836, and made his first appearance professionally in Lowell, Mass., when he played the part of Jimmie Twitcher in the "Golden Farmer." Later he traveled through New England with an organization of his own. In 1863 he managed a theatre in Norfolk, Va.

At a more recent date he managed a theatre in Memphis, Tenn., and in 1867 he came to this city and appeared at the Bowery Theatre. Several years later he left this theatre and became the manager of the National Theatre. In 1886 he retired from the stage, and since then had resided on City Island. Since his retirement his only appearances were in comedy rôles in testimonials. He was married to Mary France, sister of Sid C. and George W. France, prominent on the stage during Mr. Marston's career.

OLEOMARGARINE MEN IN JAIL.

Dealers Convicted of Violating the Law Sent to Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—After a legal battle in the United States courts covering a period of two years, Joseph Wilkins of Washington, D.C., and Howard Butler of this city were to-day sent to prison to serve sentences imposed upon them for having violated the law regarding the sale of oleomargarine. Wilkins was recently sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $1,500, and Butler to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Wilkins and Butler were wholesale dealers in oleomargarine in this city. They were caught in the act of removing the brands from packages of the commodity in January, 1897, and were indicted at the February sessions of that year by the United States Grand Jury, their conviction following shortly afterward.

The case was appealed to the United States District Court of Appeals, and was later taken to the United States Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari. The appeals failed in both cases.

The case is of National importance, as Wilkins and Butler are the first to be sent to prison for violating the oleomargarine laws. Other dealers convicted of selling oleomargarine as genuine butter have succeeded in getting off with the payment of a fine.

Mr. Sulzer's Friends Not Hopeful.

None of the Democratic Congressmen from this city was present at the Democratic Club last night, and it was said that most of them had gone to Washington to take part in to-night's caucus. The friends of Congressman Sulzer, who aspires to the minority leadership, believe that he will receive only a complimentary vote, inasmuch as his rivals, Messrs. De Armond of Missouri and Richardson of Tennessee have developed great strength in the last fortnight. It was said yesterday that unless Mr. Sulzer appeared to have a fighting chance on the first ballot, the Tammany votes would be given to the leading candidate.

Left Gold and Jewels in a Car.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 1.—George Grimsey of Nutley is looking for a satchel which he left in a car on his return home from Newark last night. He is a diamond setter, and went to Newark yesterday to work. When he started for home, he took a lot of gold and stones which he expected to set at home, and rode home on a trolley car. The contents of the bag which he left in the car are valued at $1,000. He had sixty gold rings and a number of diamonds, rubies, and pearls. No trace has as yet been obtained of the bag.

Negro Legally Hanged in Georgia.

PERRY Ga., Dec. 1.—Richard Smith, alias Alabama Red, a negro, was hanged in the jail yard here at noon to-day. The crime for which Smith paid the death penalty was the murder of "Bob" Pine, also colored, at Beach Haven last May.

WAGES RAISED AT FALL RIVER.

Cotton Mill Operatives to Receive a 10 Per Cent. Increase.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 1.—All the cotton manufacturers of this city represented in the Fall River Association to-day decided that they would grant an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, beginning on Monday, Dec. 11. The mill owners had intended to make an increase of only 5 per cent., but the action of M. C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the Fall River Iron Works, in posting notices on Wednesday ordering a rise of 10 per cent. backed up the contention of the operatives, and nothing was left for the association to do but to follow Mr. Borden's order.

The iron works are not represented in the association. The latter includes about thirty-six corporations operating more than seventy-five mills. In all about 28,000 hands will benefit by the rates.

Six cars containing the first shipment of forty carloads of print cloths for the American Printing Company were sent from Robert Knight's Arctic Mill at River Point, R. I., to-day. M. C. D. Borden, owner of the American Printing Company, followed the announcement of a 10 per cent. increase in wages in his mill last Wednesday by the purchase of 125,000 pieces of standard prints from Robert Knight at 3¾ cents, an advance of ⅛ cent above the market price. Forty carloads are equivalent to more than five months' production of the Arctic Mill. Robert Knight's only print cloth mill.

It is not known whether 125,000 pieces are the extent of the purchase, but it is a fact that Mr. Borden certainly has bought that quantity, and at the price named.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—K. L. Agassiz, Hamilton, Mass.; F. M. Hand, India; Wallace T. Foote, Port Henry, N. Y.; Samuel Disston, Philadelphia; F. W. Roebling, Trenton.

MURRAY HILL—Roger Hayne, St. Louis; Clermont Livingston, British Columbia.

CAMBRIDGE—Charles E. L. Porteus, Montreal; R. W. C. Ellison, Bryn Mawr.

HOLLAND—J. B. Pitchford, Johannesburg, South Africa; C. M. Schwab, Vice President Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Gen. William F. Carlin, United States Army, retired.

RIVERS—B. T. Smelzer of the State Board of Health, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. David Kennedy, Kingston; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Marcus Robinson, Glasgow; Senator Jonathan Ross, Vermont.

ASTOR—Daniel T. Ames, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—George C. Miles, Radford, Va.; Judge M. Arnold, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Oakes Ames, Boston.

NETHERLAND—Gerard Stuyvesant, Florida; D. C. Shepard, St. Paul.

SAVOY—Samuel Sachs, San Francisco.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. Sanford, English Army; H. F. Stevens, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL—Richard Elkins, West Virginia; Eugene S. Ashley, counsel International Paper Company, Glens Falls; William Laing Malcolm, Vice President United States Banking Company, Mexico City; Frederick L. Webster, Johannesburg, South Africa.

HOFFMAN—B. M. Lawson, Durham, N. C.; J. C. Manion, Johannesburg, South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Chamblee Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; J. D. Chamblee, notions and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wolf, E., Kansas City, Mo.; clothing and shoes; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, ladies' and infants' wear, 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Minch & Eisenbrey, Baltimore, Md.; W. Minch, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and small wares; J. E. Gleason, dry goods; L. D. Dunn, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Morton, hosiery and underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Warner, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, notions, ribbons, and trimmings; H. M. Briggs, notions; Grand Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. C. Finch, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Jacobson, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward, C. E., Bangor, Me.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; F. B. Milliken, dry goods; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Leopold, J., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Milliser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Marler Brothers, Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Kahn Tailoring Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. A. Kahn, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; P. B. Patterson, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

Levis Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berlinger, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Baum & Bala, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; George H. Urweller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Hirsch, A. M., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

"Keely Company," Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. O'Donnelly, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—301 West Fifty-third Street, owner unknown; damage, $25.

4 A. M.—3,174 Park Avenue, A. Kapstein; damage, $200.

6:20 A. M.—430 Columbus Avenue, Andrew Phillip; damage, $1,000.

8:20 A. M.—17 East One Hundred and First Street, Leopold Fleischman; damage slight.

10 A. M.—1,356 First Avenue, Isaac Cohen; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—100 Madison Street, Frederick Cassler; damage, $150.

10:50 A. M.—Thirty-first Street and North River, Inter-State Dredging Company; damage, $50.

2:05 P. M.—2,236 Third Avenue, owner unknown; damage slight.

2:45— P. M.—442 West Fiftieth Street, John Sharp; damage slight.

3 P. M.—132 Broome Street, Julia Bernstein; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—35 West Eighty-sixth Street, Pinkus Nathan; damage, $75.

5:45 P. M.—62 Vesey Street, Los Angeles Wine Company; damage, $350.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Dec. 1.—The entire business portion of Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000; $25,000 insurance.

The Hygienic Value

of silk is universally recognized by physicians. In cases of rheumatism, sciatica, prostration and all nervous troubles, it is always an alleviative, often a cure.

KOTEDSILK

is pure silk knitted on the finest cotton, and absolutely without the irritation inseparable from the wool, unwisely used by so many sufferers from those complaints.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leadi g Stores.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would your astronomical correspondent who so delightfully forecasts the monthly sidereal condition of the heavens, or some other expert observer, kindly explain a phenomenon which the writer has observed in connection with the constellation Orion the last three nights, viz., 25th, 26th, and 27th?

On the first of these nights he observed, at 9:45 P. M., in that constellation and midway between Rigel and the Great Nebula, of the same group, a bright cluster of stars of the shape and (apparent) size of a horse's tail, depending vertically. He watched it for ten minutes, and thought no more of it for the time. The next night, about the same hour, he looked at the constellation again. The starry tail was there, but it was hanging vertically between the Great Nebula and Kappa of Orion. Observing it at intervals until 11 o'clock, he observed that the following was its course: It passed to the left of Kappa and turned under it to the right, and gradually upward to a point some 15 or 20 degrees to the right of Rigel and on a level with it. At 11 o'clock it was in that position, hanging vertically, and it was no longer watched.

Last night about 9:45 it was in the same position as the night before. In the same intervals of time it swept down to the left and under the Great Nebula, and upward with an ascending grade to the level of Rigel. There the observation ceased. But, awaking at 1 o'clock, the writer went to his window and failed to see this erratic nebula where he had left it. Extending the field of his search at last found the cluster precisely in its original and continuous shape away back to the left of its last position and about in the locality where it was first seen at 9:45. In the interval Orion had ascended high toward the zenith and was as far to the right of the horsetail nebula as the latter had been to the right of Orion when observed at 11 o'clock.

The description is crude and untechnical, for the writer had not at hand an adequate map of the heavens by which to describe positions, and his health did not permit protracted exposure. But, perhaps, it is sufficiently clear to indicate the neighborhood in which the phenomenon can be observed if it should continue to be displayed.

J. S. M.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 28, 1899.

Prof. Jerome K. Rees of Columbia University, who asked last night concerning the phenomenon described by "J. S. M.," said that the supposed nebula was merely an illusive wisp of mist common on Winter nights, and that the movements were caused by currents of the upper atmosphere.

Storm Damages in Texas.

ROCKPORT, Texas, Dec. 1.—Reports from a number of points on the Gulf in this section show that the damage to property and loss of life by the recent severe storm were much greater than at first reported. A number of small fishing craft are missing, together with their crews. The bodies of James Sanders and two other men, who have not yet been identified

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Neuvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year	1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

AN INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

A new industrial empire is in process of creation in the South. Its foundations and its organic institutions are the mills and factories projected, under way, or already completed that are transforming that part of the Union from a producer of raw material into a producer of manufactured goods. The press dispatches tell almost every day of the progress of this industrial new birth. The New England manufacturers of cotton goods are building mills in several of the Southern States. The day is at hand when the South will be the largest consumer of its own raw cotton and Manchester will have to look elsewhere for its supply.

An event of far-reaching importance in this most interesting history of the building of a new empire was reported in a Birmingham dispatch to THE TIMES of yesterday. The new steel works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Ensley, near Birmingham, were opened on Thursday. There were no invited guests, no ceremony, no speeches, no champagne. But the turn of the lever that put those works into operation marked the beginning of an economic revolution in Alabama and an important stage in the development of the resources of the South. The works are notable for mere extent and volume of product. The company owns half a million acres of mining lands, and operates twenty blast furnaces and thirty collieries. Its furnaces have a capacity of 70,000 tons of pig iron a month, and this capacity will shortly be increased to 100,000 tons per month. Its engagements already made call for more than half a million tons of pig iron, that is to say, for the entire product of the furnaces for the period of seven months. A considerable part of these orders comes from abroad. It is said that the average price obtained for its iron is $17.50 a ton.

The magnitude of this company's operations may be judged from the fact that the output of the entire country is only a little over ten million tons of pig iron annually. The Birmingham mines and furnaces contribute about one-tenth of the whole. It is expected that the new steel works, however, will take not less than 1,000 tons a day.

Right there is the fact of chief significance. Instead of selling pig iron, which is a raw material, this company will henceforth sell its product in the form of steel billets, slabs, rails, and rods, and its steel, under analysis, proves to be equal to the highest requirements of the trade.

When cotton was King the South was one of the most brilliant examples the world ever saw of an industrial and political empire founded on the production and sale of a raw material. There was prosperity in the Southern States. Cultivation and refinement, elegance in social things, pride of family, and the luxuries of fashion were characteristic manifestations of the ease and wealth of the old days. And with these pleasant conditions went the possession of dominant political power in the Nation.

It is a maxim of agriculture that it is best to sell the products of the farm on four legs—that is, the farmer who would thrive must feed out his hay and grain, his raw material, and send his output to market in a state more nearly prepared for the consumer. The same rule holds good in the larger domain. A prosperity and promise of growth such as the South never dreamed of in the old times of King Cotton await it now under the new régime of the manufacturer. A field is opened up for its labor of all grades, from the man who attends to a loom or a furnace to the Superintendents or executive managers who direct the operations of great mills and factories. The establishment of successful manufacturing industries leads surely to increased wealth and population. If the South has in the past failed to keep abreast of the North in these primal elements of growth, it is because the North earlier turned its attention to the multiplication of its industries, and in particular to those which gave employment not only to the hands of its wage-earners, but to the brains of its men of capacity and to the genius of its inventors.

But the great mineral wealth of the region about Birmingham could never have been developed, and the big new steel works which are to convert the pig iron of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company into steel billets and steel rails would never have been erected if capital had not found in these enterprises the promise of profitable employment. If the stage of capitalism, that is, the stage of having free capital in large amounts ready to seek good investments as they offer themselves, has not yet been reached in the South, it is largely because the era of industrial development has only just set in there. That stage will come as the result of the new forces now at work. Meanwhile, Northern capital supplies the lack and justly reaps the reward. The chief creator of the steel works at Birmingham, which have required the expenditure of $1,500,000, is Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD of this city, whose faith in the future of the South is equal to the energy and ability he has displayed in doing his part for the development of its newly revealed resources.

With this almost untouched field for growth in the Southern States open to us and inviting the vivifying touch of capital, it ought to be a long time before American investors will have need to look abroad for opportunities to put their money to profitable use. The chief increase in the Nation's wealth may for some years continue to be shown in the North, but the next decade ought to see and will see a wonderful transformation in the South.

THE "CIVIL GOVERNMENT" OF CUBA.

We are not aware of any authority for the statement that Gen. LEONARD WOOD has been summoned to Washington in order to be offered the place of Civil Governor of Cuba. Yet the rumor that this is the case has arisen quite naturally and even inevitably. It has been given out that the President is convinced that the time has come, not when Cuba ought to be freed from tutelage, but when she ought to have a tutelage in which the notion of control should be less prominent and the notion of political education more prominent, than they have respectively been heretofore. Add the unquestioned fact that Gen. WOOD has been summoned to Washington, and it was inevitable that it should be believed that he had been summoned for the purpose of asking him to undertake the new responsibility.

We do not ourselves see that there is any urgent need of a change in the government of Cuba. That island has been governed for the past few months better than it had ever been governed before since its discovery. A large number of American citizens who have staid at home are prepared to admit that it has been better governed than the communities in which they themselves respectively reside, and in which self-government has had full sway. As to the Cubans, the best information we can get is that the best of them, those who have the largest stake in the island, and all those who are prepared to earn their own livings under a Government which simply

> Makes sure to each his own,
> That he reap where he has sown,

are entirely satisfied with the government which the United States Army has given them. And as to the other class, the politician class, whose object in life is to reap where they have not sown, and to enter into the fruits of other men's labors, it is noteworthy that they have not raised their voices in protest until they were notified that it was in contemplation to inaugurate a system of civil government "under American auspices." At that they raised their voices loudly, and not without reason. It is not only that government under American soldiers is much more eligible, to the natural man, than government by American politicians. It is also that civil government under American auspices has much more the promise, or the threat, of permanency than the avowedly provisional government to which they have thus far been subjected.

It is certain that we have not yet attained, or approached, the time when we can become responsible for the "stable government" to which we stand pledged in Cuba, by intrusting it to the Cubans themselves. The best judges of that are the officers who are our representatives there now, and whose opinions we must accept. Gen. LUDLOW has told us what these are. But, since we are responsible for the government of Cuba, and since the government of Cuba is doing very well as it is, why not act upon the precept of Lord MELBOURNE? "Can't you let it alone?" is reported to have been the first inquiry of that statesman when a new question was propounded. Sometimes it is a pertinent inquiry. It is so when things are going "well enough." To "let well enough alone" is proverbially wise. It seems to us to be wise in the case of the government of Cuba. We know of nothing which has been administered more successfully under the present Administration.

THE "UNDERSTANDING" AND EUROPE.

It was rather a coincidence that Mr. CHOATE at the Thanksgiving Day gathering of Americans in London and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at a luncheon in Leicester should on the same day have been moved to celebrate "the understanding." And yet it was almost inevitable, given the occasion. No gathering of Americans in England, no gathering of Englishmen in this country, could take place, without the occurrence to the speakers of this topic of discourse as being at once seasonable and safe.

Not that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks are at all liable to the interpretation which one of our esteemed contemporaries has rather absurdly placed upon them of being an avowal of a "secret alliance," such as Secretary HAY has publicly, and no doubt accurately and candidly, denied to exist. The very point of congratulation is not that the two nations officially, but that their populations unofficially, have come to a better understanding with each other. In countries governed by public opinion, appropriate official action follows the condition of that opinion. We have no outstanding questions with Great Britain which cannot be readily adjusted as soon as the fear is dispelled on each side that the other is trying to get unfairly the better of it. For the first time in our history the general mass of the American people are in that unsuspicious state of mind about Great Britain. It would require strong evidence to convince them to the contrary. No such evidence has been adduced or we believe is adducible. Wherefore the understanding is likely to last.

None of his compatriotic critics criticise Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for what he said about the United States. Most of them seem to find matter for criticism in what he said about Germany. And in fact it is in the part of his remarks which related to the European powers that the "pushful JOE" of British caricature seems chiefly to appear. It was not at all necessary for the Secretary for the Colonies to undertake to ingratiate himself with Germany by attacking France, much less by threatening a nation which does not lack pride or sensitiveness with what would happen to it if it did not "mend its ways." Fancy a responsible French Minister making such remark about England. Fancy a responsible British Minister condescending to take any notice at all of the scurrilities of a journal of the boulevards. Fancy such a sentence as that in which "pushful JOE" conveyed his threat proceeding from Lord SALISBURY. What he said, if he found it necessary to say anything in the way of warning to a friendly power, would be said with a gravity and dignity that would give it additional weight.

Of course, if any such thing were to be said in public, it is the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs who should say it, and the Secretary for the Colonies is committing a breach of official etiquette as well as of diplomatic courtesy in taking the words out of the mouth of his chief or rather in putting into his mouth words which he never would have uttered. It is impossible that Lord SALISBURY should like this sort of thing. That he does not see his way to resenting it otherwise than by epigrams which are scarcely calculated to reach the sensitive portions of his colleague's anatomy is a proof how important the Conservatives still find the support of the particular brand of Liberal Unionism which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN represents. But the matter, and much more the manner, of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S latest speech gives point to all the criticisms which the Liberals have made upon his conduct of the negotiations that have resulted in the war with the Transvaal, which is daily coming to seem, to every thinking Englishman, less like a bagatelle and more like a very serious piece of business. Particularly does it give point to the appeal of FREDERIC HARRISON, made when it was not yet too late, to Lord SALISBURY, to take the negotiations out of the hands of his subordinate and into his own. "The Secretary for the Colonies," said Mr. HARRISON, "has no authority to make war nor to make war inevitable." We see, as a matter of fact, that he had power to "make war inevitable" in South Africa. Now that he has transferred the methods of "the new diplomacy" to European politics, with which he has officially no concern, it remains to be seen whether his chief will be moved to abridge his freedom of speech or whether he will be able to do so.

THE TUSKEGEE IDEA.

On Monday next at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall a meeting will be held to promote the raising of an endowment fund for Tuskegee Institute, in the town of that name in Alabama. In some respects it will be in itself a noteworthy meeting. Ex-President CLEVELAND will preside, and speeches will be made by Mr. WALTER H. PAGE, Mr. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, a Trustee of Tuskegee, and, most important of all, by Dr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the President of the institute.

We wish we could impress our readers with our own sense of the work that is doing under Dr. WASHINGTON'S direction. It is, in connection with that at Hampton, the most promising and the most fruitful now carried on in the South, for it goes to the very root of all the causes of real difficulty there, and is directed to building the foundation for a permanent, progressive co-operation between the two races. It is undertaking, and as far as the means are available it is actually making, a peaceful revolution, which is the natural and beneficent completion of the emancipation wrought in war. We have no illusions as to the depth or enduring character of the color prejudice in this country. Neither, if we understand him, has Dr. WASHINGTON. His conception of the task of education for his race does not defy or ignore that prejudice. It is simply directed to aims and methods with which the prejudice has nothing to do, and the value of which is independent of it.

His fundamental idea is that the future of the negro in the United States will turn on the value of his own service to the community, and in proportion as that service is intelligent, skillful, honest, and faithful the community will recognize and respect the essential rights of him who renders it. His purpose is to fit the largest number of young men and women in the best way to render this service, and by direct instruction and indirect example to spread the ideal among the race. A splendid beginning has been made at Tuskegee, which, considering the difficulties encountered and overcome, is an absolute guarantee of the fit use of all resources that can be secured. Some three thousand graduates have been sent out self-supporting and self-respecting, and their influence is felt in every one of the Southern States.

Dr. WASHINGTON'S conception is based on clear facts. The greatest need of the South is labor, and the greatest resource of the South is the labor of the negro race. The demand and the raw material for the supply exist together. To the degree that this raw material can be developed, that is, to the degree that the negroes can be made more profitable workmen in all grades and kinds of employment, the relations between them and the whites are bound to be improved. That the task is a very great one cannot be denied. That the utmost effort of organized private energy will make but slow advance is only too certain. It is no Utopia that has been undertaken at Tuskegee, and the promise that is held out for reward to those that shall share the labor is not a glittering one. But this is true beyond all doubt, that every dollar spent in this labor will do a lasting and increasing good. It will not be wasted. It will not be lost. The returns from it will be, like compound interest, a steadily increasing profit to the Nation.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

During the month just ended the morning and Sunday editions of The World printed 2,148¾ columns of advertising—a gain of 216¾ columns over November of last year. Of the other newspapers printing paid advertising the one that came next to The World gained only 99¾ columns over November of last year. Not only the morning and Sunday editions of The World but also its evening edition exceeded all previous Novembers, the evening edition printing 656¼ columns of advertising. There was a gain in the "want advertising" of 12,219 over last year's November, the total being 78,656.—The World, Dec. 1.

We note and record with pleasure this evidence of increase in our neighbor's business. By the same occasion, we correct an error in its statement.

THE TIMES published in the month of November, 1899, 193 more columns of advertisements than in the month of November, 1898; and the cash value of the increased advertising in November this year as compared with November last year was $12,195.98.

THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow will contain a great deal of interesting reading; among other articles worthy of the reader's attention will appear an examination of the relation of the present high price of iron and steel to the building trade and its operations in this city by Mr. GEORGE HILL, architect and engineer; an article upon the commercial importance of Manila to the United States by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, late Minister to Siam, and a discussion of the municipal ownership of public franchises by Controller BIRD S. COLER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—LAFCADIO HEARN is now an out-and-out Japanese in everything except birth, for not only does he dress and live in all respects like a son of the Sunrise Land, but he has guaranteed the permanency of his separation from the Occident by taking whatever may be the Japanese equivalent of naturalization papers and obtaining all the privileges of a subject of the Mikado by assuming all the duties and obligations of one. As might have been expected, no opportunities for making this transfer of allegiance picturesque and impressive were neglected either by HEARN himself or by his Japanese friends, and the latter, according to a traveler's tale that has just reached this city, hit upon one device for demonstrating the thoroughness of their acceptance of him as a fellow-countryman that had all the grotesque and whimsical beauty of their own art. It seems that HEARN, more fortunate than most of the foreigners who obtained positions as teachers in the days when the Japanese felt a greater need for instruction from the Western World than they do now, has always managed to keep his place on the Faculty of the college to which he was summoned many years ago, and which is the scene of several of his most charming sketches. As a foreigner, too, he was better paid than the native professors of equal rank, but of supposedly simpler habits. This difference of salary suggested the device of ultimate acceptance to which reference has been made. After all the formalities of naturalization had been carried out, a great dinner in honor of the new supporter of the empire was given. The manifestations of cordiality were numerous and enthusiastic throughout the evening, but the culminating moment did not come till near the close of the function, when the President of HEARN'S college rose, and with the sweetest of smiles announced that, as their dear friend was now one of themselves, the last distinction between him and them was to be wiped out by—reducing his salary from 150 yen a month to 50! Then there was immense applause, and HEARN seemed to be, and possibly enough was, as happy as any of his applauding friends. The teller of the tale insists that the reduction of pay was inspired entirely by good will, and that HEARN was enough of a poet and philosopher to be more than content with this queer evidence of fraternal love.

—It deeply grieves The Merchants' Review, apparently, that this paper should have hinted the belief that the cheapening of parcels postage was a question to be settled, not by the National Association of Manufacturers, which favors it, or by the retail country dealers, to whom the very idea is repulsive, but by the general public after a careful consideration of its own interests. "The public," The Review says, "is not concerned as to the fate of the Parcels Postage bill, for it simply cares nothing about it, and if the small fraction of population represented by the Manufacturers' Association would drop the matter, nothing further would be heard of it." If that is so, which we are vehemently inclined to doubt, then it is indeed time that the matter received some intelligent discussion elsewhere than in the trade papers. If, as The Merchants' Review asserts, the bill is a Treasury-raiding scheme, from which only a small part of the population will profit, then that fact ought to be clearly and widely known; if, on the other hand, as is claimed by the advocates of the measure, its passage would extend all over the country many of the advantages now monopolized by the inhabitants of large cities, then that, too, should be well understood. It may be assumed to start with that people do not want parcels carried at less than the cost of transportation, but on every other phase of the subject there is lots of room for argument.

—Out in Los Angeles there is an interesting individual who seems to be worrying even more than the little coterie of Eastern opponents of Destiny do about the good luck which has come to the Filipinos so much against the misguided and unenlightened inclinations of Señor AGUINALDO. The Los Angeles person—his name, if anybody wants to know it, is MORRISON I. SWIFT—is not content with hysterical denunciations of his countrymen and his country; he wants all kindred spirits to unite with him in a sort of revolution against the Government. At any rate that is the only interpretation we can place on a document which MORRISON I. has spread far and wide, accompanied with earnest appeals for signatures. It begins by declaring that "the Philippine Islands are free from United States rule"—a gross and patent misstatement of fact well calculated to rejoice the anti-imperialistic soul—and that said rule was "wrongly and forcibly asserted by an American Administration without authority or consent of the American people"—which doesn't go particularly well in harness with the denial of that rule's existence. Then MORRISON I. drifts awhile on a welter of words that may be treason and may be mere nonsense. "This document," he writes, "affirms that the Filipino war was inaugurated unconstitutionally. It declares the principle that individuals are not bound by the immoral acts of the official authorities of the Nation. Each citizen is so responsible for the wrongs committed by his Nation that he is bound personally to annul and refuse to obey them. Otherwise all principles of right may be overthrown and all justice trampled on in the name of 'nation.' Government shall not constrain individual conscience, nor shall it constrain actions in conformity with that conscience." From these quotations it will be seen that though MORRISON I. does not write with all the brutal insolence of an Erving Winslow, he is still an energetic little fellow, no less adroit than his Bostonian rivals in winning the eminence conferred by public loathing and disgust.

—Something that the Boers—if they hear of it—might with reason note with considerable alarm is the fact that collectors are rapidly developing a keen appreciation for Transvaal postage stamps, and are offering large prices for them, apparently on the theory that not many more of these bits of paper will ever be made. The New Orleans Times-Democrat quotes a local philatelist as saying: "I received a letter the other day from a New Yorker who makes a specialty of South African stamps, offering to buy whatever Transvaals I had at figures ranging from 100 to 150 per cent. above list prices. He also made a tempting proposition for exchange, but on thinking the matter over I concluded to hang on to what I had. The absolute extinguishment of a Government by war is a very rare thing, and hasn't happened on any scale worth talking about since the downfall of the Confederacy. So, if the Transvaal Republic is erased from the map, all its stamps are certain to enhance enormously in value as time goes by." The coin collectors, too, are on the alert, and they are particularly eager to get hold of the three-zar piece, a silver coin about as large as a dime, issued in 1894, and bearing what is said to be the best likeness extant of Oom Paul as he is. It was withdrawn from circulation some months ago.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieut. Henry Cahill, who was a member of the staff of Gen. Gomez of the Cuban Army, has entered the Law School of Boston University, intending to take the three years' course.

* * *

Charles J. Capen has taught in the Boston Latin School forty-eight years, and prides himself upon the fact that, though now seventy-six years of age, no one can yet call him a decrepit old man, nor scarcely a white-haired one.

* * *

The Hon. Patrick Collins, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston, declined an invitation to attend a meeting of the Workingmen's Political League, saying that he "has been overworked with invitations of late," and "has been compelled to decline all of a social character—or die."

* * *

Ex-Gov. Francis Marion Drake, who had already given over $100,000 to Drake University, at Des Moines, has recently added $25,000 to his contributions in its behalf, and D. H. Ewing, who is connected with the college government, has promised to spend $45,000 in the erection of a library building for the college.

* * *

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson has been advised by his physician to pass the Winter in Southern Arizona, and consequently he will not resume the discharge of his duties as President of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., until next Spring. His strength has been gradually weakening from pulmonary troubles.

* * *

A memorial meeting in honor of the late A. Bronson Alcott's one hundredth birthday was held in Boston under the auspices of the Emerson Society on Wednesday, Nov. 29. Frank D. Sanborn presided and made a eulogistic address. Many quotations from unpublished writings of Alcott were read. Other addresses were made and letters read.

* * *

Admiral Dewey has written to William S. Wells, Chairman of the Committee of Invitation of New Haven, Conn., that, owing to many official and other engagements, he cannot arrange to visit the Elm City in compliance with the invitation extended to him while in the Philippines, and subsequently thrice renewed, the last time after the unpleasant episode regarding his house.

DEWEY ARCH SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your yesterday's paper a complaint about the non-originality of the Dewey arch. This defect having struck me also, I beg to offer two original propositions and think you will bear me out that the effect suggested would be both novel and striking.

PROPOSITION I.

Let the designers take for their motif the bridge of the cruiser Olympia, the godlike Dewey, binoculars in hand, upon it, encompassed with marble clouds. Let this be supported on the one side by other marble clouds, arising from the explosion of the sinking battleship Maine. On the other side we could have still more marble clouds, arising from the powder (which I understand was not smokeless) used in the fight of San Juan Hill. You could have the hill for a base, you know, showing in bas relief the American arms triumphing over Spaniards, embalmed beef, and other contretemps! I consider this would be a very ethereal composition, especially the clouds.

PROPOSITION II.

Should the first suggestion prove too sanguinary, I offer this as an alternate project: A suspension bridge, or, if you will, a cantilever, emblematic of American expansion, swinging across the gulf between the Far East and the Far West; to this might be added a frieze after the manner of the Pan-Athenaic procession depicted on the frieze of the Parthenon, portraying pawnbrokers, rumsellers, Mormons, missionaries, Miller syndicate men, and Tammany Hall politicians, hastening to convey the benefits of benevolent assimilation to the untutored followers of Aguinaldo.

These suggestions I have not copyrighted, and only regret that I have not time to append sketches hereto. I should think a fascinating competition might be opened by enterprising yellow journals, and I don't doubt that other equally original suggestions might be brought forth, though I fear it is too late to raise subscriptions to erect anything but the arch we already have in view.

We Americans can build original office buildings, bridges, locomotives, bicycles, and a thousand other novelties, but when it comes to original monumental architecture, we are compelled to admit the idea is rather appalling. It is like inventing an original Euclid, or a fin de siècle multiplication table; and so we are bound to pay tribute unto Cæsar, whether we will or no, if the arch of Titus really suggested the Dewey arch. For my part, I cannot imagine any simple monumental form, built upon classical lines, that would not be reminiscent of some monument or other of the past. Doubtless we could find precedents for the Washington Arch, the Marble Arch at Hyde Park, or the Arc de l'Etoile in Paris, and it is well if these do point back to ancient days; otherwise the masses might never hear of the glories of ancient Rome, or anything more ancient than the latest murder case.

We do not know why the proportions handed down to us by Vignola, or measured from the ruins of the Parthenon, are so altogether lovely. The suggestion that they are frozen music will do for young ladies' schools and the nice old gentlemen who give largely to the Metropolitan Museum or the Brooklyn Institute, but I have my doubts if Vignola or Phidias or the architect of the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak ever dreamed of such a thing. What they did is precisely what we are doing now, building the best buildings they knew how and copying consciously or unconsciously from what they saw around them. Their age was less complex than ours, and they had not our practical problems to overcome. They worked for Kings and were not limited to a fifty-foot lot or a fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation; and so they turned out much more delectable work than we do, but it was no more original. Their growth in beauty was slower than ours; it takes ages to evolute from a mound dwelling to a Parthenon, and in the meantime certain forms become crystallized, and it is hopeless for us to try to improve upon them.

The attempts at original American architecture are only measured by their failures. We have but to look back at the hideousness of the Queen Anne style the Richardson style, the Boulder style, and much of the Colonial style, to thank fortune for such copies of the antique as the Dewey arch. The moldings may be a bit confectionery, the statuary a little lumpy; these features will of course be more studied and refined in the finished work. A very great improvement might be suggested at once, namely, to erect posts similar to those in Washington Square. Around the bases of the arch there have been numerous cases of smashing the plaster by careless driving, which might have been avoided by these simple means, which would cost much less than the continual repairing now liable. There is no doubt, however, that the present site is too crowded; the cable cars barely miss the corners of the columns, and the arch itself and their diagonal course through the cclonnade is quite destructive of the effect. The suggestion of Mr. Haydel that the arch be placed at the brow of Murray Hill is an excellent one, and, in connection with the new library to be built in that vicinity, would form an attraction not to be surpassed in any city.

J. ARTHUR HOLLY.

New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

ROMAN CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to correct the false impression given to your readers in your issue of the 27th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Batten in his sermon on "Marriage and Divorce"?

The reverend rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church conveyed to his congregation last Sunday morning the following choice piece of information: "The Roman Church theoretically allows no divorce after marriage, but really allofs some of the greatest scandals to happen through loopholes which are provided by the so-termed Papal dispensation." We presume that the preacher is speaking of absolute divorce, that is, final separation a mensa et thora, with liberty to contract another marriage, and we would inform him that the Catholic Church not only theoretically, but very practically, allows no divorce after marriage. Dr. Batten will have made one of the greatest historical discoveries of the century if he will reveal to the world one case in which the Catholic Church has so far forgotten her Founder's law as to grant a "theoretical or practical" divorce after the consummation of a true marriage.

As the subject of matrimonial dispensations is but little understood by non-Catholics, and presumably well-educated ministers are continually misrepresenting it, your readers may be pleased to know exactly what is the Church's position in the matter.

We believe that the marriage contract was raised to the dignity of a sacrament by our Lord Jesus Christ, and that to His church Christ committed the care of the seven sacraments; the essentials she may not change, but to her belongs the right to make all laws pertaining to their administration and reception. Now, for very salutary reasons, she has given us two classes of impediments, those which render an attempted marriage absolutely invalid and those which, while not affecting the validity of the marriage, render the contracting parties guilty of sin. These laws are made for the good of society, and their imitation by the civil law, (e. g., the marriage licenses, an imitation of the "bans," testifies to their utility, but as they are enacted by the ecclesiastical authority they may be relaxed by that same authority for reasons which it considers sufficient. There are cases where the impediment would be a source of more harm than good, and in such cases the Church willingly grants dispensations. The "loopholes" consequently will be repudiated only by those who believe that the Church should insist upon the observances of the impediments even though individual souls be thereby lost and the peace of kingdoms thereby imperiled.

In conclusion, it may be safely asserted that whenever an apparently Catholic marriage has been dissolved and the parties enter into a second matrimonial contract coram ecclesia the first marriage was invalid from the beginning, although, if the parties were in good faith, they were not guilty of formal sin. Thus, if Dr. Batten will carefully study the case of Henry VIII. he will find that said King never dreamed of the possibility of obtaining from Rome the annulment of his marriage; he contended that his marriage with Catherine was invalid from the beginning. Is it not passing strange that Rome preferred to offend the monarch and lose a kingdom rather than make one of those convenient "loopholes?"

WM. F. McGINNIS,
President Metropolitan Truth Society.
Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1899.

TREE PLANTING INCREASING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The work of the Tree Planting Association might be considered by those whose attention has not been drawn to certain evidences of the work done by it of exceedingly slow growth; but an investigation of the subject is indeed surprising. A scrutiny of many of our streets and avenues up town reveals the fact that many owners of property have been actively at work planting trees. Indeed, as one owner in a neighborhood plants a few trees, it is but a short time when many neighbors do the same. The tendency toward trees and outside greens in the line of improving architectural effects is daily increasing in the city, as an examination especially of our newest and latest houses constructed in the city will indicate.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.
New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC "ISSUES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my good fortune to count among my personal friends a large number of leading members and prominent officers of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are men who have won laurels on the field, and upon their return to civil life regarded a pension certificate as a "badge of honor." This honorable class of patriotic veterans feels differently now. The pension certificate has come to be regarded in great measure as a "badge of pauperism," secured by the roughest element of political heelers, who "have a pull with the bosses." THE TIMES has done good work thus far in exposing pension frauds, but great reforms, especially in politics, work exasperatingly slow.

What issues can the Democratic Party adopt for the campaign of 1900? is asked. That is the question, and it is a dubious one. A lifelong Democrat, I have never been a pessimist, but it is the part of wisdom to boldly face stubborn facts and not console one's self with empty theories.

A sound currency is one of the underlying principles of the Democratic Party, as taught by the fathers and imbued by their faithful sons. That principle was recklessly thrown away at Chicago in 1896 and reluctantly picked up at St. Louis. That incident saved the Republican Party in the last Presidential election and destroyed the best opportunity the Democratic Party has had since the close of the civil war.

The heresy of "16 to 1" has already been buried beyond resurrection.

Opposition to "expansion and imperialism" counts among its advocates some of the most brilliant minds in this country, but it is premature, impolitic, and at this time would bury, at least for the present, any party that would have the hardihood to put such a plank in its National platform. However the Administration may have erred in bringing about the present unfortunate struggle in Asiatic regions, it is no time to parley or temporize while our army and navy are 10,000 miles away, patriotically fighting for the supremacy and honor of our Republic.

Tariff reform is a Democratic measure, pure and simple, and it is not too late now to continue its advocacy, although it might seem like rethrashing old straw.

Opposition to "trusts" and "combines," as they are now conducted, and, as many think, threatening the best interests of the country, is a strong point for the Democracy, but it requires wisdom, intelligence, and statesmanship to handle so intricate a subject.

Opposition to "the recklessly extravagant pension scheme," as it now prevails and is increasing at an alarming rate, is the strongest plank the Democratic National Convention can place in its platform; but will they have the courage to do it? When the first appropriation of $25,000,000 for pensions was announced, far-sighted people who predicted that in less than a year the appropriation would reach $50,000,000 were ridiculed. In less than a year the sum reached $100,000,000, and is now nearly three times that, although the war has been closed thirty-five years.

When we come to talk of live issues for the Democratic Party in the National campaign of next year the list dwindles down to a very small margin. Yet,

> "Hope, like the gleaming taper's light,
> Adorns and cheers our way!"

There may, in the wisdom of Providence, some bold, brainy leader spring up who will take the helm in his hands, guide the Democratic ship back to its old-time course, and pilot it safely to the harbor of victory. But that leader is not yet in sight. He may appear at an opportune moment. So mote it be. M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1899.

APPEAL FOR CANCER PATIENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has become necessary for me to make an appeal, which I trust you will print, in which I ask the public to aid the cancerous poor under my care and that of my companions. A house has been largely paid for with donations received, and, besides this, $5,000 a year for three years has been disbursed in making a home for and assisting the cancerous sick, sixty-four in all, and in generously aiding twenty cases of men and women with ulcers, a number of diseased children suffering greatly till we aid them, and about 250 persons more who have needed our treatment for alarming cuts and felons, and with various distresses costing expenditures of money.

It is not sound reasoning to suppose that the only people who do not need money are the poorest poor, especially when one is keenly alive to the necessity of drawing a salary while inspecting these destitute cases, and the best minds never make this mistake. But money is to be given, as a rule, not to the poor, but used for them. With not the ability to expend it, we would be like soldiers without ammunition, and I have seen some frank workers among the poor who honestly described the forlornness of their situation without hope of money to aid their charitable sympathy. Clever stories as to the danger of a dollar to help a poor woman and child, or even a man, are out of place in the proceedings of relief. The poor have some clever and true stories on the other side.

The Free Home is still carried on entirely from donations made by the public for its support, through the kindness of the daily press. In the last three months these donations have been less than usual, while our outlook has become broader and more inviting. When we have begged, we have been most cordially listened to and answered, the public easily recognizing the fact that ordinarily intelligent women, determining to spend their lives among the poor sick, are likely to use money upon them wisely, and nurse them as carefully as any one can. We have not yet been obliged to enter upon expedients for raising funds which would take strength and time greatly needed for our nursing, which no woman will do until she has thought perhaps more than twice. When it shall seem best to exert ourselves in other ways in order to broaden our work, we shall gladly do so. We have met with an instant and noble response to our statements about the situation we discover in the whole time of our experiment. We and our patients are always poor, and we are now dangerously so, though housing twelve or more patients. Is our Free Home to proceed, and are we even to have more than one Free Home? Let the public answer, nor are we afraid to trust its verdict.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 490 Cherry Street, New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

Not that Bishop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 27 "American" indulged in fine irony upon the approval given by "the Bishop of Albany in the State of New York" to "the cause of the English in the Transvaal war"; "the motive, he" (the Bishop) "says, for which the English are now killing Boers in South Africa is so good and noble that it is simply impossible for him to withhold his admiration."

Since the year 1847 there has been a Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany in the State of New York. The present incumbent of this diocese is the Right Rev. Dr. Burke. Having known Bishop Burke for thirty years, I am sure that he (the Bishop of Albany by priority of see) entertains no Transvaal war sentiment so unpatriotic, so un-Christian, as is attributed to the Bishop of Albany in the State of New York.

ANOTHER AMERICAN.

Albany, Nov. 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Fame of Poe.

The name of Poe is destined to go thundering down the ages on feet—poetic ones or football kicks, as the taste of individual posterity decides.—Baltimore American.

Soporific.

"There is a bedridden paralytic down East who walks in his sleep."

"I know a minister whose sermons would make a professional pedestrian of him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Concise Definition.

"What's the blind pool, papa?" asked Sammy Snaggs.

"It's an arrangement to drown gullible and short-sighted investors, Sammy," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Deficiency Supplied.

"I don't think much of that young Smithkins," the old gentleman observed rather sharply.

"Never mind, papa," replied the demure young thing, soothingly. "No harm done. I think enough of him for both of us."—Chicago Post.

The Man Behind the Ledger.

"I will cause the name of France to be remembered with terror throughout foreign lands!" cried the excited Parisian.

"What will you do—join the army?"

"No."

"Write articles for the papers?"

"No. I will open a hotel during the exposition and make out the bills myself."—Washington Star.

WITH THE BOYS OF THE SIXTIES.

Lawrence P. Hext in Savannah News.

Git me my old knapsack, Mary, an' my uniform of gray,
Git my battered helmet, Mary, for I'll need 'em all to-day,
Git my canteen an' my leggin's; reach me down my rusty gun,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-one.

Never mind them blood-stains, Mary, never mind that ragged hole,
It was left there by a bullet that was seekin' for my soul.
Jest brush off them cob-webs, Mary, git that bonnie flag of blue,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-two.

These old clothes don't fit me, Mary, like they did when I was young,
Don't you recollect how neatly to my manly form they clung?
Never mind that sleeve that's empty, let it dangle loose and free,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-three.

Pull my sword-belt tighter, Mary, fix that strap beneath my chin;
I've grown old an' threadbare, Mary, like my uniform, an' thin.
But I reckon I'll pass muster, as I did in days of yore,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-four.

Now I'm ready, Mary, kiss me; kiss your old sweetheart good-bye,
Brush aside them wayward tear-drops; Lord, I didn't think you'd cry.
I ain't goin' forth to battle; cheer up, Mary, sakes alive,
I'm jest goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-five.

NO CIVIL RULE FOR CUBA

Scheme to Abolish the Military Government Is Dead.

ISLANDERS TO HAVE A CHANCE

May First Conduct the Affairs of Cities —Plans for a Great Bank Killed by the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The scheme to appoint at once a Civil Governor and establish a civil government for Cuba is dead. Although the Administration was fully determined upon it a short time ago, and the names of candidates for the Civil Governorship were being canvassed, the scheme has been killed and buried, and is past the possibility of resurrection.

The first evidence that it had received a mortal injury was when it was announced that President McKinley would not consider the names of candidates for the Governorship until Congress should assemble. The reason for this was that the Administration had received strong arguments against the plan from Administration men in Congress. The scheme could not have gone through without provoking the opposition of men friendly to the Administration, and there would have been a warm fight.

It was represented to President McKinley that to appoint a Civil Governor for Cuba would be a violation of the American pledge that the islands should be turned over to the Cubans. He was told that a strict adherence to the pledge would require the United States at the earliest practicable moment to order the formation of municipal Governments in Cuba by vote of the people. From this beginning a civil government, not made by the United States, but erected by the people of Cuba, should be allowed to grow; and then the Cubans would have a fair chance to show whether they were capable of governing themselves or not. If, after they had proved themselves capable of self-government, they chose to vote for annexation, the United States could honorably accept them.

The President was also told that people who wanted a chance to get charters for corporations were advocating the Civil Governor scheme. The Foraker resolution now stands in the way of a great number of people who would like to spread corporations with American charters all over the island. There are a number of such schemes now afloat, and if the Foraker resolution could be gotten out of the way and an American government of the island established, Cuba would be flooded with them.

The protest had its effect. The President abandoned the civil government idea, and came over to the people who want a Cuban Government established. If the scheme for a Civil Governor rears its head in Congress, it will be without the countenance of the Administration. One of the charter schemes is for the establishment of a bank, with branches all over the island. It is to be capitalized at $10,000,000, with power to increase the capital to $20,000,000. The charter is to be for twenty-five years, with privilege of renewals, and the rate of interest is to be 10 per cent.

This scheme also is dead. Its generous provisions give an indication of the various enterprises which were only awaiting a chance to descend on Cuba. Although the Civil Governor scheme was practically dead before Gen. Wood arrived, he was enabled to drive a nail in its coffin. Most of the Generals in Cuba were in favor of having an American Civil Governor, but Gen. Wood is known to be opposed to it.

CUBAN UPRISING NOT LIKELY.

Havana Newspaper Says There Is No Danger.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—El Diario de la Marina referring to the rumors of a rising, says:

"There is not the least foundation for the reports that the people of the provinces contemplate a rising. They would have no reason to rise; and to do so in the existing circumstances would be the strongest possible argument against their capacity for self-government.

"People have recourse to desperate means only when circumstances become desperate. Certainly sensible people do not commit suicide because of the first little check or because of the susceptibility of exaggerated self-regard."

M. J. DADY'S HAVANA CONTRACT.

He Expects Soon to be Able to Begin Work Postponed by the War.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, returned from Washington yesterday and declared that he expected soon to be able to commence work on the contract he made before the war with Spain to construct a sewerage system and street pavements in Havana, Cuba. The original contract, made with the Spanish Government, called for improvements which were to cost $12,600,000.

"We have been fighting all along to get a civil government for those people down in Cuba," said Mr. Dady, "and I guess we are going to be all right now. The Washington authorities have rendered opinions to the effect that my contract with the old authorities of Havana, which was approved by the Spanish Government, is all right to-day. Last Monday the Municipal Council of Havana passed a resolution empowering me to go ahead with the work. The only thing that now remains is to get the signature of a Cuban civil officer. If the contract is not carried out by the City of Havana, I will receive 3 per cent. of the contract price, or $178,000, for what work I have done."

Mr. Dady is of the opinion that he will now be able to carry the contract to a successful conclusion. Efforts were made after the occupation of Cuba by the Americans to get him to cancel the contract. His friends charged that influences were brought to bear to deprive him of the work and give it to a firm in which the son of a Republican of National prominence is interested.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Señor Viondi, counsel for Michael J. Dady, writes to-day to the newspapers to say that he is confident Mr. Dady will carry out the contract for sewering and paving Havana.

NAVAL VESSELS FOR SALE.

The Government Wants to Dispose of the Scipio and the Rocket.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lieut. J. C. Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, advertises this morning for bids for the United States vessels Scipio and Rocket. It is understood that the Navy Department hopes to find a buyer for the Scipio in England, because she is not entitled to an American register.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The troop ship Meade, carrying reinforcements to the Philippines, arrived at Malta to-day, with all on board well.

The transport Burnside will leave New York to-morrow for San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The Massachusetts has arrived at New York, the Montgomery at Buenos Ayres, and the Lancaster at St. Vincent.

The Scorpion has sailed from Colon to Isla Feusta.

Governor of Guam Wants Marines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Capt. Leary, the Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, wants an additional force of marines. The few men he has at command now are but an insignificant force compared with the 8,000 population of the island, and, while there are no signs of trouble just now, it is regarded as the part of prudence to have a sufficient force of marines at hand to make any attempt at disorder appear hopeless at the beginning.

Samoa Treaty May be Signed To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The British and German Ambassadors had several conferences with Secretary Hay to-day relative to the treaty for the partition of Samoa, and it is understood the minor questions of phraseology which remained open were so reconciled that the way is clear for signing the document probably to-morrow.

Gen. Wood Returns to Cuba Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Leonard Wood will return to Cuba next week. He says he expects to remain in the line of the army, if permitted, as long as he lives.

MR. CHAMBERS ON EXPANSION.

Ex-Chief Justice of Samoa Predicts Success in New Colonies—Says Promises Must Be Kept.

Ex-Chief Justice William L. Chambers of Samoa was one of the speakers at a dinner of the Chi Phi Fraternity at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and warmly advocated a policy of American colonial expansion. Lloyd McKim Garrison presided.

"The balance of trade," said Mr. Chambers, "between the United States and tropical countries has in the past been against us. The only way we have maintained a commercial equality has been by putting the temperate zone countries in our debt. It is therefore of the greatest importance that we be in intimate commercial and political relations with tropical countries.

"English trade reports show that the mother country provides 42 per cent. of all the purchases by her colonies and the most of which are much further removed from the sources of supply, yes, more than twice as far as our colonies will be from our two shores.

"We certainly should be able to command as a minimum as high a percentage of their trade as England does from her colonies. We should in reality be able to supply all the articles of importation required by our colonial countries that are now purchased by them in other markets of the world, and, if so, to settle for all of our tropical purchases in the products of our own country.

"Let us build the Nicaragua Canal as quickly as engineering skill and money can build it, shipping our products without breaking bulk from our Eastern and Southern ports as well as the Western to this great commercial field, and then we may expect to obtain a fair share of that vast commerce instead of the miserable 5.3 per cent. which we now have.

"What Great Britain has accomplished has largely been gained through the Port of Hongkong, which only fifty-seven years ago was a barren rock with only a few scattered fishermen's huts on its shore, and if England has been able in a half century with American cotton as a cornerstone, to build up a city which ranks fourth now in the shipping world, and has gained a trade of over $500,000,000, what may we not do, in less time than that, with a central point of distribution lying as Manila does adjacent to an area containing 852,000,000 people, and importing now in excess of $100,000,000 worth of goods annually, and promising under the developing influence of western methods and civilization to double these figures within out lifetime."

"The experience of the United States in the five years it has been establishing a colonial policy has been most flattering. We have in two years accomplished results in this respect never before known. The colonies which we have had thrust upon us present to us conditions never before faced by a colonizing power. They are more thickly populated than were the colonies of England, Portugal, or Holland, more thickly populated than is the United States itself. They are in many respects populated by savage or half-savage peoples. But in the face of these difficulties this country does not quail. The country that could free and enfranchise 6,000,000 black slaves can cope without fear of final success with the government of the peoples with whom we must now deal.

"In our dealings with these people there is one fact that we must ever have before us. It is the absolute and undeviating necessity of keeping all our promises to them. We must give them all the liberty that they can make use of. Increase their liberty as they evince improvement. Gain their respect by kindly treatment. And, above all things, never promise them anything that we do not give them. They are quick to see evidences of bad faith. Let us maintain in all our dealings the strictest principles of honor, and we shall see that in an unexpectedly short time we shall have overcome the obstacles which now appear almost insurmountable."

HOW THE KHALIFA DIED.

Seated on a Sheepskin Between His Emirs He Awaited the End.

CAIRO, Dec. 1.—Officers from the Soudan, who have arrived here, say that when Gen. Wingate's force overtook the Khalifa the latter tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position hopeless, the Khalifa told his emirs to stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground and sat down on it with the emirs on either side of him. The Khalifa was found shot through the head, heart, arms, and legs, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his bodyguard were all dead in front of them.

Gen. Wingate's force swept over them without recognizing the Khalifa and his emirs, but they were identified later.

The Khalifa is described as of medium height, strong and stout of light brown color, and wearing a long, gray beard.

GERMANS ON CHOATE'S SPEECH.

The Ambassador's Friendly References Create Favorable Comment.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The friendly references to Germany, made by Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in his speech at the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society in London, have created a most favorable impression here, especially in high Government circles. One of the principal advisers of the Emperor to-day made a special reference to the address, remarking that Mr. Choate had put the matter in the true light.

"There is no reason that I know of," he said, "why the relations between Germany and the United States, which are now good, should not become even better and be more firmly established.

"With regard to commerce we are rivals, and each must make concessions; but all our interests and inclinations are toward strengthening the already existing ties."

THE FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prisoners Protest in Court Against an Order of the Senate.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day, by a vote of 134 to 98, granted the Public Prosecutor's request to withdraw some of his unnecessary witnesses. Counsel for the prisoners objected, on the ground that they wished to cross-examine some of them. The reading of the Court's decision evoked violent protests from the prisoners, who rose and made a terrible din. Counsel for the defense asked that one of the witnesses be heard, and the Court, amid great excitement, retired.

After a few minutes the public session was resumed, and M. Fallières, President of the Court, announced that the Court had decided that there was no ground to deliberate on the counsel's request, and ordered that Gen. Roget be heard as the first witness.

The General described the demonstration of Feb. 23, at the time the troops were returning from the funeral of President Faure, and said M. Déroulède clutched the bridle of his horse, which reared. Gen. Roget added that he laid his sword hand on M. Déroulède, who released his hold. The General did not hear M. Déroulède address the troops.

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR ON PEACE.

Says The Hague Conference Is a Guaranty Against European War.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Replying to the addresses of the Presidents of the Hungarian and Austrian Delegations to-day, Emperor Francis Joseph referred with emotion to the "innumerable manifestations of devotion to himself and the imperial house" in which the peoples of the Monarchy had united with himself in deep sorrow at the death of the Empress.

His Majesty, continuing, said the relations of the Monarchy with the powers continued friendly and appeared to justify confidence that they would not be disturbed. The continuance of the peace of Europe, he added, was the surest guaranty, and this was afforded by the "undisturbed existence of the close and trustful relationship with our allies."

A further guaranty of peace, the Emperor pointed out, was the harmonious co-operation of all the civilized States at The Hague conference, "originated on the magnanimous initiative of the Czar, which had imparted fresh and increased hopes to those recognizing the need of peace throughout the world."

The Emperor also referred to the friendly relations with Russia in regard to the Balkans, and, alluding to the Transvaal, he said:

"We have resolved to observe the strictest neutrality, and can only wish the conflict was approaching an early conclusion."

After saying that the demands of the War Department were confined to the most urgent requirements, the Emperor concluded with an appeal to the patriotic zeal of the delegations and assured them that were heavily extreme.

DEATH OF MR. SCHROEDER

Passing Away of Brooklyn's ex-Mayor Causes Much Regret.

HAD BEEN ILL TWENTY DAYS

Cold Caught at His Daughter's Burial Developed Into Pneumonia—Funeral on Monday.

The death of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn in his apartments at the Hotel Margaret, there, early yesterday morning caused general regret and sorrow in that borough, with the public affairs of which Mr. Schroeder had been so prominently identified. Political, business, social, and charitable circles were alike affected by his death.

Mr. Schroeder had many friends, both in public and in private life, and all day yesterday men prominent in politics called at the hotel to condole with the bereaved family or sent messages of sympathy.

The arrangements for Mr. Schroeder's funeral had not been completed yesterday, but it was announced that the services would be held on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod will officiate, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Schroeder contracted the illness which caused his death three weeks ago to-day. On that day Mrs. Dolly Anderson, a daughter of the ex-Mayor, who had died several days before, was buried at Greenwood. Mr. Schroeder caught a severe cold at the funeral, and pneumonia developed, causing his death. Dr. John A. Richardson of Brooklyn and Dr. E. G. Janeway of Manhattan, the attending physicians, were on Monday last hopeful of his recovery. Mr. Schroeder, however, suffered a relapse on Tuesday, and although he rallied somewhat, there was a repetition of the attack on Thursday, which proved to be the beginning of the end.

Resolutions in respect to the memory of ex-Mayor Schroeder were adopted in both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday, and the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Councilmen Leich, McGarry, Francisco, Ebbitts, Cassidy, Goodwin, and Oakley, and Aldermen Burleigh, Bennett, Diemer, Goodman, Keegan, Kenney, and Stewart.

Frederick A. Schroeder was born in Trier, Prussia, on March 10, 1833. His father was a public official, and when the disturbances growing out of the opposition to the centralization of the Government began, in 1848, the Schroeder family emigrated to this country.

Frederick, who was then fifteen years old, began work here as a cigarmaker, and by the time he had reached his majority had a factory of his own, employing a dozen men. He then formed a partnership with Isidor M. Bon in the tobacco business. After a time the firm gave up manufacturing and began the importation of leaf tobacco. The business is still carried on in this form.

When the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn was founded, in 1867, Mr. Schroeder was elected its President, and he had held the office continuously since that time.

Mr. Schroeder's career in politics began in 1870, when he was nominated for Controller of the old City of Brooklyn by the Republicans. He was defeated, but declined a renomination at the close of his term. He was again called into public life, however, in 1875, when the Republicans nominated him for Mayor of Brooklyn. He was elected, and while in office succeeded in effecting many reforms. The chief incidents of his administration were the stringing of the first wire of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, the opening of Ocean Parkway, and the beginning of the construction of Brooklyn's first elevated railroad.

Mr. Schroeder also declined a renomination for Mayor, but in the year of his retirement from this office, 1878, was nominated and elected State Senator for the Third District. While at Albany he was instrumental in the enactment of a new Brooklyn charter, by which the powers of the Mayor were greatly enlarged, and single heads of departments replaced the triple-headed commissions.

After his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Schroeder spent considerable time in Europe, and since that time had devoted himself to his private business. He, however, always retained a lively interest in public affairs.

Mr. Schroeder, with his family, formerly occupied a handsome residence on Clinton Avenue, but for the last few years he had made his home at the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights.

Mr. Schroeder contributed largely to charities in Brooklyn and elsewhere. In his social relations he was affable and genial, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a very large circle of friends. He was at one time President of the Germania Club of Brooklyn, and was also a member of the Oxford, Hamilton, Union League, and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Shelter Island Yacht Club. He was also a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and of the Long Island Historical Society.

Mr. Schroeder is survived by a widow, a son, and five daughters.

BERLIN'S MUNICIPAL QUARREL.

Council Again Appeals from a Police Presidency Decree.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Berliners are still agog over the bitter quarrel between the Emperor and the municipal authorities. The Council appealed from the decree issued by the Police Presidency forbidding them to erect a walled inclosure, with an inscription on the gate in memory of the victims of the uprising of 1848.

The Council in turn has appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, which will try the case Dec. 14. The Emperor has made up his mind, it is said in Court circles, that if the decision is again against the Council he will confirm the election of Mayor von Kirschner, who has patiently awaited the imperial pleasure since July of last year. On the other hand, if the decision favors the city, his Majesty, so the story goes, will continue to withhold his confirmation.

Australian Cabinet Troubles.

BRISBANE, Dec. 1.—The Labor Ministry here will be short-lived. Premier Dawson, on the meeting of the Legislature to-day, announced that he had formed a Ministry and moved to adjourn until Tuesday. The House, however, by a vote of 36 to 26, refused to pass the motion. The Cabinet was thus defeated at the first sitting.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 1.—The Premier, Sir George Turner, has resigned. The Governor, Lord Brassey, has summoned Mr. A. McLean to form a new Ministry.

American Fruit Seized in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Reports again reach here of seizures of American fruit at German frontier stations. Seizures have been made at Emmerich of apples and pears and at Hamburg of nectarines and California dried fruit. In all these cases it is alleged the San José scale has been found. Simultaneously there is a revival of the agitation for a high duty on foreign fruit, and in some cases entire import prohibition is demanded. Even the Liberal Cologne Gazette now advocates a high duty.

British Decorations for Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Gazette announces that Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently visited England with Emperor William, has been created an Honorary Knight of the Victorian Order. Others of the Emperor's suite have been given various degrees of this order.

French Tariff on Brazilian Coffee.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Negotiations are about to be opened with the view of allowing Brazil a reduction of about 10 francs on the tax on coffee, on condition that French products are given the most favored treatment. Should the negotiations fail the maximum tariff will be applied to Brazilian coffee.

Victorian Ministry Defeated.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.—After an all-night session of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, the Ministry of Sir George Turner was defeated by 11 votes on a resolution of want of confidence.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

December's first Saturday, as for many years past, is given up to coming-out receptions and to country house parties. The avenue and the adjacent fashionable streets up-town will be gay and lively this afternoon with people hurrying to the various coming-out teas and receptions of the day. The most interesting of the coming-out teas will be those given by Mrs. George C. Clark, 7 West Thirty-seventh Street, for her daughters, Misses Julia and Edith Clark; by Mrs. Bayard Dominick for Miss Helen Dominick, by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes for her daughters, the afternoon reception at Delmonico's to be given by the hosts of the Wednesday cotillion, and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's reception for Mrs. Andrew McKinley, who was Miss Chapin.

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Miss Helen Dominick, who will make her first bow to society this afternoon, will be assisted in receiving by Miss Helen Warren of Philadelphia, Miss Emily Potts, Miss Dominick, a sister of the débutante, and the Misses Katrina Fachiri, Lillian Carpenter, Estelle Hartshorne, Madge Niles, Hilda Tiffany, Anita Dominick, Ethel Thornell, Isabel Curtis, Mildred Dix, Cecil Boardman, Ruth Emmons, and Violet Stewart. On Monday, Dec. 27, Mr. and Mrs. Dominick and the Misses Dominick will give a large cotillion at Sherry's. On the same date Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will give a dinner, after which her guests will attend this cotillion, which will be in the large ballroom.

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Mrs. George C. Clark of 7 West Thirty-seventh Street will give a reception this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Edith Clark. The Misses Marguerite Chapin, Mary Harriman, Nathalie Henderson, Evelyn Parsons, May Sands, Catharine Dix, Marian Fish, Caroline Edgar, Jean Brown, and Mary Gardener will receive with the débutante.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 8 East Sixty-first Street gave a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant. Miss Olyphant's gown was of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with white ribbons. Mrs. Olyphant wore yellow satin, with white lace and spangles. The reception was followed by a dinner, at which the débutante's grandfather, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, was the special guest of honor. Those who assisted in receiving at this reception were the Misses Frances Stewart, Harriet Delafield, Pansy Roosevelt, Josephine Williams, Mary Simmons, and Edith Carpenter. Among the guests were Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Miss Ella de Peyster, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Carrie Edgar, Mrs. Hollbrook Curtis, Mrs. Livermerding and the Misses Wilmerding, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. Edward Bell, and the Messrs. John and Alexander Hadden, J. J. White, Jr., Auchincloss, and Roosevelt. After Jan. 1, 1900, Mrs. Olyphant's residence will be 3 East Sixty-ninth Street.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman presented her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, at a reception at her residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Boardman wore a charming gown of white chiffon. Mrs. Boardman's costume of white broadcloth was trimmed with Irish point. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Boardman's cousins, Mrs. Frank Cabot and Mrs. Lawrence Stoddard; Mrs. W. H. Motley, and the Misses Violet Stewart, Helen Dominick, Madge Niles, Ethel Thomas, Emily Cruger, Mildred Dix, and Eleanor Swayne. The reception was followed by a dinner and a small dance. Among the guests at the dance were the Messrs. Alexander and Schuyler Smith, Sewall Boardman, Stephen P. Nash, Norman Burrell, James McLean, Reginald Wigham, Sartelle Prentice, Gustav Schwab, Jr., and Alexander Cameron.

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The Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among other passengers F. J. Arbuckle, Austin Corbin, Capt. O. Danielson, Major Frewen, Prof. L. J. B. Lincoln, G. B. Ogden, and Frank L. Packard. The Ems, which sails to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, has booked among other passengers, Mrs. G. T. Bowler, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Charles E. Barnes, Miss Elizabeth Cheever, Mrs. Walden Pell, James Duane Pell, Miss Mary Duane Pell, Miss S. G. Pell, and Mrs. D. Archie Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wetherill, Miss Wetherill, and Brenton Wetherill of Philadelphia. On the Campania, sailing for Liverpool to-day, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Biddle of Philadelphia, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Osmond Hickie, formerly Miss Alice Ashmore of this city; G. L. Montgomery, Oliver H. P. Noyes, Lieut. Jean Javal of Paris, John E. Redmond, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia, S. Salisbury Tuckerman of Boston, Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin, W. von der Heyde of London, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Wardlaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham H. Wynne of England.

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The death of Miss Anne Duryea, elder daughter of Gen. Hiram Duryea, and a sister of Mr. Chester B. Duryea, who married Miss Nina L. Smith, and which followed a relapse from typhoid fever, has brought sorrow into many households. Miss Duryea, who was only twenty-five years old, was a very popular girl in the younger set in New York society. She was quite a belle at Narragansett Pier last Summer. When she returned from this resort last September, she was taken with the fever. Mrs. George Freeman, who was a friend of Miss Duryea, and who also came home from Narragansett with typhoid, is now convalescent after a long illness. Miss Duryea was at one time engaged to Mr. Fitzgerald Pepoe. Her funeral was held at her father's residence, 80 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The funeral of Mrs. Preble Tucker, formerly Miss Katherine Livingston Waldo, and whose sudden and sad death has so deeply affected a large circle of friends, will be held this morning at St. George's Church. Mrs. Tucker's sweet disposition and unselfish character had greatly endeared her to every one who knew her, and her death has struck a sad note in the opening chorus of the season's gayeties. Her sister, Miss Rosalie Waldo, is abroad, and fears are entertained that she will be greatly overcome by the news of Mrs. Tucker's death. The two young women were orphans and the last of their family.

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To the long list of coming-out receptions for next week must be added that to be given by Mr. Amedee de Pau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street on Dec. 12, to introduce his daughter, Miss Maria L. Moran. Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., of 8 East Eighty-third Street, will give a reception on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 9.

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The Countess Festetics is still with her mother, Mrs. Louis Haggin, who, as usual, is spending the Winter at 28 Fifth Avenue. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Groton, Mass., are at Shelburne Farms, Vt., spending the Thanksgiving holidays with Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb. Mr. Vanderbilt took Mr. and Mrs. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to Shelburne in his private car.

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The golf match yesterday at Lakewood was the attraction for the lovers of the imported Scotch game, and numbers of them went to the New Jersey resort on the morning trains. Mr. Herbert Harriman played in the consolation round, and other noted players present who took part in the tournament were James A. Tyng, R. Robbins, Travis, and Pratt.

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Mrs. Bowers Lee died yesterday at her residence, 14 West Tenth Street. Mrs. Lee was Miss Sarah Hoyt, and a sister of Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn. Mrs. Lee's death will cast a gloom over a large element in New York society, and particularly the Southampton set, in which Mrs. Lee had been prominent for years. She leaves two daughters, Miss Marian Lee and Mrs. Ralph G. Miller.

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Mr. William E. Iselin and Mr. Frederic Allen have made a plea to the people of Westchester to subscribe for the maintenance of the Westchester hounds. It is to be turned into a subscription pack, and Mr. Eugene Reynal will consent to remain as master. Among the subscribers already are Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. E. S. Reynal, Mr. N. C. Reynal, Mr. William E. Iselin, Mr. Frederic Allen, Mr. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. Edmund Randolph, Mr. Gordon Macdonald, Mr. John Agar, Mr. Howard Willetts, Mr. T. W. Thorne, Mr. Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. Howard N. Potter, Mr. William H. Russell, Mr. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Marion Story, Miss Knowlton, Miss Gertrude Minturn, and Mr. J. Stevens Ulman.

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An engagement of interest has just been announced in Philadelphia, namely, that of Miss Susan Tilghman, to Count Ludovico Lante-Riverra, a scion of one of the oldest houses of Italy. Count Lante-Riverra will sail for this country during the month of January, and the happy pair will be united some time in the month following. It is rumored that the ceremony will take place at Villa Nova. Miss Tilghman is the daughter of Mrs. Richard Tilghman, who, it will be remembered, was Miss Toland. The bride-elect is also a sister of Mr. Richard Tilghman of the First City Troop, and Mr. B. M. Tilghman.

The latest Philadelphia engagement and which was announced yesterday, is that of Mr. Morris Lewis Clothier, eldest son of Isaac H. Clothier, to Miss Lydia M. Earnshaw of Riverton, N. J., daughter of the late John W. S. Earnshaw.

The engagement was also announced yesterday in Philadelphia of Miss Anna Rodman Pancoast to Mr. Mifflin Wistar Huey. Mr. Huey is a son of Gen. Huey of Bustleton. He was a member of Battery A during the Spanish war.

WIFE WOULD FORGIVE BIGAMY.

Finds Her Husband Married Again, and Attributes His Action to an Unbalanced Mind.

Central Office detectives abruptly terminated the honeymoon of John L. Blackford, thirty-seven years old, of Plainfield, N. J., who is employed as a detective by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, when they arrested him, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Hotel Marlborough, where he was stopping with his bride. The charge against Blackford is bigamy, and he was arrested on the complaint of Charles Prennesholtz of Westfield, N. J., a stock broker, with an office at 44 Broadway, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Blackford No. 2, who was Miss Alice Morgan of Westfield.

Blackford and Miss Morgan were married last week at Westfield. Soon afterward her brother-in-law heard, indirectly, that Blackford had another wife in Plainfield, and proceeded to investigate. He called at the home of Mrs. Blackford No. 1, and there learned the truth. At first the deserted wife would not believe that her husband had married another woman, but she was finally convinced, and came to this city in company with relatives of Wife No. 2, and was present when the arrest was made.

When Blackford was confronted by the party he said that he had been legally divorced from his first wife in Dakota. He admitted that he had never been to Dakota, but said friends obtained the divorce for him. Mrs. Blackford No. 2 proclaimed her belief in Blackford's honesty of purpose. Detective Gargan then placed Blackford under arrest, and, as the latter had no money, was compelled to pay his hotel bill, which amounted to $19.75.

Blackford was locked up at Police Headquarters and the women were taken to the Broadway Central Hotel. The two wives later faced each other at Capt. McClusky's office. Each extended sympathy to the other, and they talked together for some time. Both wives are attractive brunettes, No. 2 being somewhat younger than the first wife. The former said that she had no wish to take the man away from his lawful wife, and that Blackford had deceived her. Wife No. 1 said that she did not wish to prosecute her husband, and would do all she could to have him returned to his home.

When Blackford was arraigned in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Pool both wives and all the relatives were present. Wife No. 1 was again averse to making a complaint, but produced her marriage certificate showing that she and Blackford were married April 10, 1889. Blackford was committed in default of $5,000 bail. After he was sent to the Tombs his first wife, in company with Detective Gargan, called on him, having in the meantime sent to him a number of delicacies. Blackford at first refused to see her, but finally consented. He then accused her of being responsible for all his troubles, saying that if she had not come to New York after him he would not be in jail. She left the Tombs determined to leave no stone unturned to get her husband out of his trouble, contending that his mind was unbalanced. She wants Wife No. 2 to have her marriage annulled.

UNREST IN SANTO DOMINGO.

People Are Becoming Dissatisfied with Jimenes's Administration.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 1.—Santo Domingan mail advices under date of Nov. 26 report a condition of incipient popular unrest, threatening further armed disturbances. Apparently the acts of the Jimenes administration, particularly relative to financial matters, instead of winning the confidence or approval of the majority of the leaders of the national movement which gave Jimenes practically a bloodless victory over the followers of Heureaux, are exciting popular suspicion and distrust, and armed opposition is rapidly developing for the purpose of enforcing popular desires on Jimenes.

The advices further allege that the American Improvement Company also opposes Jimenes's policy and inclines to moral sympathy, if not open support, of the popular demands.

Trying Former Queens Officials.

Joseph A. McKenna, who was chief clerk of the Water Department of Long Island City at the time Patrick J. Gleason was Mayor of that city, was placed on trial there yesterday upon an indictment charging him with misappropriating $8,000 of the funds of the department. The jury failed to agree, and McKenna's bond was continued. The trial of McKenna is the first of several which will result from the examination of the books of former officials in Queens Borough by the experts employed by Controller Coler.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Olmstead.

Charles Olmstead died at his home at Norwalk, Conn., yesterday after a lingering illness of several weeks. Mr. Olmstead was born in Ridgefield Sept. 28, 1825. He went to Norwalk when a young man and taught school, but later engaged in the grocery business. He was appointed Postmaster at Norwalk by President Lincoln in 1862, serving until the election of President Cleveland. He served also as Quartermaster General on the staff of Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, and represented Norwalk for several terms in the General Assembly. He had also held the offices of Town and City Assessor, Constable, and member of the Board of Relief. Mr. Olmstead was an Odd Fellow, and was at one time prominent in lodge affairs. He was a Director in the Fairfield County Savings Bank, being also one of the incorporators of that institution, and was instrumental in forming the Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light Company, of which he was President at one time. For many years he was a member of the Board of School Visitors, and was Secretary for the greater part of the time, as well as one of the acting school visitors. Two daughters and two sons survive him—Mrs. D. C. Bell, Mrs. John S. Seymour, wife of an ex-United States Patent Commissioner of New York City; William Olmstead, Salt Lake City, and Horace Olmstead of Brooklyn.

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones.

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones, son of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin Jones, who was one of the pioneers in homeopathic medical practice in New York State, died at his home in Albany yesterday. Dr. Jones was born in Albany Feb. 15, 1849. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866 and from Hope College, Michigan, in 1870, delivering the master's oration and taking the M. A. degree. He studied medicine with his father and at the Albany Medical College. After graduating from the Albany College he took a course in the Homeopathic Medical College in New York, receiving his final degree in 1873. He then pursued a special course of study in hospital work in Vienna and other foreign capitals. He was a member of the Albany County Medical Society, having been its President and Secretary; a permanent member of the American Institute of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and one of the Faculty of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital, in charge of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs. He never married, but always held a prominent place in social life as well as in public life in the city of his birth. He was a member of the Fort Orange Club, and had served as a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Albany.

Frederick George Swan.

Frederick George Swan died on Thursday in his apartments in the Lenox, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was born in this city on Feb. 22, 1831, and was a son of the late Benjamin F. Swan, an old resident of New York. Mr. Swan was a member of the New York Stock Exchange until fifteen years ago, when failing health compelled him to retire from business. Mr. Swan was a life Director in the American Bible Society, a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Mercantile Library, Republican Club, South Side Club, Founders and Patriots' Society, and Good Government Club D. He leaves a wife and one daughter, the wife of Benjamin Welles of 6 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Dr. William B. Garside.

Dr. William Briggs Garside died at his home, 135 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday of apoplexy. He was born in Harrison, Ohio, in 1835, and as a young practicing physician was associated with Dr. Dio Lewis, in Lexington, Mass. Twenty-five years ago he established a practice in Brooklyn. Dr. Briggs was connected with the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital for several years, and was President of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and New York School of Nurses for eight years. In 1891, on account of failing health, Dr. Briggs was obliged to give up his practice in Brooklyn and go South. Later he established a sanitarium at Atlantic City. Then he moved to East Orange, N. J., and about a year ago returned to Brooklyn and resumed his practice there. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Col. Cadwallader Jones.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and once a prominent politician, died at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He married Isabella, daughter of Gov. Iredell of North Carolina. He was graduated in 1832 from the University of North Carolina. Two of his sons were Colonels in the Spanish war, Willie Jones of South Carolina and Johnston Jones of California. The grandfather of the deceased was an aide to Gen. Lafayette. John Paul Jones, the Revolutionary naval hero, changed his name from Paul to Jones for kindnesses at the hands of this distinguished North Carolina family. Gen. Wade Hampton will be a pall bearer.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE G. FUESSEL, sixty years old, a shade cloth manufacturer and an old resident of Tremont, died Thursday at his residence, Morris Avenue and Ash Street. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when twelve years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

MRS. ELLA FISHBOUGH DAVIS, wife of Morris A. Davis, died at her home, 76 Clifton Place, Jersey City, on Thursday, from a complication of diseases. She was a member of the New York Professional Woman's League, and was well known in musical circles. She was a daughter of Dr. William Fishbough of Brooklyn.

CHARLES EDWARD SMITH, son of the late Cyrus P. Smith, died in this city yesterday of pneumonia. He was fifty-three years old, and was born in Brooklyn. He was at one time an upholstery manufacturer in Manchester, England, and later went to the Island of Jamaica, where he was engaged in railroad building. He leaves a daughter, Pamela C. Smith, an artist.

GEORGE W. JONES, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, died suddenly yesterday at the Sherman Square Hotel, where he had made his home. He was a native of this city, and in his fiftieth year. Mr. Jones was a member of the Lotos, Union League

THE FALL OF BAYONBONG

Insurgent General, with 800 Men, Surrenders to 50 Americans.

ILOILO IS CLEAR OF REBELS

Gen. Hughes Drives the Filipinos from the Province and Captures Ten Field Pieces.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—Gen. Conon surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, several American and seventy Spanish prisoners, and the garrison at Bayonbong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, to Lieut. Monroe, with fifty men of the Fourth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Otis's advices to the War Department to-day show that the advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed and the American troops continue to drive back and disperse the scattered bands encountered. He states that Capt. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, was killed in an engagement at Passi, Iloilo Province, on the 26th inst. Gen. Otis's dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 1.

"Hughes reports from Central Panay that Iloilo Province, one-third of island, is cleared of insurgents. By forced marches with two battalions from Labuano by way of Calinog he obliged enemy to (engage) at Passi on 26th inst., and drove him with loss to the mountains in detached bodies, capturing ten field pieces, of which two were breech-loaders, also nine rifles, and several thousand rounds small ammunition; Hughes's casualties, Capt. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, and Private Daniel W. Humphreys, Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, killed.

"He reports his troops in excellent health. Is now converting wheel into pack transportation for purpose of entering mountains. Expected that he will pass on to Capiz, northern coast of island.

"Dispatches from Lawton indicate Bayonbong captured 28th inst. Both trails over mountains impracticable for wheel transportation of any kind. Troops have subsisted on rice, and scant supply of that.

"MacArthur's troops have had several minor engagements, capturing men and rifles.

"Beli's capture in mountains includes fourteen modern guns, all in good condition; over fifty pieces of artillery captured by troops of corps in last three weeks.

"Oregon brought in 106 Spanish prisoners from Vigan yesterday, 94 received by rail previous evening. Young, with three troops cavalry and March's battalion Thirty-third Infantry, should have reached Vigan yesterday.

"Conditions Zamboanga satisfactory. Additional ordnance surrendered, consisting four field pieces, seventeen rifles, quantity ammunition. Natives adjoining towns visiting city and native military bands serenading troops. Thirty-first Infantry leaves Manila this evening to garrison several stations on Mindanao coast; no difficulties anticipated."

Oliver B. Warwick entered the Military Academy from Alabama Sept. 1, 1868, and on graduation entered the Eighteenth Infantry as Second Lieutenant, remaining with the regiment during his entire military career. He was made First Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1882, and attained the rank of Captain Nov. 30, 1892.

THE SURRENDER OF ZAMBOANGA.

Details of the Occupation of the Town by Commander Very.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The steamer Salvador, from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, which has arrived here brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very of the United States gunboat Castine.

The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and lack of food resulting from the island's blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on Nov. 15 of Calixto, a firebrand and the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, Mayor of the town of Tetuan.

Midel, under a pretext, secured Calixto's presence in Tetuan, and when Calixto was within the distance of thirty yards from a point where the Mayor's guards were stationed the latter fired a volley, killing Calixto instantly.

Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga. Commander Very asked that Datto Minda, with 500 of his followers, stationed on a neighboring island, come to Zamboanga. The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. The Castine was saluted with twenty-one guns, and Commander Very landed 100 blue jackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Datto Minda's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords and were used on picket duty.

Commander Very dispatched the gunboat Manila on Nov. 15 to Jolo, to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third Regiment, under Capt. Nichols, arrived on Nov. 18, and two more companies followed them shortly. Minda's followers then returned home.

Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and artillery pieces. On the afternoon of Nov. 20 Midel called a meeting of the local chiefs, who formally deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists in the island and elected Midel President of the new insular government established under American sovereignty and control. The chiefs formally requested Commander Very to grant exemption from taxes until the re-establishment of commercial relations, permission to carry arms in the mountains, religious freedom, and the power to conduct local governments as they had previously done, which requests, pending the arrival of Brig. Gen. Bates, the Military Governor of the district, the Commander granted.

Commander Very then effected an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and their followers, Alvarez signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on Nov. 22, at a point on the coast near the rebel town of Mercedes. Alvarez delivered thirteen Nordenfeldts and Maxims, with ammunition, which were stored on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims were delivered to the army in Zamboanga, as were also over 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession of the revolutionists from six Spanish gunboats bought by the army from Spain, which were looted by the revolutionists before the Americans could get possession.

Alvarez has only a dozen followers left, the remainder of the revolutionists having scattered and returned to their occupations. No fighting is expected.

Commander Very, having started to occupy Zamboanga, is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatic skill.

CONDITION OF THE MANAUENSE.

Transport's Butcher Says Steamer Leaked When Three Days Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Arthur Burns, who was butcher on the transport Manauense, has returned from Honolulu, where he left the vessel on account of sickness. Burns tells a startling tale of the voyage of the transport between this port and Honolulu. He says that ten men deserted the vessel at Honolulu, and but two of the vacancies could be filled before the departure of the vessel for Manila.

According to Burns, the transport leaked three days after leaving San Francisco, and the condenser broke down. The refrigerating plant collapsed before the vessel reached Honolulu. Burns states that the ship's carpenter, who was called into consultation regarding the condition of the vessel, was one of those who deserted at Honolulu.

He states that the hold was so full of water that the floor of the lower staterooms was awash, and that he was compelled to seek a berth in the soldiers' quarters.

GERMANS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Poll Taken of Republican Sentiment in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—The Herold will publish to-morrow the result of the efforts of the editor, Mr. Edgar W. Coleman, to ascertain the sentiment among the Republican German-American population of Wisconsin on the expansion question. He obtained from the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of every county in the State, except Milwaukee, the names of five representative German-American Republicans, the Chairmen of the County Committees not knowing for what purpose the names were asked. Mr. Coleman wrote to the five men in each county, asking an answer to the following questions:

1. Are you and your friends of the opinion that the American Government, after the close of the war in the Philippines, should retain the islands as territory and property of the United States and give to the Filipinos a suitable form of Government under the direction and control of the United States? Or

2. Are you of the opinion that the United States troops should be recalled immediately and the Filipinos left to take care of themselves? Or

3. Are you of the opinion that after the close of the war the United States should give to the Filipinos the broadest self-government and content itself with a protectorate?

The replies so far received are classified by Mr. Coleman as follows:

Favorable to the idea conveyed in Question No. 1, 55; for Question No. 2, 10; for Question No. 3, 34.

Five ignored direct answers, but expressed confidence that the Administration would adopt the proper course, four were undecided between Question No. 1 and Question No. 3, and nine were undecided as to the proper policy to be pursued.

In a letter to President McKinley Mr. Coleman says:

"While I was personally of the opinion that we should never have assumed possession of the Philippine Islands, and should not retain them as American territory, I felt that the German-Americans were as much divided on this question as the Anglo-Americans, and that a larger proportion of the Republican German-Americans were in favor of retaining absolute possession than was generally presumed."

Two More Companies of Macabebes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Word comes from the Philippines that the two companies of Macabebe scouts under Capt. Batson are doing so well that it has been decided to organize a full battalion of those natives. The additional two companies will be very useful in the present campaign, in tracking the fleeing remnants of Aguinaldo's disorganized army.

WAR ON FOUR-FARE SYSTEM.

Brooklyn Citizens to Have Another Hearing Before the Railroad Commissioners.

The attorneys representing the South Brooklyn Citizens' Association and other organizations of citizens who are protesting against the methods employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will present their case before the State Railroad Commission in the Borough Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. This hearing was adjourned from last Saturday because of the death of Vice President Hobart. The main discussion to-day will be on the legal points involved as to the right of the company to charge two fares for the long rides over its lines. Other than this, it is understood, a strong argument will be presented in protest of the existing plan of having but one motorman on elevated trains.

Since this subject was broached at one of the meetings of citizens, several weeks ago, the idea has been gathering force that the employment of but one man on the front platform of crowded trains is a constant menace to the lives of elevated train passengers. It has been frequently pointed out that if from sickness or other cause a motorman becomes helpless and loses control of his train, an accident is inevitable. The railroad company has objected to the employment of more than one man because of the additional expense. It will be urged to-day that the Railroad Commission has the power to compel reform. Otherwise, it is the intention of those having the adjustment of grievances in charge to embody this feature in a bill for legislative relief.

Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five, in speaking last night of travel conditions, said he had not noticed any improvement in the running of cars and trains in South Brooklyn.

"Conditions are just as bad as ever," said he. "We will never let up until the company abolishes the double fare system. The company may think that after awhile the agitation will die out. There never was a greater mistake on the part of a corporate body."

The company made another change yesterday in the running of its Nassau line cars in Broadway to the Broadway Ferry. All these cars now run straight down Broadway instead of through South Eighth Street. The change being unannounced caused more or less grumbling. The change involves the abandonment of the Kent Avenue terminal. In explaining this change, Mr. Rossiter said yesterday that the transit company did not buy the old companies with any intention of keeping up all their terminals.

ERVING WINSLOW EXPLAINS.

Thanksgiving Message to the President Not Sent by the League.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Thanksgiving message sent to President McKinley by Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, was intended as a personal message by the sender. In an interview Mr. Winslow said that the expression was in no way connected with the league. Continuing, he said:

"The simple fact of the matter is that I have been so deeply stirred by the whole business by the death of Aguinaldo's child, the capture of his mother, the hunting and harrying of Aguinaldo himself into the woods by our men in the Philippines, that I feel just as I said—I would rather be in Aguinaldo's place than in that of Mr. McKinley, who caused it all."

Mr. Winslow was asked what stand the Anti-Imperialist League and its sympathizers would probably take now that the rebellion in the islands has practically fallen through, and if their work would be as energetic as heretofore.

"While I can't speak officially or certainly on that point," said he, "we shall probably wait and follow the lead of Senator Hoar, and such other leaders."

Anchor Line Buys a Steamship.

The Anchor Line has purchased from the Shaw, Savill & Albion Company of London and New Zealand the steamship Tainui, which left Moville, and is expected here this week. Her name will be changed to Astoria. She measures 5,026 tons, and she is of 5,000 horse power. She is 440 feet long, 46 feet beam, has two funnels, four masts, and a very long bowsprit. Her saloon is amidships on the upper deck. She has accommodations for 130 first cabin and 160 second cabin passengers. She is commanded by Capt. Walter Baxter, who formerly commanded the Furnessia.

Merchants' Association and Ramapo.

The Merchants' Association yesterday answered letters from the Citizens' Union and City Club in relation to its work on the Ramapo scheme. The association says it is not in politics, but is working for the good of commerce and business. The replies were made by President William F. King and C. S. Mead, a Secretary of the association.

Hospital Patient Jumps to Death.

Mrs. Fannie Micklebank of 930 Second Avenue, who was suffering from pneumonia which had made her so violent she had to be strapped to her cot, broke her bonds yesterday morning in her room in Roosevelt Hospital and jumped from a fourth-story window to the ground. She died in two hours. She leaves a daughter and a son.

For New Kings County Buildings.

The Kings County Grand Jury for November, before its discharge yesterday, made a presentment to County Judge Hurd recommending various improvements in county institutions. Among these are a new building for the women prisoners in Raymond Street Jail and a new wing to the Almshouse at Flatbush for the accommodations of idiots and consumptives.

Reduced Rates for Spring Buyers.

The Trunk Line Association has notified the Merchants' Association that it will grant reduced rates next March and April in the interest of an excursion which the merchants are arranging in the interest of Spring buyers. It is believed the Central Passenger Association will follow the lead of the Trunk Line Association.

Fall Kills Vineland Merchant.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 1.—Lewis W. Gould, a local hardware merchant, died this evening as the result of injuries due to a fall down the cellar stairs of the building of the Vineland Grape Juice Company, of which concern he was a Director. He was identified with the local banks, a partner in several manufactories, and the head of the Vineland Gas Works.

MR. COLER TO PAY TEACHERS.

A Temporary Agreement with Officials of the School Board.

Lewis L. Delafield, who represents the interests of the New York Teachers' Association in its contest regarding the question of school salaries, said last night that he had the case well in hand. "Further than that," he added, "I cannot discuss my clients' affairs."

The fight instituted by the teachers of Manhattan Borough has been amicably settled for the present. Thomas E. Bussey, Acting Secretary of the Board of Education, said yesterday that no special meeting of the board would be called to deal with the matter. "Such an extra meeting," he said, "is entirely unnecessary, in view of the agreement made on Wednesday between President Little and his associates and Controller Coler.

"The substance of that agreement is that the Controller will pay the November salaries according to the basis of last May, provided the Board of Education guarantees enough money for the December accounts to make good any deficiencies accruing as a result of a decision of the courts upholding the Corporation Counsel's opinion."

CLIPPER SHIP DESIGNER DEAD.

Was a Son of Donald McKay, a Famous Builder of Such Craft.

Capt. Cornelius Wentworth McKay, son of Donald McKay, a famous clipper shipbuilder, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was born in Harlem on Feb. 1, 1834. After an unfinished course in college he went to work in his father's shipyard in East Boston. After mastering the practical features of ship designing and building he was sent to Europe to study modeling. After his return he became associated with his father in business. Several clippers, both square-riggers and fore-and-afters, supposed to have been modeled by the elder McKay, were really the work of the son.

He assisted in designing the swift clipper ship Lightning, which once logged 436 miles in twenty-four hours, and also helped in the construction of the Glory of the Seas. Young McKay was nine years old when his father opened his shipyard, and spent nearly all of his boyhood about the place. He went to sea in a clipper before he was seventeen. After his father retired from business, in 1874, Capt. McKay tried his luck trading between American and West Indian ports with a three-masted schooner, the Frank A. Atwood, of his own design, which he also built. She was one of the fleetest craft of her rig afloat. He was unsuccessful in the venture.

In 1878 he began writing for the newspapers. He was yachting reporter for The Telegram and Herald from 1878 until 1885, and occasionally wrote for The Sun on nautical topics. He was a United States Steam Vessel Inspector from 1880 until 1885. Capt. McKay was twice married. He leaves one son, Richard C. McKay; a brother, Donald McKay of Chicago, and a sister living in Saxony.

MISS GRIDLEY BEGINS WORK.

Teacher in a Fifth Avenue School—On Her Mother's Pension.

Miss Katherine Gridley, the eldest daughter of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at Manila, has been engaged as an instructor by Miss Brown, the Principal of a school for girls at 715 Fifth Avenue. When seen last night Miss Gridley consented to talk on the subject of the pension that the Government has allowed her mother—$30 a month—and which many persons have considered inadequate. Miss Gridley is also of the same opinion, but she speaks without bitterness on the subject, and says that while both she and her mother would have preferred a quieter course, they have consented to talk only because they have been assured that public interest in the matter had been aroused.

"The whole matter is about mother's pension," said Miss Gridley, "which it seems to me, should be more than $30 a month. I know that we have a large pension roll, but in this case my father's record is so well known that it would seem not to be necessary to make any special appeal for his widow. Nor, indeed, do we make any. Every one has been very kind to us, and we have spoken on this matter only because we were told that if the public was cognizant of the facts it would bring about a better condition of affairs.

"My father had served his country since he was seventeen years old. That means that we were never in affluent circumstances, and it seems as if such service ought to have a better reward. We children ask nothing for ourselves. The only one who should be taken care of is my mother, who, although not in want, is still in straitened circumstances big enough to fret her death. We have been assured of help in the direction of obtaining an increased pension for her from sources that are reliable. We have been much touched by the interest shown by the public. If all else fails we have yet the glorious legacy of honor left to us by my father. We have only thought that if mother was entitled to any consideration she should get enough to enable her to live without distress."

Mrs. Gridley lives in Erie, Penn., in the Gridley homestead.

A FRIEND FOR MRS. GRIDLEY.

Sedalia, Mo., to Raise $25,000—Miss Helen Gould May Be Treasurer.

SEDALIA, Mo. Dec. 1.—A movement is on foot here by which 100,000 persons will be given opportunity to contribute 25 cents each to a $25,000 fund to be presented to the widow of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila. Miss Helen Gould is suggested for Treasurer of the fund.

GOV. ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS.

Declares that the Criticisms of His Conduct Are Unfair.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt says that the criticisms that he did an ill-advised thing in conferring with the representatives of the City Club of New York City on the charges which that organization had preferred against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, before he appointed a Commissioner to investigate the same, are unwarranted and unfair. He followed in this case the same procedure which he has followed in every similar case that has developed during his administration.

The conference with the City Club officials was held in New York City because he was in New York City at the time, having come on from witnessing the football game at Harvard. It was held for the purpose of discussing the Gardiner charges with the Attorney General and the club representatives before an investigation was ordered, because if the charges were not deemed of sufficient gravity, no investigation would have been had. Before appointing a Commissioner to investigate the charges against Treasurer Hutson of Chautauqua County, a conference was had with the persons making the charges at the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Horace Deming and other lawyers who were interested in the charges against District Attorney Gardiner being made had requested a conference with the Governor and had stated that it would be inconvenient for them to come to Albany, but would like to make an appointment with him when he was in New York City. The Governor, knowing that he would be in New York City for several days during the week succeeding the request, fixed the following Tuesday as the day when he would meet them. The Attorney General was present to decide, after a conference with the men who made the charges, whether they were sufficient to warrant the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony relative to them.

Relative to criticisms as to the choice of Mr. Wilcox of Buffalo as Commissioner to investigate the charges, the Governor says that he does not believe that there is not a member of the Buffalo bar who knows and respects Mr. Wilcox but who will declare that he will conduct the investigation in the most impartial manner, and that his findings will be in full accord with the facts presented.

Delta Phi Fraternity Convention.

The seventy-second annual convention of the Delta Phi Fraternity was held yesterday at the clubhouse, 56 East Forty-ninth Street. The convention was supplemented by a dinner in the Myrtle Rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, the following committee serving as hosts: Walton L. Oakley, Maxwell Stevenson, C. G. Meyer, and Elliot Lee. About 150 attended. Samuel V. Hoffman presided, and responses to toasts relating to the fraternity were made by Charles A. McMurray, Joseph S. Auerbach, Philip M. Brett, and F. L. Noble. A toast to the late Garret A. Hobart, who was a member of Rutgers Chapter, was drunk in silence.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Prospect of a Conflict Over Church Property in Manila.

OPPOSED TO THE NEW BISHOP

Spaniards in Havana Refuse to Receive Mgr. Sbarretti Because He Is Not of Their Nationality.

A conflict is coming, so it is said, over the ownership of real estate in the City of Manila. About three-fourths of all of it within the old and walled city is in the hands of the Roman Catholic friars of the various orders. There is not, it is said, any intention to contest the claims of these orders on religious grounds, or any thought of acquiring the property for Protestant uses.

Archbishop Chappelle is about sailing for Manila, to remain there eight or nine months. He will be accompanied by Bishop McKinnon, who will become his coadjutor, with assignment to duty in the Philippines. The present Archbishop of Manila is a Spaniard. He has not resigned, but is expected to do so about the time Archbishop Chappelle arrives. One of the reasons for Archbishop Chappelle's proposed long stay in Manila is to be on hand when Congress takes up the question of the ownership of these Church properties.

The compromise over the Bishopric of Havana has raised a storm in the Cuban capital. When Bisnop Santander resigned, no time was lost in sending to the Roman Curia the names of three candidates, from which it was expected by the Spaniards in Cuba that a choice would be made. Archbishop Chappelle was ignored in the matter, although his jurisdiction had been extended to cover the West Indies. All three men named were of the Latin race, but Spanish by birth. Immediately a protest went to Rome from a large number of American Bishops. A compromise was made by naming an Italian, Mgr. Sbarretti, who has been for about four years a professor in the Catholic University at Washington. But the compromise does not suit the Spanish Catholics in Havana, hence their refusal to receive Bishop-nominate Sbarretti.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 10.

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SUBJECT.—Lessons in Giving. Malachi, i., 6-11, and iii., 8-12.
GOLDEN TEXT.—God Loveth a Cheerful Giver. II. Corinthians, ix., 7.

Nehemiah and Malachi were fellow-laborers. They were very kindred spirits. Nehemiah was the last of the secular Governors appointed over God's people of whom the Scriptures give us any account. Malachi was the last of that long series of prophets by whom "God at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in time past unto the fathers." (Hebrew i., 11.) After them, for about 400 years—as long a time as from the discovery of this country to the present day—sacred history is entirely silent concerning both the secular and the spiritual condition of God's people.

With Nehemiah the last effort to establish them as a nation true to God was made—and with Malachi the last protest against their rebellions. The one aimed to secure obedience—the other to awaken conscience, that it might be secured. With rare singleness of heart, and earnestness of purpose, Nehemiah held before them the law of God as the rule of life. With equal singleness of heart and earnestness of purpose Malachi brought them face to face with God Himself. He was the Elijah—the John the Baptist—the Savonarola of his day. Being dead, they yet speak.

The Hebrew word "Malachi," or in its fuller form, "Malachi-jah," literally means "The Messenger of Jah," or Jehovah. (Young.) The opening sentence of the prophecy might therefore, with propriety, have been translated simply, "The burden of the word of the Lord to Israel, by the Messenger of Jehovah," without designating any particular person as that messenger. Some have, therefore, ascribed the authorship to Ezra, others to Zerubbabel, to Mordecai, and to Nehemiah himself. They were all "Messengers of Jehovah," and all had more or less to do with the special forms of evil which the prophecy denounces. The consensus of opinion among the best scholars, however, is that the author was another and a distinct person from all of these. It was as an individual that he bore the significant name of "Malachi." It was expressive of both his character and his work. He was a man who stood so close to God Himself that he spoke as His mouthpiece, using freely the personal pronouns "I," "Me," "My," and "Mine." As we study his words, therefore, we should bear in mind that in a special manner it is not a "messenger" that is speaking to us, but God Himself.

We must also bear in mind that what was said was spoken to God's people, "to Israel," and not to the heathen. God had been "favorable unto them" and "brought back the captivity of Jacob." (Psalm lxxxv., 1-4-27.) The servant had not taken that which belonged to another, but he had failed to use it to the best advantage of him to whom it belonged. Many are thus robbing God because they fail to lay hold of the grace and strength which would enable them to bring forth fruit to His glory.

Another, and quite as common a form of robbery, is seen in the case of Ananias and Sapphira. They kept back part of that which they professed to give. (Acts, v.) Many have been, and still are, guilty of this crime toward God. Professing to be His children, they have not given Him either their whole heart or their whole service. This was the special crime with which Israel, in the days of Malachi, was charged. They withheld what was His due, and neglected His service because, while professing to be His people, they loved and served the world. Like the Laodiceans, they were "neither cold nor hot." (Revelation, iii., 15.) So they were cast out.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the relationship between Nehemiah and Malachi?

What does the name "Malachi" mean, and what is said of the authorship of this prophecy?

To whom did Malachi address himself, and what is said of them?

How had they looked upon the action of Eliashib?

How did they meet the searching questions of Malachi?

What is said of the spiritual condition of the people then and now, and what did Malachi endeavor to do?

How did he open his appeal, and what is said of God's attitude toward Esau?

What prophecy did he utter, and what questions did he ask?

To whom were these questions addressed, and what had they taught and done?

What two charges were thus brought against the people, and how did they meet them?

What is said of betrayal of trust as a form of robbery, and by what parables is it illustrated?

What is said of neglect as a form of robbery, and what parable illustrates it?

What form of robbery is illustrated by the case of Ananias and Sapphira, and what is said of it?

National Reform Convention.

The National Reform Convention will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Among the topics that will come up for discussion will be "Sabbath Observance," "Materialism in Great Cities," "The Purity Movement," "Lynch Laws," "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws," "The Liquor Traffic," "Our National Responsibility in Our New Possessions," and "Seven-Day Journalism." Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Charles N. Crittendon, Anthony Comstock, Bishop Walters, Bishop Doane, and the Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel.

Church News and Notes.

Dr. Felix Adler will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Hall on "Reasons for Right Conduct."

A special musical service will be held to-morrow evening in St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

The anniversary of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs will take place in the South Reformed Church to-morrow evening.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture to-morrow morning in Temple Emanu-El on "The Presentation of Religion on the Stage."

A series of sermons will be given in St. Clement's Church, West Third Street, on Wednesday evenings in Advent by the Rev. Charles Judd.

At All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church to-morrow evening there will be a special musical service. The choir will consist of thirty-two voices.

It St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. Krans will preach to-morrow morning on "Present Shadows of Future Events."

The Rev. James A. O'Connor, in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, will speak to-morrow evening on "Americanism in the Roman Catholic Church."

The Rev. W. H. Barnes, the new rector of St. Barnabas's Church, Brooklyn, is now in charge of the parish, and will conduct the services in the church to-morrow.

In the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Steele will speak to-morrow morning on "Praying for Others" and to-morrow evening on "Religion Our Life."

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson will preach to-morrow morning, and the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling to-morrow afternoon.

A memorial service, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, will be held in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow evening. Dr. Sawyer died in July, 1899, aged ninety-five.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church to-morrow. His evening subject will be "A Fool and His Money and the Sin of Covetousness."

"The Manly Art of Self-Defense" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow night in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will preach to-morrow morning in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "God and Nature." In the evening he will speak on "The Holy Spirit."

Special services will be held to-morrow evening in the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickinson and the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson will lead in the services.

The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, is to have a special service to-morrow at 11 A. M. A new organ is to be used for the first time and a Thanksgiving cantata will be sung by a double quartet.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will speak to-morrow morning in the Bloomingdale Church on "A Sensible Christianity," and to-morrow evening on "The Failure of Success." To-morrow afternoon, in the Ninth Regiment Armory, he will tell why he is an expansionist.

Gen. Van Der Voort will speak to-morrow evening, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, on "Our New Possessions," and Mrs. Jennie E. Andrews will speak in behalf of the orphanage for homeless children to be founded in Cuba in memory of Mrs. J. M. Thurston of Omaha, Neb.

The Rev. Stephen Innes, rector of St. Ambrose's Church, Prince and Thompson Streets, has sent out the following notice: "Any church in the Diocese of New York not being able to support its own clergy will please communicate with the rector. He has a church-extension plan which will be of mutual interest and benefit. The four clergy of St. Ambrose's Church, together with the Settlement visitors of the parish, are successfully carrying on an aggressive work in their neighborhood. And it is the intention of the rector to extend these operations into other localities."

On "The Christ of Yesterday and To-day" the Rev. Julian K. Smyth is to deliver a series of sermons in Advent at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, beginning to-morrow afternoon. The sermons are to treat of the Christ life as the supreme fact of the Christian religion, considered under the four following topics, to be presented on successive Sunday afternoons: "The Christ of History," "The Christ of Theology," "The Christ of God," and "The Christ of the Human Heart." Singing by the vested boy choir. At the services to-morrow will be sung Dr. Naylor's "God That Mad'st Earth and Heaven" and "Eye Hath Not Seen," from Gaul's "Holy City." At the regular morning service Mr. Smyth begins a series of Advent sermons. Subject for morrow morning, "Doors of Brass and Bars of Iron; or, How Can We Be Truly Free?"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; a special musical service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ARCHANGEL CHURCH OF THE.—In crypt of cathedral, Rev. George S. Pratt, rector. Morning prayer, holy communion, with sermon, 11 A. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches to-morrow at 11; subject, "Help for the Discouraged"; at 7:45, "But the Lord." Strangers cordially welcome.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11, subject: "The Problem of Evil," (continued.) Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th Street.—Dr. Cadman, morning; Rev. Gladstone Holm, 4 P. M.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, evening. Large choir and orchestra. Thanksgiving concert to-night, free for everybody.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; subject: "Can the Roman Church be Americanized?"

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, "Herod and Jesus, and Advent Sermon." Evening, 7:45, memorial service, Thomas Jefferson Sawyer, D. D., LL. D. Addresses by Charles H. Leonard, D. D., and J. Coleman Adams, D. D. Gaul's Holy City will be given by the choir.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "A Sensible Christianity"; 8, "The Failure of Success." All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, December 3d.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Walter Lowrie; communion immediately after the morning service; Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., Officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M. Children's service, 3 P. M. Musical service, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "Grant, We Beseech Thee".....Parker
Offertory, "Gallia".....Gounod
Sittings Free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. JOSEPH HUTCHESON, D. D., Rector.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer, with sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M.; holy communion, first Sunday, 11 A. M.; third Sunday, 8 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Church service, with sermon, 11 A. M.; subject of pastor's sermon, "Doors of Brass and Bars of Iron; or How Can We Be Truly Free?" Special vesper services at 4 P. M. The pastor will deliver a series of four sermons on "The Christ of Yesterday and To-Day." I. "The Christ of History." Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral celebration and sermon by Dr. Houghton, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, two anthems, 4 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COME AND SING
Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock
at the SONG SERVICE
in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 34th Street and Broadway. Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
Rev. B. Q. DENHAM, First Church, 323 W. 56th St.
10:45, "Discovery of Woman." | Strangers welcome.
8:00, "The Fact of Faith." | Seats free.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN
Will Address Men Exclusively
Sunday afternoon, 4:15, at West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., near 8th Av. Warner Van Norden, Esq., President National Bank of North America, Chairman of the meeting. Solos by Miss Anna Bussert and Mr. Harper G. Smyth. Music at 4 o'clock.

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR
preaches in Calvary Church, W. 57th St. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE,
Chickering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.,
Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, subject,
"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST,
Whose Son Is He?"
Questions answered. Admission free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. Stiffler, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn.; prelude by Mr. Shelley at 7:50 P. M.; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., of the Home Missions is expected to officiate in the morning service, and the Rev. Francis H.

PET DOG SHOW'S LAST DAY

Irish Terrier Masterpiece Wins the Championship Medal.

FAVORED ANIMALS' CEMETERY

Exhibit of the Plan Attracts Much Attention, and Wealthy People Buy Burial Plots.

Masterpiece, an Irish terrier, whose tawny rough coat and bristling whiskers would possess no attraction for people who are not "up on dogs," was the star yesterday at the Pet Dog Show, the last session of which was held at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was adjudged the best dog exhibited, and to mark his superiority, a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar gold and diamond medal was presented to his owner, M. Bruckheimer, of this city. Twoscore dogs of all breeds were entered in this competition, and one by one they were sent out of the ring until only Masterpiece and four others remained, among them being Mrs. Samuel Sloan's bull terrier Bonita, and Mrs. Thomas's Yorkshire terrier Endcliffe Midgy. Then the judges of the various breeds voted unanimously for Masterpiece.

Society did not fail in its attendance on the last day of the show, and about the same people who were present on Wednesday and Thursday again appeared. J. Pierpont Morgan and his daughters were among the early visitors, and they made a close examination of all of the collies that competed with Mr. Morgan's famous kennel of that breed. They missed some of the but ribbons that had been awarded to dogs in Mr. Morgan's exhibit, and upon investigation the management discovered that other blue ribbons had been stolen from prize winners.

Among the features of the show there was one that indicated to what extent the fad of wealthy people for pets has been carried. This exhibit was a plan in wood and grass of a National cemetery for all sorts of pet animals, located at Coxsackie, N. Y. The cemetery idea was laughed at by those who are not enthusiastic owners of pets, but that the latter take it seriously was proved by William D. Lane, one of the Society of Pet Owners, with which the scheme originated, when he explained that already eighteen plots had been taken by wealthy people, most of them New York women. Two miles of avenues and walks are laid out in the cemetery and marble monuments to dogs, birds, and horses dot the unique graveyard.

Elsie de Wolfe's French bull terrier Riquette, whose pedigree is unknown, won the silver clock offered by Anna Held for the best dog in the show owned by an actress and not used on the stage. Riquette failed to win a first prize in any of the regular French bulldog classes, but as she was without competitors in this class, she had not much trouble in winning the clock.

Following is a list of the awards made yesterday:

COCKER SPANIELS.

CLASS 61—Open, bitches, (black.)—First prize, $15, Mepal Kennel's Mepal's Opal; second prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Baby Allge.

CLASS 62—Open, bitches, (other than black.)—First prize, $15, W. T. Payne's champion Bluebell II.; second prize, $10, Edwin W. Fiske's Dorothy Parsons; third prize, $5, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Banner Midge.

CLASS 63—Winners, bitches.—First prize, ribbon, W. T. Payne's champion Bluebell II.

CLASS 64—Team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mepal Kennel's team.

FOX TERRIERS.

CLASS 128—(Smooth,) puppies, dogs.—First prize, $10, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Dragoon; second prize, $5, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Story; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Recruit.

CLASS 129—(Smooth,) novice, dogs.—First prize, $10, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Dragoon; second prize, $5, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Story; third prize, medal, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Clinch.

CLASS 130—(Smooth,) limit, dogs.—First prize, $10, L. & W. Rutherford's Claudian; second prize, $5, B. S. Horne's Trianon Pirate; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Dragoon.

CLASS 131—(Smooth,) open, dogs.—First prize, $15, G. M. Carnochan's Claude Duval; second prize, $10, L. & W. Rutherford's Claudian; third prize, $5, B. S. Horne's Trianon Pirate.

CLASS 132—(Smooth,) winners, dogs.—First prize, ribbon, G. M. Carnochan's Claude Duval.

CLASS 133—(Smooth,) open, bitches.—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Ruby; second prize, $5, J. Wallace Wakem's Seldon Syringo; third prize, medal, Charles E. T. Foster's Virginia.

CLASS 134—(Smooth,) novice, bitches.—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Ruby; second prize, $5, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Cheerful; third prize, medal, J. Wallace Wakem's Seldon Syringo.

CLASS 135—(Smooth,) limit, bitches.—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Clorita; second prize, $5, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Detail; third prize, medal, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Contract.

CLASS 136.—Smooth, open, bitches—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' champion Norfolk Handicap; second prize, $10, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Detail; third prize, $5, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Contract.

CLASS 137.—Smooth, winners, bitches—First prize, ribbon, Norfolk Kennels' champion Norfolk Handicraft.

CLASS 138.—Team Class, best exhibit of four—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Norfolk Kennels' team.

CLASS 139.—Wire-haired, puppies, dogs—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Pincher; second prize, $5, Charles W. Keyes's Hillcrest Friar; third prize, medal, Carleton Y. Ford's Otterburn Golfer.

CLASS 140.—Wire-haired, novice, dogs—First prize, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Pincher; second prize, $5, Charles W. Keyes's Hillcrest Friar; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Bandit.

CLASS 141.—Wire-haired, limit, dogs—First prize, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Pincher; second prize, $5, Charles W. Keyes's Hillcrest Friar; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Baby Fireaway.

CLASS 142.—Wire-haired, open, dogs—First prize, $15, G. M. Carnochan's champion Thornfield Knockout; second prize, $10, Charles W. Keyes's Endcliffe Billy; third prize, $5, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Tartar.

CLASS 143.—Wire-haired, winners, dogs—First prize, ribbon, G. M. Carnochan's champion Thornfield Knockout.

CLASS 144.—Wire-haired, puppies, bitches—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Outcast; second prize, $5, Carleton Y. Ford's Otterburn Phantom; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Maple.

CLASS 145.—Wire-haired, novice, bitches—First prize, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Ring; second prize, $5, Edwin A. Hardin's Smallwood Vaninka; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Maple.

CLASS 146.—Wire-haired, limit, bitches—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Outcast; second prize, $5, Thomas J. Woodward, Jr.'s, Belle-field Lottery; third prize, medal, Edwin A. Hardin's Smallwood Vaninka.

CLASS 147—Wire haired, open, bitches.—First prize, $15, Charles W. Keyes's Ch. Hillcrest Solace; second prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Outcast; third prize, $5, G. M. Carnochan's Champion Richmond Gypsum.

CLASS 148—Wire haired, winners, bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Charles W. Keyes's Ch. Hillcrest Solace.

CLASS 149—Wire haired, team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Charles W. Keyes's team.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

CLASS 212—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. G. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Midgy; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Dot; third prize, medal, Miss Lillian C. Moeran's Ashton Marvel.

CLASS 213—Limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. G. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Midgy; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Fred; third prize, medal, Miss Lilian C. Moeran's Ashton Marvel.

CLASS 214—Open, dogs.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Gem; second prize, $5, Mrs. G. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Mascot; third prize, medal, F. J. McCarthy's Senator.

TOY TERRIERS.

CLASS 220—Toy tan terriers, open, dogs and bitches, class divided.—First prize, $15, Gem City Kennels' Vesto, Jr., (dog,) and Little Wonder, (bitch;) second prize, $10, Gem City Kennels' The Prince (dog) and Fannie, (bitch;) third prize, $5, Thomas J. McCarthy's Pete (dog) and Miss A. B. Lewis's Fanny, (bitch.)

CLASS 221—Toy black and tan terriers, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Gem City Kennels' Little Wonder.

CLASS 222—Toy black and tan terriers, team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Gem City Kennels' team.

CLASS 223—Toy terriers, open, dogs and bitches other than black and tan, Yorkshire and maltese, not exceeding seven pounds.—First prize, $15, Nestledown Kennels' Nestledown Knell; second prize, $10, Mrs. T. Moody's Trixie; third prize, $5, Mrs. William Routley's Little Tich.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

CLASS 224—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Square Face; second prize, $5, M. Johnson's Soney Boy; third prize, medal, Miss Louise Mattocks's His Royal Highness.

CLASS 225—Limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Yetson Kennels' Yetson Duke; second prize, $5, M. Johnson's King; third prize, medal, Mrs. F. Senn's Golden Peggotty.

CLASS 226—Open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Perseverance; second prize, $5, Yetson Kennels' Yetson Duke; third prize, medal, Yetson Kennels' Duchess of Albany.

CLASS 227—Winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Mrs. F. Senn's Perseverance.

CLASS 228—Team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mrs. F. Senn's team.

MALTESE TERRIERS.

CLASS 217—Open, dogs.—First prize, $15, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Bijou; second prize, $10, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Buffina; third prize, $5, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkens's Beauty.

CLASS 217A—Open, bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Coquette; second prize, $10, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Dot; third prize, $5, Frederick R. Stoll's Flossie.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

CLASS 229—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell; second prize, $5, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Cupid S.; third prize, medal, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Bob Evans.

CLASS 230—Limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Young Duke II.; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. G. Boesger's Empress; third prize, medal, Mrs. R. A. Simpson's Little Mascotte.

CLASS 231—Open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell; second prize, $5, Mrs. A. Bernstein's Murillo; third prize, medal, Mrs. F. G. Boesger's Empress.

CLASS 232—Winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell.

CLASS 233—Team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's team.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Silver medal for best pair of puppy spaniels owned by one exhibitor, (donated by Swiss Mountain Kennels.)—H. G. C. Wadesworth's Rupert and Roy.

Silver trophy for best red cocker spaniel, dog or bitch, bred in the United States, (donated by Mrs. Moses Taylor.)—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Midge.

Saybrook cocker trophy, for the best solid color cocker, other than black, (donated by R. P. Keasbey.)—W. T. Payne's Mohican.

Mapal challenge trophy, for best cocker spaniel, (donated by H. K. Bloedgood.)—W. T. Payne's Ch. Blue Bells II.

CADETS AT FOOTBALL TO-DAY.

Rival Teams from Annapolis and West Point Ready for the Line-Up at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—On Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon the embryo soldiers of the West Point Academy will meet the coming sailors of the Annapolis Naval Academy in a football battle, the first that will be waged by the representatives of the two military arms of the Government in six years. The game will be unique in the annals of football in this city, in that no admission fee will be charged to see the game. No person, however, can gain admittance without an invitation issued from either the West Point Academy, the Annapolis Academy, or the University of Pennsylvania.

Great interest is being taken in the contest, and the demand for tickets has greatly exceeded the supply. The seating capacity of Franklin Field is a little over 28,000. The two academies have each issued 6,000 invitations, and the university has given out the other 16,000. Among those who will attend the game are Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Assistant Secretaries Meiklejohn and Allen. Many officers of the army and navy stationed at Washington will also be in attendance. It is expected that Ambassador Pauncefote of Great Britain will also be here.

The two teams arrived here late this afternoon, and are in prime physical condition for the contest. They have been faithfully trained for the game, and a fine contest is looked for. Of course, both elevens expect to win, but, as this cannot be, many of the naval or military officers will go home a little poorer, as the betting is brisk and slightly in favor of the sailors. Following is the probable line-up:

Smith, Captain	Left end	Long
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Wortman, Capt.
Hopkins	Left guard	Halligan
Bettison	Centre	Adams
Boyers	Right guard	Belknap
Bunker	Right tackle	Nichols
Burnett	Right end	Barrien
Wesson	Quarter back	Osterhaus
Casad	Left half back	Fowler
Clark	Right half back	Gannon
Jackson	Full back	Wade

It is not likley that any change will be made in this line-up.

NAVAL MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

Willing to Wager that They Will Win the Game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1.—At noon today the men of the navy who will battle on the gridiron to-morrow at Philadelphia went forth to meet the champions of the army. They were Naval Cadets Adams, Belknap, Halligan, Fremont, Nichols, Wortman, (Capt.,) Williams, Rogers, Berrien, Long, Weaver, Read, Osterhaus, Cannon, Fowler, Wade, Freyer, Homing, Manley, Land, Dodd, Bruff, Spilman, (Manager,) and Berry. Their coaches, Prof. Paul J. Dashiell and Messrs. Armstrong, De Saules, and Hallowell, accompanied them. The cadets were in charge of Lieut. Commander Hugo Osterhaus, United States Navy. The battalion of cadets will leave to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and will go via the Baltimore and Ohio. This train will also carry passengers, and great preparations have been made to make the occasion one of glee and effect. Many curious devices of decoration in navy blue and gold have been originated, and the cadet contingent has a whole repertoire of new songs and yells.

The navy men are in good form, and they all expect victory. Every man of the first team is in good health and mended of the practice bruises; but a double team is carried, so that if any of the navy is knocked out there will be some one to take his place. The cadets have that confidence in their team that they are ready to back it with their money. The committee in charge has done excellent work in distributing tickets, the enlisted men and the workmen in the yard being supplied with them. Commander Richard Wainwright, in charge of the ships, gives every man leave and pay who wishes to attend.

Injured Football Player Dies.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Moses Schermer, aged eighteen years, the left tackle of the Herkimer football team, was thrown in a game with New Hartford at Herkimer yesterday. His spine was twisted and he died early this morning. The Coroner is investigating the case.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; maiden two-year-olds; purse, Herculean, 115 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1, won; Alice Dougherty, 115, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, second; J. V. Hays, 118, (Givens,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Billy Moore, Norford, Saul of Tarsus, Ziska, Fille d'Or, Grazia, Tom Sharkey, Leipzig, Upper Crust, Burdock, and Sisquoc also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; four-year-olds and upward; selling. Ostler Joe, 112 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, won; True Blue, 109, (Henry,) 25 to 1, second; Alaska, 109, (Conley,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12. First Call, Osculation, Lucid, Lady Britannic, Rey Del Bandidos, Donator, and Be Happy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds. Mont Eagle, 110 pounds, (C. Wilson,) 6 to 1, won; Hindoo Princess, 105, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, second; Fine Shot, 108, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. The Scot, Fairfax, Gundara, Britt, Sen Sen, Honor Bright, Garter, and Champion Rose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; three-year-olds and upward; purse. Time Maker, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Olinthus, 99, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1, second; Tiburon, 99, (Vittatoe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. San Mateo and Del Oro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds. Bamboulla, 113 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 5, won; Daniel, 110, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, second; Allenna, 101, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Druidess, Miss Madeline, Aborigine, and Mandamus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling; three-year-olds. Favorsham, 110 pounds, (Ruiz,) 8 to 1, won; Lavator, 101, (Henry,) 10 to 1, second; Silver Tone, 104, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅔. Humidity, Montanus, Campus, Horton, Espionage, and Rio Chico also ran.

Tribute to American Jockeyship.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Right Hon. James Lowther, addressing the Gimcrack Club this evening at York, in response to a toast to "The Jockey Club," said that the year now closing had witnessed a remarkable success for the transatlantic system of riding, but he regarded the results as a triumph of the system rather than a triumph of individual jockeys.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will hold its thirty-sixth games to-night at the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, commencing at 8 o'clock. There will be a concert by the Seventh Regiment Band from 7 to 8 o'clock, and for an hour after the games. The committee had arranged a relay race with the Twenty-second Regiment, but at the last moment the Twenty-second declined to run, and the association, having the prize on hand, substituted a team race between the first and second battalions.

Military Indoor Baseball League.

Delegates from several commands of the National Guard met last night at the armory of the Second Signal Corps on Dean Street, Brooklyn, and perfected the organization of an indoor baseball league. It was decided to play a schedule of games for a trophy offered by the Military Amateur Athletic League. Herbert A. Kellum of the Second Naval Battalion was elected President and Sergt. Verdi E. B. Fuller of the Second Signal Corps Secretary and Treasurer. The opening games will be played Dec. 9 at five armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNEY

Travis Is Beaten in Chief Cup Contests by Robbins.

LATTER YIELDS TO KIMBALL

Harriman, Present United States Champion, Narrowly Escapes Defeat in Consolation Cup Play.

Walter J. Travis, after enjoying the honors of a gold medal victory in the qualifying match of the Lakewood Golf Club's tournament, found out what it is to be defeated yesterday in the match play contests for the chief cup. It was like a bombshell in the camp of his friends, for Travis and Douglas had been picked by many to meet in the final round. Travis won the Lakewood Cup last Fall and last Spring, and has won every open event on local links in which he has entered this season.

As a further indication that no hard and fast rules can ever be laid down for golf, Arden M. Robbins, who defeated Travis in the morning, was put out of the game in the afternoon by F. P. Kimball, one of the strongest Lakewood golfers. Kimball started out at a good pace, and was soon four holes in the lead. He held the game at that figure up to the tenth hole, when Robbins developed one of those spurts for which he is noted, winning four holes in succession. The scores:

Kimball—										
Out	4	3	5	4	5	6	5	3	5	—40
In	5	7	6	5	6	3	3	5	4	—44—84
Robbins—										
Out	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	—44
In	6	6	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	—42—86

Kimball will meet F. W. Menzies of St. Andrew's this morning, while the Douglas clan of golfers will have things its own way in the other semi-final round. The former champion, Findlay Douglas, will meet Gordon Douglas of Oakland. The latter created one of the surprises of the day by defeating James A. Tyng by 3 up and 1 to play. Findlay Douglas, after his hard match with Hamilton in the morning, had to play 20 holes in the afternoon before he could get the mastery of R. C. Watson, Jr. The scores in this 20-hole game were:

Douglas—										
Out	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	—42
In	6	6	5	5	7	5	5	6	4	—49—91
Watson—										
Out	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	3	5	—47
In	6	5	6	6	7	5	3	4	4	—44—91

Extra holes—Douglas, 5, 4; Watson, 5, 5.

Herbert M. Harriman, present United States champion, added interest to the consolation cup matches, but in the afternoon he just escaped defeat at the hands of W. H. Davis. Honors were even on the home green, and Harriman won the nineteenth hole.

The match between Findlay Douglas and C. M. Hamilton in the morning was one of the best contests ever seen on the Lakewood links. Hamilton surprised the fraternity by his strength. He recently won the championship of Baltusrol. Each played in almost phenomenal scores, Douglas finishing in 80 strokes, equaling a practice record of his last year, while Hamilton did 81. Eleven of the eighteen holes were halved. Each took two of the first nine holes. Then two were halved, and the former champion forged ahead by taking the twelfth hole. The unexpected happened at the next, a 270-yard hole, which Hamilton made in two strokes, from a 100-yard mashie approach. Douglas won the next in 5 to 6, and the remaining four were halved. Hamilton's game would have beaten almost any other man in the tournament. The scores were:

Douglas—										
Out	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	—41
In	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	—39—80
Hamilton—										
Out	4	6	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	—42
In	5	5	6	2	6	4	4	4	3	—39—81

In his unexpected defeat of Walter J. Travis, Arden M. Robbins, one of St. Andrew's top golfers, showed that he was back in his best form. Travis seemed to have the game fairly in his hands when he led by two at the end of the tenth hole. He did not count on Robbins's reserve force, and the gallery showed its surprise when the latter tied the game at the end of the twelfth. After a halved hole two more rewarded the St. Andrew's man's efforts, and he won by 2 up and 1 to play. The bye hole was played out, the scores being:

Robbins—										
Out	5	4	5	5	4	6	6	4	5	—44
In	5	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	—41—85
Travis—										
Out	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	4	4	—48
In	4	7	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	—44—87

The summary of the match play round is:

Lakewood Cup, First Play Round.—J. Gordon Douglas, Oakland, beat Charles S. Ransom, Albany County, 4 up and 2 to play; James A. Tyng Morris, County, beat L. T. Pratt, Nassau County, 5 up and 4 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat Paul A. Pratt, Ardsley, 4 up and 5 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 1 up; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, beat I. T. Burden, Jr., Newport, 3 up and 1 to play; John Morehead, Jr., Pittsburg, beat Amos T. Dwight, Yale, 2 up and 1 to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, 4 up and 2 to play; A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat Walter J. Travis, Oakland, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Gordon Douglas beat Tyng, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay Douglas beat Watson, 1 up, (20 holes;) Menzies beat Morehead, 5 up and 4 to play; Kimball beat Robbins, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—Harry Guydam, beat Amos T. Dwight, Yale, 2 up and 1 to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 4 up and 2 to play; Herbert M. Harriman, present United States champion, added interest to the consolation cup matches, but in the afternoon he just escaped defeat at the hands of W. H. Davis. Honors were even on the home green, and Harriman won the nineteenth hole.

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Douglas—
Out .....5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 6—41
In .....5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 3—39—80
Hamilton—
Out .....4 6 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—42
In .....5 5 6 2 6 4 4 4 3—39—81

In his unexpected defeat of Walter J. Travis, Arden M. Robbins, one of St. Andrew's top golfers, showed that he was back in his best form. Travis seemed to have the game fairly in his hands when he led by two at the end of the tenth hole. He did not count on Robbins's reserve force, and the gallery showed its surprise when the latter tied the game at the end of the twelfth. After a halved hole two more rewarded the St. Andrew's man's efforts, and he won by 2 up and 1 to play. The bye hole was played out, the scores being:

Robbins—
Out .....5 4 5 5 4 6 6 4 5—44
In .....5 6 4 5 5 3 4 4 5—41—85
Travis—
Out .....5 5 4 5 5 6 5 4 4—48
In .....4 7 5 5 6 5 4 4 4—44—87

The summary of the match play round is:

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Second Round—Gordon Douglas beat Tyng, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay Douglas beat Watson, 1 up, (20 holes;) Menzies beat Morehead, 5 up and 4 to play; Kimball beat Robbins, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—Harry Guydam, beat Amos T. Dwight, Yale, 2 up and 1 to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, by default; A. D. Compton, Westchester, beat C. E. Fisher, Little Rock, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Round—Boyd beat Suydam, 4 up and 3 to play; Thorp beat Kirk, 5 up and 4 to play; Harriman beat Davis, 1 up, (19 holes;) Lynch beat Compton, 1 up, (19 holes.)

A special cup offered for all those who did not qualify for either cup was won by H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia in a score of 89 strokes.

CHAMPIONSHIP POOL MATCH.

De Oro Still Leads, Again Defeating Payton at Daly's.

De Oro still leads in the pool match for the championship of the world, which he is now playing with Payton at Maurice Daly's Academy. De Oro now has a total of 404 points to Payton's 352. The match will end to-night. The score last night, by frames, was as follows:

De Oro—15 14 0 6 4 8 13 0 12 13 0 5 11 13 0 5 15 6 0 3 9 9 12 15 15. Total, 404.
Payton—0 1 15 9 11 7 2 13 8 2 15 10 4 1 15 10 0 9 15 12 6 6 3 0 0. Total, 352.

Pugilistic Fiasco Angers a Crowd.

At the Broadway Athletic Club last night "Dave" Wallace of England was defeated by "Joe" Bernstein of this city, after one minute and thirteen seconds of alleged fighting. The fight was scheduled for twenty-five rounds, and the weights were announced as 124 pounds. Wallace is the last of the quartet of self-styled British pugilistic lights, imported by William A. Brady last September, all of whom have signally failed to win renown in the roped arena on this side of the water. Last night's fiasco angered the large crowd of spectators who arose and howled their disapproval.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

There will be a game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, this evening between Yale University, winners of last season's intercollegiate championship, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. This is the first time these teams have met this year.

Injured Child Sang a Hymn and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Amy, the five-year-old daughter of James and Celia Moulton, was horribly burned at a bonfire here on Wednesday night, and in rescuing her from the flames her mother was also seriously burned. The little sufferer died today, and the deathbed scene was singularly touching. The child softly sang the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," then closed her eyes and expired.

Killed by a Street Car.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Dec. 1.—John Mason, aged seventy years, was struck by a car of the Meriden, Southington and Compounce Tramway Company at South Main Street late to-night and instantly killed. He was waiting for the car, but on account of the prevailing fog it is thought that he got too close to the rails.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Orientals and Belvideres furnished an exciting finish in the third game in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night. The Belvideres had the game in hand until Hill got a "split," the pins being too far apart to make the spare. This loss of 10 pins, the value of a spare, gave the victory to the Orientals by two pins. In the first game the Orientals rolled up a score of 936, defeating the Harlem Wheelmen. The latter lost the second game to the Belvideres. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 221; Vogel, 178; Gilhaus, 189; Stumpfel, 151; Starr, 199. Total, 936.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 203; Vigus, 199; Duff, 116; Fulle, 172; Reynolds, 210. Total, 900.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 181; Newkirk, 183; Hill, 171; Lockwood, 167; Heiles, 172. Total, 874.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 209; Daily, 104; Fulle, 108; Vigus, 122; Duff, 180. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 179; Vogel, 186; Shultz, 195; Stumpfel, 144; Starr, 193. Total, 897.
Belvidere—Hotaling, 195; Newkirk, 194; Hill, 158; Lockwood, 176; Heiles, 172. Total, 895.

The Morningsides scored two easy victories in the Columbia League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 150; Armstrong, 149; Hymer, 215; Eiche, 181; Klingelhoffer, 191. Total, 886.
Enterprise—Koeper, 179; Miller, 166; Schlumbaum, 142; Kuhn, 151; Kolb, 170. Total, 768.

SECOND GAME.

Hamilton—Church, 154; Bromley, 151; Hunt 125; King, 155; Moynahan, 209. Total, 794.
Enterprise—Koeper, 130; Miller, 133; Schlumbaum, 134; Kuhn, 139; Kolb, 166. Total, 701.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 159; Armstrong, 191; Hymer, 162; Demmler, 181; Klingelhoffer, 190. Total, 883.
Hamilton—Church, 170; Bromley, 133; Hunt, 173; King, 181; Moynahan, 158. Total, 815.

In the Royal Arcanum League series on the Tennis Club alleys last night the Lenox Council won two games, defeating the Citizens' and Yonkers Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 187; Young, 160; Howland, 155; Bell, 144; Clute, 175. Total, 821.
Yonkers—Barnes, 146; Brewer, 209; C. Lawrence, 136; Hunt, 136; A. Lawrence, 170. Total, 797.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 158; Wilkens, 142; Schweibert, 199; Tonjes, (eight frames,) 93; Powles, 200. Total, 792.
Yonkers—Barnes, 167; Brewer, 134; C. Lawrence, 133; Hunt, 111; A. Lawrence, 177. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 138; Young, 158; Howland, 142; Bell, 180; Clute, 155. Total, 773.
Citizens'—Helmers, 186; Wilkens, 123; Schweibert, 126; Spreen, 168; Powles, 157. Total, 760.

The games in the Arlington National League last night were not productive of very high scores. The Homesteads, Stragglers, and Manhattas each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Straggler—Greif, 149; Gaynor, 150; Le Touzel, 163; Scheller, 135; Hosinger, 195. Total, 792.
Homestead—Duncan, 161; Landry, 118; Cotte, 144; Leask, 104; Moore, 162. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 172; Landry, 164; Cotte, 121; Baxter, 115; Moore, 168. Total, 735.
Manhatta—Daly, 135; Wharton, 79; Thode, 186; Wittse, 128; Witt, 189. Total, 667.

THIRD GAME.

Manhatta—Daly, 158; Hillebrand, 155; Thode, 155; Wittse, 139; Witt, 183. Total, 790.
Straggler—Greif, 157; Gaynor, 117; Le Touzel, 141; Scheller, 99; Hosinger, 159. Total, 673.

The Corinthians bowled in excellent form in the National League at Starr's Alleys last night. They won from the Harlem Republican Club bowlers in the first game. In the third game they scored a notable victory over the Pontiac Wheelmen. The wheelmen held a lead of sixty pins in the seventh frame. This lead the Corinthians cut down to seventeen pins when the last frame began. In this frame Niles finished with three strikes, while Lehrbach and McLellan of the Pontiacs missed spares. This gave the victory to the Corinthians by twenty-three pins. The Pontiac Wheelmen won the second game from the Harlem Republican Club team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 214; Baker, 184; Niles, 190; Holden, 139; Schaeffer, 189. Total, 916.
Harlem Republican Club—Swartz, 136; Merritt, 133; Page, 161; Purdy, 159; Safford, 162. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 180; Kessler, 172; Macleilan, 197; Stern, 190; Lehrbach, 135. Total, 874.
Harlem Republican Club—Swartz, 156; Merritt, 156; Page, 147; Purdy, 163; Safford, 170. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 184; Baker, 174; Niles, 210; Holden, 190; Schaeffer, 178. Total, 945.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Church, 232; Kessler, 194; Macleilan, 164; Stern, 163; Lehrbach, 169. Total, 922.

Only one of the three games in the American National tournament last night was interesting. In the third game the Bleeckers and Riversides were almost even on terms until the last frame. Then the Bleeckers drew away and won by thirty points. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
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Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Market Letter on Application.
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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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FINANCIAL.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, Nov. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors at a meeting held on October 23d authorized an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company from its present amount of $100,000,000 to $115,000,000.
Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe, for such increased Stock, at par, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings, as shown upon the books at the close of business December 23, 1899, the right to subscribe continuing until January 23, 1900, on which date it will terminate; such subscriptions being payable in full April 2d, 1900, when the new stock will be issued.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

A Just Way to Settle the Local Gas War.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

The following appeared in the columns of the Wall Street Journal on Monday, 27th inst.:

"The Street is all at sea again in regard to the local gas situation. The action of the Consolidated Gas Directors was a disappointment, to say the least. There are those who interpret the action as intended to give the impression that there has been no settlement of the gas war, when in fact there has been a settlement, on the other hand there are many who believe that there has been no settlement and that the action of the Consolidated people is straightforward and in the direction of forcing the New Amsterdam Company either to make terms with them or to go out of business.

"It is intimated by excellent authority that the New Amsterdam Company has made a false move in advancing the price of gas unless a settlement of the war had previously been arranged. On any other basis the Consolidated people by maintaining the low rate for gas will certainly take back much of the custom it lost to the New Amsterdam Company during the fight. Besides, it reveals to the Consolidated Company the weakness of the New Amsterdam position, which certainly will be taken advantage of to force the New Amsterdam Company to the wall. The usual inside information is at the moment somewhat contradictory. It is plain that something has happened which makes statements at present about the matter of little value unless definitely and officially authorized."

The concluding sentences are eminently true. To most of the other statements and inferences drawn therefrom I take exception. The article states that the New Amsterdam Company has made a false move and has revealed its weakness by advancing the price of gas to the legal limit; and, as a result, will be forced to the wall by the Consolidated Company. Is not this rather a forced conclusion? Who is this "excellent authority" that makes this intimation? Does it come from a Consolidated source, and therefore tainted, or from the ever in evidence Mr. Russell Sage, who may be properly designated, through his numberless interviews, as "before and after." Before he has seen the Consolidated people he speaks truly; and after he has been told by them what to say, his statements have a Consolidated tint. Poor man! He wants to put up the price of his gas to $1.10 so as to stop the terrible losses inflicted by the present rate of 65c. Poor man, indeed; now posing as the President of the only company that has no watered stock. Poor memory, rather. Has he forgotten that all, or very nearly all, of the common stock of the Standard is water, issued to the late Mr. Andrews, and which, when the new management took charge, was returned by him, in part, to the treasury (it is to be hoped) of the company? But it is well known that he retained a sufficient amount to make him a comparatively wealthy man, as was his perfect right; a man, or party, who establishes in this city, or in any great city, an opposition gas company, is entitled to a large reward. Water, indeed! Every tyro in these matters knows that the Consolidated Company should, in order to correctly represent its constitution, make water gas only.

I am not an officer of any gas company, and have no voice in the settlement of this war. I am only a poor innocent holder of a few hundred shares of the preferred stock of the New Amsterdam Company, and, as such stockholder, I shall expect a settlement just to all the holders of the New Amsterdam securities; a settlement based on the present market value of the securities of the three contracting companies, and the present output of each. J. H. B.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION
FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
PRINCIPAL DUE 1944.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

These bonds are the only direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company except the 4% Bonds of 1890. They are a first mortgage on important sections of the Company in Missouri and Kansas, and at the rate of only $20,000 per mile, or at a less rate per mile than the 4% Bonds upon the other portions of the line, and while apparently as well secured, are offered at prices which yield 1% more of income. These Bonds are as well secured, it is believed, as the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 5s of this System, which sell at 105, while these are at a less rate per mile than the direct obligation of the Company.

The condition of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company is believed to be better than ever before. The Company has no floating debt. By reason of heavy expenses in the past, which have brought the road into good physical condition, a favorable rate of operating expenses is expected in the future.

The surplus of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1899, after deducting interest on bonds and rentals and all charges, was $584,683. The gross earnings for the first three months of the current fiscal year show increase, as follows:

1899.	1898.	Increase.
$3,296,023.10	$2,917,234.60	$378,188.50.

These bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. **WE OFFER BONDS OF THIS ISSUE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

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36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
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Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
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JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace.	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse.
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng.
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,

Jas. Ross Curran.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

500 shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
250 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
16 shs. Elizabeth Library Ass'n.
$5,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1903.
$70,000 International & Great Northern Ry. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945. (Regsted.)
$8,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Funded Debt. Bds.
$3,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Dan'l B. Childs & Geo. M. Walgrove, Extrs. of the Estate of Margaret Inglis, dec'd.)
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$7,500 Central R. R., N. J., Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Cnesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Sink. Fund Bds., (Iowa Div.,) 1919.
$6,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Cons. Sink. Fund Bds., 1915.
$8,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 2017.
$7,000 Ohio, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Kings County El. R. R. 1st Mtg 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit R. R.
$5,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 7 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1902.
$15,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Convt. Registd. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Ctfs. Extd.,) 1905.
$5,000 Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,500 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Registd. Bond., 2361.
$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Elec. R. R. 1st Mtg. Con. 5 p. c. Bds.
$500 do scrip.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bond, 1913
5 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$1,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1932.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
12 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. City Bank.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

WANTED—Capitalist to investigate and join in organization of a large Automobile Stock Company; party owns valuable patents on electricity and steam for automobiles, vehicles, and trucks of all discriptions; far superior to those now in use. Address AUTOMOBILES, Box 158 Times.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

GENTLEMAN NOW INFLUENCING LARGE private wire business, desires to make a new connection with established Stock Exchange firm of unimpeachable character, with ample capital, or would meet desirable parties to form a new firm. Address J. H. C., Clarendon Hotel, City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 3 P. M., for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Secretary.

City and Suburban Homes Co.,
New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after December 4th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 4, 1899.
CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Treas.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET,
New York, Nov. 28th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of 5% was declared payable on January 2d, 1900, to the stockholders of record on December 20th, 1899.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Dec. 1, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the National City Bank of New York will be closed this day, at 3 P. M., and reopened on January 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899. H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF COUNTY BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provision of Article 3, Title 2, Part 4 of the Political Code of the State of Montana, and of an order duly made by the Board of County Commissioners of Cascade County, State of Montana, at a meeting of said board, held on the 18th day of November, 1899, the said Board of County Commissioners of Cascade County will on the 8th day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the County Treasurer's office, in the County Court House, in the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, under and by virtue of such power, conferred upon them by law, and by virtue of the order aforesaid, sell coupon bonds of said Cascade County, State of Montana, to the amount of $40,000.00, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January of each year. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000.00 each, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of said Cascade County any time after ten years, and due and payable within twenty years of the date of their issue. The said coupon bonds will be made payable at any National bank designated by the purchaser, and the county will deliver said bonds at such bank to the order of such purchaser. The interest on said bonds will be payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said Cascade County.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received up to the time of sale, and the party or parties offering the highest bid therefor will receive the amount of such bonds as he or they may offer to buy. A certified check, or New York draft, payable to the order of the County Treasurer of Cascade County, to the amount of $2,500.00, will be required deposited with the County Treasurer by the successful bidder as a guaranty of good faith, and will be forfeited to the county should he fail to take the bonds. Said Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be marked "Bids on Bonds," and addressed to Vincent Fortune, County Clerk, Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cascade County, Montana.
VINCENT FORTUNE, County Clerk.
First publication Dec. 2, 1899.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DOWNING, CLARK & CO.
The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership under the statutes of the State of New York, to continue the business now carried on under the name of COLLINS, DOWNING & CO., and to conduct such other commercial business as the parties shall mutually agree upon, hereby certify:

I. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "DOWNING, CLARK & CO.," and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York.

II. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importation and jobbing of woolen goods, and to continue the business now carried on under the name of Collins, Downing & Co., and to conduct such other commercial business as the parties shall mutually agree upon.

III. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership, all of whom are of full age, are as follows: Silas Downing, who resides at Buckingham Hotel, Manhattan Borough, New York City; Eugene Clark, who resides at No. 335 Greene Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn and City of New York; Philo S. Hager, who resides at No. 256 West 57th St., Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and Joseph W. Stinson, who resides at No. 1,887 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, are the general partners, and James R. Doudge, who resides at No. 33 West 49th St., in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, is the special partner.

IV. That the said James R. Doudge has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

V. That the period at which the said limited partnership is to commence is the 1st day of December, 1899, and the period at which the said limited partnership is to terminate is the 1st day of December, 1902.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1899.
SILAS DOWNING,
EUGENE CLARK,
PHILO S. HAGER,
J. W. STINSON,
JAMES R. DOUDGE.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:—
On this 1st day of December, 1899, before me personally came Silas Downing, Eugene Clark, Philo S. Hager, Joseph W. Stinson, and James R. Doudge, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
LOUIS F. RYAN,
Notary Public, (73,) New York County.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

Brokerage Firm Reorganized.

The reorganization of the Stock and Produce Exchange brokerage and banking firm of Price, McCormick & Co. was announced yesterday. Bernard J. Harrison retires, and is succeeded by Walter Price, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and the special partner, George Crocker, increases his contribution to the capital to $500,000. The firm now consists of Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Walter Price, and George Crocker, special

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 1	496,004
To date this year	155,142,686
Corresponding date last year	100,760,000

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 1	$1,364,000
To date this year	$790,045,190
Corresponding date last year	$795,384,630

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	Northern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Midland	¾	Quicksilver pf.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	1	Rio G. West. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Stand. R. & T.	½
General Electric	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1¼	Union Pacific	⅞
M. W. S. El., Chi.	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Nat. Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝
Am. Ice	½	Federal Steel pf.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Laclede G. pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	¾
Am. Spirits	½	Manhattan Beach	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. T. & T. pf.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Rep. I. & S. pf.	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
		Wis. Central	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s. 1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st. 1
Ev. & T. H. con. 6s. 2

Bond Declined.

Peoria & Eastern inc. 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Uncertainty as to the effect of the sharp advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England was primarily responsible for the hesitating tone which yesterday's market took on at the opening. Dealing was listless and uncertain at the outset; and, save and except in some special stocks, continued so for the greater part of the day, with the result that the total transactions were considerably under the average of recent days. There was no pressure of stocks, however, and despite its uncertainty the market showed a disposition toward strength. The speculative element was rather in a waiting mood—not through any apprehensive feeling, but rather the better to take advantage of hasty action on the part of timid holders who might be inclined, by reason of the direful tales of the professional market depressor, to part with their holdings. But as a matter of fact the day's dealings developed that there were few such holders; that, as has more than once been proved lately, stocks are for the most part in the hands of strong holders who not only cannot be induced to part with them, but are so assured of the substantial and lasting nature of the prosperity now resting upon the country that they are desirous of further increasing their holdings.

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That there was and is no reason to be apprehensive of the results upon this market of the Bank of England's action is clearly borne out by the statements elsewhere published of representative bankers whose knowledge of exchange, the conditions governing it, and the effects of sudden changes in rates, cannot be doubted. Indeed, the action of the local money market itself was perhaps as good an indication as one would want of the effects of the Bank's action. Apart from a hardening in short bills there was little or no change in exchange, while in the call money market rates remained as they have been for some days past.

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Under ordinary circumstances the announcement by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of an order for iron ore from Italy at current domestic rates—signifying that the iron export movement had again begun and at highly profitable rates—would of itself have had a stimulating effect on the general market. Probably when the Street reflects upon the significance of the movement it will take to itself fresh life.

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All facts certainly point to a better market and higher prices: the improved condition of the banks, as will appear from the statement to-day; the knowledge that the Government, by extending the time of the bond purchase offer, purposes to safeguard the business and financial interests of the country; and the continuing reports of increased activity and earnings in all lines.

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As on Wednesday, so yesterday, the Street was busy in discussing the big railroad deals—and, as on Wednesday, they were treated by knowing ones as accomplished facts.

THE NEED OF LIGHT FROM THE GAS COMPANIES.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Ask any broker or investor in the securities of the gas companies of this city who has no inside connection with their management on what the market value of their stocks is based, and he can give no more definite answer than the dividends paid and the price at which they are held by those who have inside information. There is practically no information at the command of the public concerning the details of the business or the financial condition of the corporations. The amount of their capital stock and of the bonds authorized or issued is a matter of record, and the dividends paid are always known. They are taxed upon their gross earnings, and returns of these are duly made. But of the actual volume of their business, the cost of production, distribution, and administration, the disbursements for repairs, renewals, and extensions of plant and appliances, the surplus held, and the amount of assets and liabilities, there is no definite and authentic information upon which a judgment can be formed as to the justice of their charges to the public or the substantial value of their stocks. In the case of a company not paying dividends, like the New Amsterdam, there is little to go by except speculation.

The companies are not required to make reports or returns, except those necessary for assessing taxes, and they give out no statements of their business for the information of investors or of the public. The officers decline to furnish statistics or specific facts, because they are not authorized to do so and consequently do not feel at liberty to oblige the inquirer. There is no corporate business resting upon public franchise which partakes more of the nature of a public service or which more directly concerns the mass of the community in which it is carried on than that of supplying illuminating gas in a city, and there is none which comes so near to being conducted in secrecy as a purely private business.

When there is competition between the companies and the price is cut in the effort to gain some advantage or to protect some interest, there is no sure means of judging of the effect. One cannot tell to a certainty whether it is causing loss or what effect it will have upon dividends or upon the general condition of the corporations concerned. If there is a combination to maintain prices or to divide territory or distribute business, there is no means of judging of the equity of the arrangement or of the effect upon the rights of consumers. When there is a demand for legislation to reduce the price of gas or to fix a limit to it it leads to a blind agitation which is not calculated to produce wise action or allay dissatisfaction, which has its source in ignorance. Partial investigations may be made and expert testimony may be taken regarding the cost of making gas from this material or that by one process or another, but conditions differ so much in time and place that the result throws only a confused light upon the actual situation of the corporations which are aimed at. The agitation for municipal ownership of gas works and the supply of light in cities as water is supplied proceeds upon very imperfect information, and the more it is involved in ignorance the more violent it becomes.

There is prejudice against the gas business as one which imposes upon the public for private profit; and the designs of the companies, whether in competition or in combination to prevent competition, are generally regarded with suspicion and distrust. They are charged with iniquitous purposes and unjust methods whenever the motives and objects of their conduct are not understood. Would it not be better for the companies and for the public, if this business were conducted as openly as that of railroads, for instance, and if statements were made of their receipts and expenditures their earnings, their assets and liabilities, and the general condition of their affairs? Ought not reports to be required from them by public authority which would enable people to judge intelligently of their doings, considering their relation to the public?

When the officers of the companies are asked about this, they are non-committal. They give as a reason for not furnishing information at present that one company cannot be expected to reveal the details of its business when other companies do not, and they are rather apt to intimate that it is not a matter that concerns the public, but whether they would be willing to make reports prescribed by law nobody is prepared to say. But people with long memories may recall that after the investigation of the consolidation of the Six Companies in 1884, a measure providing, among other things, for such reports was defeated by some powerful influence in the Legislature after it had passed the Senate almost unanimously and gone to a third reading in the Assembly with only one vote against it.

There has been competition of gas companies in this city with costly and needless duplication of plants, and there have been consolidations with increase of capital that has been denounced as "watering." Four companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn, with an aggregate capitalization of $125,000,000, are the survivors of a dozen companies with a much smaller capital, but there has been a vast growth during the processes of consolidation and expansion, and much investment of funds in new property and a great advance in the value of the real estate held. Who can state exactly the relation between nominal capital and actual investment as it stands to-day? The cost of gas has been reduced and the price has been reduced, but the relation between the two is to most people an unknown quantity. The relation of the gas companies to the public is a subject of almost constant agitation and of frequent demand for remedial legislation, but who is able to judge fairly of the merits of the case? What is most needed on the subject is light. Most people think that the public is entitled to it, and if this business is conducted with only legitimate aims and with good faith toward investors and customers, it cannot be hurt by publicity.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899. A. K. F.

HOW BANKERS VIEW IT.

The action of the Bank of England in raising its discount rate to 6 per cent.—the highest since Nov. 8, 1890—was the subject of more or less speculation on the Street yesterday. Bears and calamity howlers were loud in their proclamations that the advance would work to bring about withdrawals of gold from this country in the immediate future. Undoubtedly their depressing talk had an influence on certain timidly inclined, or poorly informed people; but among those well informed such gloomy forebodings were met with ridicule.

As a matter of fact there is nothing to be feared from the Bank of England's rise—a fact clearly borne out by those who know whereof they speak, and whose opinions, expressed yesterday, will be found below.

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said: "The bank's action will not have any effect on the local situation unless, indeed, we go considerably higher in exchange, which does not seem in the leas probable. Exchange went up a little to-day, but there is no present likelihood of its going to the gold export point. As for rates here, they will probably remain around the 6 per cent. point."

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Jefferson Seligman—I am very bullish on the situation, and do not

tain tone of the market, Manhattan closing five-eighths off and Metropolitan three-fourths.

HOW EARNINGS GROW.

Wall Street read with not a little interest the published report of earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system for the month of November, which was put out by the news bulletins shortly before the close of yesterday's business. The statement showed an increase in the earnings of something like $92,000 over the same month last year.

The report, however, was too late to have any favorable effect on the stock, which seemed to have been under more or less pressure all day, the closing being 1⅝ points below the final figures of Wednesday.

TOBACCO'S ADVANCE.

The Street was yesterday apparently in no mood to weigh the probable benefits to the Continental Tobacco Company of its advance of 4 cents a pound on plug chewing and plug smoking tobacco, which went into effect yesterday. The dealing in the stock appeared to be purely speculative, and showed a decline for the day of three-quarters of a point.

HOW FOUR ROADS PROSPER.

Some substantial earnings for the month of October were reported yesterday by a number of leading railroads. Among them were the Pennsylvania, with net earnings for the month of $2,537,100, an increase of $292,500; Louisville and Nashville, with net earnings of $901,900, an increase of $90,700; New York, Ontario and Western, with net earnings of $141,303, a gain of $31,100, and Southern Pacific, whose net earnings in the one month showed the remarkable increase of $466,750.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular to customers recommending Rio Grande Western preferred stock for permanent investment to yield about 5½ per cent. The earnings of the road for the first four months of the current fiscal year are $655,155 net, the fixed charges being $275,920, leaving surplus of $379,235. The entire year's preferred dividend requires but $340,000.—New York News Bureau.

MORE GOOD TIMES.

Reports to the commercial agencies continue to tell of good times.

Dun's Review sums the situation up by saying that business continues wonderfully large, prosperous, and healthy. As the detailed statement of failures by branches of business cannot be made until next week, it says it is well to say that in four weeks failures have been reported amounting to $6,848,590, against $8,110,476 in the same weeks of last year, $11,610,195 in 1897, and over $12,000,000 in 1896 and also in 1895. Yet the volume of solvent trade represented by exchanges at the principal Clearing Houses has been for the month 22.5 per cent. greater than last year and 46 per cent. greater than in 1892. Thus the ratio of defaults to business payments was $2.57 in $1,000 for November, 1899, and $2.75 for 1896, and $2.15 for 1897, but $1.25 for 1898, and only 90 cents in $1,000 for 1899. In many lines the volume of business has been larger than in October, notwithstanding the extraordinary flood of buying ever since the beginning of last March.

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Bradstreet's notes that warm weather and a holiday have imparted an appearance of irregularity and even dullness to some lines of distributive trade, completing a month which has been, on the whole, quieter than was the preceding month, but one which still makes satisfactory comparison with a corresponding period a year ago, when weather conditions particularly favored distributive business in seasonable goods. The price situation generally is apparently one of notable strength in view of these conditions.

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Of iron and steel, Dun's says that the iron manufacturer has to meet a greatly increased cost of material next year. Prices for 1900 have been fixed at $5.50 for Bessemer ore at lower lake ports, against $2.53 last year, and $4.25 for non-Bessemer against $2 last year, while coke at $2.75 for furnace, with high rail rates in every direction, indicates that iron will not be made next year as cheaply as it has been. Prices of pig still advance, according to The Iron Age, Bessemer to $25 at Pittsburg, with very small transactions, and Grey Forge to $21.25, quotations at other points being unchanged. Prices of some finished products are still yielding as works run out of orders and compete with each other for more business, and refined bar to $2 per ton lower at Philadelphia, common $2 per ton lower at Pittsburg, and plates $3 lower at Philadelphia, with further concessions in sheets because many of the tin plate works are now closed. Some of the iron works about Pittsburg are running half time.

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Bradstreet's along the same line notes that iron and steel are even quieter than they were a week ago, and some shading of prices, more in the nature of readjustment, however, than of weakness, have given an appearance of irregularity. The feature of the week has been the agreement upon iron ore prices, placing the price for the coming season, as was intimated in this column last week, at nearly double that paid at the opening of the present season. This and the published interviews from trade authorities would indicate undiminished confidence in next season's business in finished products. The present week witnesses an important departure in Southern industry—namely, in the manufacture of steel. A marked tendency toward higher prices for hardware is reported at a number of markets. Holiday business in this line has opened well and the prospect for Spring trade is regarded as encouraging. Touching on coal, Bradstreet's says that it remains strong in price, the chief difficulty as heretofore being questions of transportation.

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In particular districts Bradstreet's notes that some irregularity in trade at Chicago is noted, warm weather affecting heavy goods, while cottons are active and silks are higher. The exceptionally dry Autumn has not been favorable to the rubber business. The demand for box lumber, and, in fact, for all low-grade material, has been the heaviest ever known. Money is getting easier and seems to be returning from the country. Orders for hardware for Spring account are already numerous at St. Louis, the earliness of demand being evidently due to remembrance of the slowness of delivery on Fall trade account. Collections are good and discounting is common. In the Central West a satisfactory business is doing, although warm weather unquestionably affects distribution. Kansas City packing houses are working full time. Similar reports as to cold weather being needed come from the Northwest. The lumber mill season is closed at Minneapolis with the largest business ever recorded. Weather conditions have not favored trade on the Pacific Coast, and dry weather is now needed for crops in California. Heavy cotton shipments to Japan are reported from Seattle. Good trade advices come from the South, improvement being noted at Galveston and New Orleans, where a heavy export trade in grain is expected for December. The Louisiana sugar crop will aggregate 150,000 tons, and the acreage next year will show an increase. Finished iron and steel are in heavy demand at Pittsburg, but cannot be delivered except on special orders.

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Of boots and shoes, Dun's notes that the shipments in four weeks have been 373,307 cases, 14 per cent. larger than in 1897 and 33 per cent. larger than in 1894, exceeding those of other years even more. But new business, although considerable in quantity, shows a marked decrease because of the prolonged rise in prices, even though that rise has been relatively less than the advance in leather, which still continues, or in hides, which has apparently been checked again.

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Speaking of cotton and woolen goods, the same authority says that cotton goods have remained strong, all coming forward not under contract being snapped up quickly, with contracts still unfilled running into next year. The advance of 10 per cent. in wages by one large mill at Fall River seems likely to force others there and at other Eastern cities to follow, ending the fear of strikes. Prices do not advance, however, and the demand is apparently checked to some extent. In woolens a strong demand continues for dress goods, and the warp and all-wool cashmeres tend higher, but there is not much change in men's wear nor such a rise as to justify the high prices paid for wool. Sales continue heavy, but largely speculative, and stimulated by the rise in London. The excitement of speculation leads many to overlook the fact that purchases of goods are to some extent hindered by the rise in prices already made.

The advance in wool prices, as reported by Coates Brothers, amounted to nearly 10 per cent. during November.

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Of the money situation, Bradstreet's says that, although the position of the New York banks in respect to surplus reserves is more satisfactory, call-loan rates have been firm this week, being quoted part of the time above legal interest. This checked general speculative activity, although the advance of the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. on Thursday had been discounted and London is not inclined to sell American stocks.

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On the same subject Dun's points out that money has grown easier with large sales of bonds to Government and net receipts of a million currency from the interior, and the proportion of commercial loans is rising, eleven reporting banks making it 20 per cent. for the week against 17½ in the best previous week this season.

TO BEAR THE COTTON MARKET.

This bulletin was issued in Wall Street yesterday:

"Efforts to influence the cotton market by means of advertisements in numerous newspapers the past few days, predicting a serious drop in the market, are reported to be traceable to certain bucket shops in this city whose customers are heavily long of the market. The leading newspapers at the South received last night telegrams signed 'J. B. King, 30 Broad Street,' reading: 'Reported here cotton market heavily overbought by South on slim margins and crash looked for. Can you confirm?' Cotton houses here have investigated the matter and find no such person as the alleged signer of the telegrams. The speculative purpose of tactics of this sort is obvious, and they are vigorously denounced in the trade."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Chemical Bank stock at 3,900.

Advance of 4 cents a pound on all plug chewing and smoking tobacco made by the Continental Tobacco Company.

Denial by the Westinghouse people of the report that the General Electric Company would share with them in equipping the Manhattan Elevated with electricity.

Increase of $5,720 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for October, making an increase of $38,026 since July 1.

Decrease of $230,437 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $274,295 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $90,704 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for October, making an increase of $635,267 since July 1.

Increase of 29,452 instruments in the net output of the American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended November 20. Making an increase of 247,498 for eleven months.

Purchase of 5,000 acres of coal land in Marion County, W. Va., by the American Coal and Coke Company, which the latter will develop at once.

Shipment of 283,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Total incorporations in Eastern States for November $340,000,000 against $323,000,000 in October, $193,000,000 in September, and $252,000,000 in August.

Increase of $31,121 in Ontario and Western's net earnings for October, making an increase of $204,971 since July 1.

According to Chicago dispatches the Wisconsin Central may come into Chicago over the Illinois Central's tracks and use the latter's terminal facilities, instead of renewing the recently expired contract with the Chicago Terminal Company.

Total coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during November $3,046,070.

Cripple Creek gold production during November $2,130,000, and for the year to date $14,730,000.

Consolidation of various properties into the Denver and Southwestern Railway, with capital $10,000,000 enjoined by the District Court of Denver under the anti-trust law.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $244,237,041; balance, $10,860,521; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $434,076.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 5⅝@5¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝. Commercial bills were $4.80¼@$4.81½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.19⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@20c premium. Chicago—90c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—American railway shares were fairly steady to-day, but business was restricted, the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The close was steady.

Consols, for money, 102⅛, ex interest; consols, for the account, 102⅝; Canadian Pacific, 97¼; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 118½; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 127⅞; New York Central, 143¼; Pennsylvania, 70½; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79; Atchison, 23⅞; Louisville, 87⅛; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 9¼.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 5⅝@5¾ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.

Spanish 4s, 68.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 26.07; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 5.82½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were inactive but firm. Spanish 4s were in active demand later, closing at 69. Brazilians were strong. Rio Tintos were agitated, and there was large buying on the rumor that Kimberley had been relieved. Kafirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened quiet but became firm. Foreign securities hardened on Western advices. Americans were steady, but Canadian Pacifics were dull. Mine shares were strong on bear covering. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, especially for locals. There were large buying orders.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, the speech from the throne being well received.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 74.60.

Gold was quoted at 26.05.

Cripple Creek Breaks Its Record.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 1.—The total gold production of the Cripple Creek district in November was $2,515,500, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the largest previous monthly record.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No disposition was shown yesterday to trade to any large extent in the market for outside securities, and at no time during the day did the market show more than slight activity. One or two issues furnished the bulk of the day's transactions, while the majority of stocks were entirely neglected. Prices did not change much, but the most important of the net changes were on the side of advances. Brokers found it difficult to sell stocks, but also difficult to buy them, for the market was narrow and lifeless.

STORAGE POWER, in which trading amounted to several thousand shares, was the most conspicuous stock in the list. Strength accompanied the activity in the stock, and closing figures showed a net gain of 1⅝ points. Most of the purchases made appeared to be for the account of insiders. Final sales were effected at 8¼, the top price for the day.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS showed very little change in either the common or preferred stock, but the bonds were weaker, and ended the day with a fractional net loss. Most of the trading in these bonds was made soon after the opening, when in the neighborhood of $50,000 of the bonds changed hands. Nothing new appears in the local gas situation, and for the time being few rumors in regard to settlement and terms of settlement are heard.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active at lower prices. The common stock sold down to 10, and closed at 10 bid, and the preferred stock showed at the end of the day a net loss of 1 point, closing at 33 bid. Declines in these stocks were the result of the general condition of the market which offered little opportunity to dispose of stocks, except at a sacrifice.

ELECTRIC AXLE recovered sharply from the early week decline, and ended the day with a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Top price for the day was reached during the afternoon, when the stock sold at 6⅜. Renewed strength in this issue was seemingly the result of the reports to the effect that much progress has been made in the company's business, and that developments of importance may be announced in a few days. Betterment in the price of Electric Axle was made on light transactions. It opened strong above Wednesday's closing bid.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING was in demand at the end of the day in anticipation of the declaration of the third quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. This was announced after the close of the market, and was made payable Dec. 15, the books of the company closing Dec. 8 and reopening Dec. 16. It is said that a statement of the company's condition will soon be prepared and presented to the stockholders. Reports in regard to the company's earnings are to the effect that they are very large, and that a very satisfactory dividend is being earned on the common stock. When the next quarterly dividend is declared on the preferred stock, it is probable, it is said in well-informed circles, that the first quarterly dividend will at the same time be declared on the common stock.

MANHATTAN LIGHT AND HEAT has not been traded in at all during the last few days. Efforts are being made to readjust the company's affairs, and to this end most of the stock which was recently issued has been canceled, and not more than 2,500 shares are now outstanding. The company, it is said, has on deposit with the Philadelphia firm that promoted the undertaking sufficient money to retire this stock at its full paid-in value. In case the full amount of the deposit is collected the affairs of the company, it is said, can be easily and satisfactorily liquidated.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	..	1¾
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf	52	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle pf	..	63
American Bicycle bonds	..	90
American Hide & Leather	..	36¼
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80¾
American Woolen Goods	..	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	..	81
American Writing Paper 5s	..	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf	..	79
Distilling Company of America	..	10½
Distilling Company of America pf	..	33
Electric Axle Light & Power	..	6⅜
Electric Boat	..	26¼
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	..	20
Havana Commercial pf	..	62½
International Pump	..	20
International Pump pf	..	67½
National Gramophone	..	7
National Salt	..	50
National Salt pf	..	80
National Tube	..	47½
National Tube pf	..	95½
Otis Elevator	..	28
Otis Elevator pf	..	93
Pittsburg Coal subs	..	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	..	96½
Rubber Goods Mfg	..	20½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	..	82
Sloss-Sheffield	..	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf	..	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	..	460
Union Steel & Chain	..	24
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	67
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	..	86
American Air Power	..	45
American Cotton	..	..
Arizona Lead	..	9⅞
Asphalt Company of America	..	14⅜
British Columbia Copper	..	10⅜
Chicago & Alton sub	..	108¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	..	95
Electric Vehicle	..	70
Electric Vehicle pf	..	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	..	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	28
General Carriage	..	48
Illinois Transportation	..	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	..	5
*Markeen Copper	..	8
Mexican 5s	..	98
New England Transportation	..	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	..	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	..	102⅜
New York Transportation	..	13¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	..	22¼
St. Louis subs	..	..
St. Louis common, when issued	..	24
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis, as when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	..	8¼
Tennessee Copper	..	14
Trust Company of America	..	220
*Union Copper	..	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	..	12⅜

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	103	103¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	106	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	..	33
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	100	110
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	..	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	214	93½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	106
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas 5s	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	..	42
Fort Wayne Gas	..	42
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	..	65
Indianapolis Gas	..	102
Indianapolis Gas bonds	..	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	..	42
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	64
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	42
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	..	64
Mutual Gas of New York	..	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	..	81
New England Gas & Coke	..	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	..	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	..	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	..	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	..	102½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	..	55
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	..	107
Ohio & Indiana	..	42
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	..	64
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	..	96
St. Paul Gas stock	..	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	..	99
Standard Gas, New York	..	112¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	118
Standard Gas 1st	116	16
Syracuse Gas stock	14	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	108
Western Gas	106	106½
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	95	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	73	78
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The stock market was inclined to drag to-day and the changes, as a rule, were unimportant, and kept within narrow limits. The business done in United States Oil was perhaps the chief feature of the day. It sold from 42½ down to 42, ex-rights, and the rights were actively traded in at from $1 down to 60 cents. Bell Telephone, on small transactions, dropped 3 points to 356. Dominion Coal was off at first to 52, but rallied later to 53. Planters Compress broke to 31 and then recovered to 32½. Chicago Junction sold firm at 145½ and 146. Cochiti was up to 16. Rumor now says that the management of this company will be in a position to declare a dividend within the next sixty days.

In the copper shares the trading was extremely light, and the changes unimportant. United States sold at 33, Massachusetts at 10¼ and 10½, Utah at 37 and 38½. Bingham was off to 14. Centennial was quoted at 23¼ and 23¾; Copper Range sold at 36, and Parrot at 43½. The day as a whole, for this group of securities, was one of the dullest and most uneventful in several weeks.

At the Clearing House to-day all the loans were made at 6 per cent. and New York funds were in demand at 15, 16 2-3, and 20 cents premium. Money on call ruled from 5½ to 7 per cent., mostly 6 to 7 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent. for four months, though outside money was obtainable on choicest names and collateral as low as 5 per cent. There was not a large movement of commercial paper. Best names were quoted at from 5½ to 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	187	190
Allouez	3	3¾	Old Domin	29	30
Arcadian	81¾	..	Osceola	80	81
Arnold	..	8¼	Parrot	43	44
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	150	..
Baltic	24½	25	Rhode Isl'd	5¼	5¾
Bost. & C. C.	..	40	Santa Fé	7½	..
Bost. & Mon.	320	323	Santa Ysabel	9½	10½
Butte & Bos.	70	75	Shoe	33	33½
Cal. & Hec.	785	775	Tamarack	216	220
Centennial	23	24	Utah Cons.	36	36½
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	1½	1⅞
Humboldt	1½	8	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	32	..	Winona	7	8½
Mohawk	20	21	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	253	Q. Mass. pf.	..	7
Bost. & Low.	244	245	Pittsburg pf.	..	12
Bost. & Me.	*203¼	204	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	E. 6s	110½	112¼
Bost. Elev.	103	104	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s.	85	..	E. 7s	115¼	116⅝
Cent. Mass.	17	..	West End	..	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	356½	358	Mex. Tel.	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	144	147	U. S. Oil	41¾	42
Dom. Coal	52	52¾	West. Elec.	44½	45
D. Coal pf.	118	..	West. El. pf.	65½	..

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Beyond a little activity in American Railways, Union Traction, Philadelphia Electric, Cambria Steel, and Electric Company of America, and a further advance in Pennsylvania Steel issues, the market to-day was very dull. There was generally a firm undertone to prices, but even in the active stocks fluctuations were narrow, less than ⅛ per cent. as a rule. Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg rose 1¼, to 30½, in sympathy with an advance in Pittsburg. An effort is being made to form pools in several low-priced stocks, big interests in them having become alarmed lest their continued inactivity may increase liquidation, especially should the market get a setback of any kind.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22⅝	22½	Union Trac.	41½	41⅝
Cfootaw	36	37	Una Imp.	160½	161½
El. Co. of A.	14½	14⅝	Welsbach	47	48
Lehigh Val.	26½	26¾	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6	6½
Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅞			

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued the following:

"The month of November was exceptionally mild throughout the country with precipitation decidedly below the average over much the greater part. The rainfall exceeded the average, however, from Central and Northern Texas, northward over Oklahoma and Kansas, including portions of Nebraska and Western Iowa, and on the North Pacific Coast, being unusually heavy along the coast of Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

"Under the very mild temperature conditions which prevailed throughout the month, Winter wheat has rooted well, and with the close of the month was in excellent condition to withstand Winter. There are, however, considerable complaints of damage by Hessian fly, while in portions of Ohio and Michigan the crop has suffered from lack of moisture. Rank growth is quite generally reported, and in Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma is being pastured to a considerable extent. The reports generally indicate increased acreage."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance on the property of Lewis H. Wells, at 430 Columbus Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: On building, London Assurance, $20,000; Royal, $15,000, and Home, $5,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the selection of a new Secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford has not been taken up yet, and will probably be left until the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, when the successor to E. G. Richards, who goes with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, will be formally chosen. As civil service rules are likely to prevail, Assistant Secretary B. R. Stillman is regarded as the probable successor to Mr. Richards.

Joseph Irwin, one of the Huntington (L. I.) fire insurance agents who are endeavoring to form a local rating compact, was in this city yesterday, and conferred with several underwriters in regard to this effort, which, if successful, may be later extended to cover the greater part of Suffolk County. Mr. Irwin said that as soon as the matter has been talked over with the officers or managers of all of the companies represented in Huntington a meeting of the local agents will be called, in order to draw up some plan of organization.

The admission of the Prussian fire insurance companies to this State created some discussion among fire underwriters yesterday as to the advisability of advocating a repeal of the retaliatory law, under the provisions of which these companies were excluded, because of the difficulties of the American life companies in Prussia. Assistant Manager C. M. Slocum and State Agent Frank C. Sturtevant of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, which received its license Wednesday, will begin the establishment of a State agency system to-day.

The large liability carried by Lloyds, London, on the Philadelphia risks burned Wednesday, and amounting to more than $250,000, was cited by underwriters yesterday as a striking illustration of the new element of competition with which the stock companies have been meeting during the last nine or ten months. The operations of Lloyds, London, according to a British manager yesterday, have been greatly extended since the formation of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last March. The latest information in regard to the aggregate insurance loss in the Philadelphia fire led conservative underwriters to think yesterday that the entire loss will not exceed $1,000,000 by any considerable margin.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 1, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16½	17	1,030	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17½	16½	16½	— ½
62	62½	135	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	— ¼
34	34½	200	American Ice	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—2
36½	37	310	American Cotton Oil	37¼	37¾	37	37	— ½
95	100	10	American Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	.....
15⅝	15¾	1,630	American Linseed	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	7,185	Am. Linseed pf.	59⅞	61	59⅜	59⅜	.....
44	46	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	46	46	45	45	—2
40	40½	2,560	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40½	40⅝	39⅞	40	— ¼
90⅝	91¼	1,270	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91½	91⅞	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
4	5	100	American Spirits Mfg.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
49¼	49½	5,505	Am. Steel & Wire	49	49⅞	49	49¼	+ ¼
95	95½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95½	95	95	.....
155½	155¼	18,530	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155½	156⅜	154¼	155½	— 1⅛
118⅝	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	.....
34¼	34⅜	240	American Tin Plate	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
83¼	83½	75	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	.....
117⅝	117⅞	10,542	American Tobacco	118	118	117	117¾	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	3,500	American Steel Hoop	47⅝	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
85	85½	1,300	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
23	23¼	1,685	At., T. & S. F.	23½	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
65¾	65⅞	11,625	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66	66¼	65¾	65⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	58	2,120	Baltimore & Ohio	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57¾	— ⅛
83¼	83⅝	14,245	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	83½	84⅛	83½	84⅛	— ⅛
85⅞	86	50,211	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅛	88½	85⅝	86⅛	— 1⅜
15¼	17	10	Br

mon opened at 33, but on the purchase of a few hundred shares went to 35. The preferred was handled to a small extent at the opening at 83½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
6,175..Linseed	16	13½	15⅝
18,450..Linseed pf	62½	59½	62¼
25..Radiator pf	115	115	115
250..Strawboard	32	32	32
80..Tin Plate	35	35	35
100..Consolidated Trac	47	47	47
1,238..Union Traction	35	33	34
380..Union Traction pf	83½	83	83
41..City Railway	288	288	288
37..Diamond Match	30½	30	30
210..Lake St. "L" ctfs	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞
735..Met. Elevated	29	28⅜	29
360..Met. Elevated pf	82	80⅞	81⅞
110..National Biscuit	41½	41½	41½
40..National Biscuit pf	95	94½	94½
51..National Carbon	19	19	19
7..National Steel	47½	47½	47½
100..National Steel pf	95¼	95¼	95¼
10..South Side Elevated	103½	103½	103½
10..Street's W. S. C. L	23	23	23
100..West Chicago	117½	117½	117½

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000..Met. Elev. gold 4s	96	95⅞	95⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Nov.	$32,826	$21,494	$22,334
From Jan. 1	1,055,142	863,440	886,121

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for October—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	425,828	349,671	76,167
Op. expenses	252,599	231,488	21,111
Net earnings	173,238	118,183	55,056
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,513,973	1,375,915	138,058
Op. expenses	933,208	890,312	42,896
Net earnings	580,765	485,603	95,162

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for October—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	980,085	898,372	791,957
Op. expenses	585,316	512,686	476,004
Net earnings	394,769	385,685	315,953
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	59¾	57	60¼
Add interest	.....	326	406
Less interest	2,390	.....	.....
Total income	392,378	386,001	316,359
Charges	201,818	201,172	205,724
Net income	190,559	184,889	110,615
Renewal funds	15,000	15,000	.....
Surplus	175,559	169,839	.....
Gross, 4 months	3,505,943	3,208,638	2,906,303
Net, 4 months	1,388,175	1,367,560	1,199,743
Total income	1,425,809	1,409,586	1,220,670
Net income	621,695	583,670	404,614
Surplus	561,695	523,670	.....

DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—

Gross earnings	33,935	.....	33,956
Op. expenses	44,154	28,943	25,382
Net earnings	7,603	4,992	8,574
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	85⅜	85¼	74⅝
Gross, 4 months	251,675	166,627	136,338
Net, 4 months	79,364	30,364	27,162

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—

Gross earnings	2,510,805	2,102,886	1,868,454
Op. expenses	1,308,890	1,291,684	1,250,193
Net earnings	901,906	811,202	618,261
Prop. op. exp. to gross	64⅛	61½	66⅞
Gross, 4 months	9,294,251	7,738,255	7,306,887
Net, 4 months	3,180,370	2,545,103	2,496,102

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for October—

Gross earnings	454,265	368,327	370,412
Op. expenses	312,962	258,145	251,174
Net earnings	141,303	110,182	119,238
Prop. op. exp. to gross	69	70¼	67¾
Gross, 4 months	1,840,177	1,457,706	1,521,592
Net, 4 months	652,447	447,476	502,984
Charges (app.)	229,274	.....	.....
Surplus	423,173	.....	.....

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for October—Lines directly operated east of Pittsburg—

Gross earnings	6,976,278	6,001,778	5,996,778
Op. expenses	4,439,178	3,757,178	3,820,878
Net earnings	2,537,100	2,244,600	2,175,900
Prop. op. exp. to gross	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝
Gross, 10 months	55,437,884	54,040,584	52,785,284
Net, 10 months	17,542,607	16,973,307	16,906,807

Lines directly operated west of Pittsburg—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	Inc.	$657,100	
Operating expenses	Inc.	659,800	
Net earnings	Dec.	2,700	
Gross earnings, ten months	Inc.	4,542,300	
Net earnings, 10 months	Inc.	1,267,900	

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	991,981	885,281	798,281
Op. expenses	463,145	422,445	594,045
Net earnings	528,836	262,836	204,236
Gross, 10 months	8,878,859	8,254,059	7,594,959
Net, 10 months	2,800,235	2,230,055	1,993,855

Northern Central—

Gross earnings	772,407	669,907	645,636
Op. expenses	475,934	426,934	426,935
Net earnings	296,473	242,973	218,701
Gross, 10 months	5,841,970	5,406,870	5,531,077
Net, 10 months	1,493,179	1,509,679	1,699,790

West Jersey & Seashore—

Gross earnings	220,330	201,830	178,112
Op. expenses	188,292	166,392	157,896
Net earnings	32,038	35,438	20,216
Gross, 10 months	2,718,320	2,349,520	2,239,903
Net, 10 months	846,396	676,496	614,302

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.16	.14
Belcher	.30	.29
Best & Belcher	.50	.46
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.61	.60
Challenge Con	.24	.23
Chollar	.23	.21
Confidence	.83	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	2.20	1.85
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.20	.19
Hale & Norcross	.62	.62
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.57	.56
Occidental Con	.13	.12
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.17	.17
Potosi	.28	.28
Savage	.16	.16
Sag & Belcher	.06	.04
Sierra Nevada	.44	.44
Standard	2.75	2.80
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.37	.37
Utah Con	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	.58⅝@59	59¼@59¾
Mexican dollars	.47½@48¼	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The City and Suburban Homes Company has declared a dividend payable on and after Dec. 4.

NOVEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during November shows the total receipts to have been $46,945,572, as against $38,900,915 for November, 1898. The disbursements during the last month were $40,769,847, which leaves a surplus for the month of $6,175,725.

The receipts for customs during the month amounted to $19,204,417, an increase over November, 1898, of about $4,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts were $23,693,254, an increase of over $2,300,000. From miscellaneous sources the receipts were $4,047,900, an increase of nearly $2,000,000.

The total receipts from all sources during the last five months was $238,034,390, an increase of $33,477,000 over the same period in 1898. The disbursements during the last five months amounted to $224,621,000, as against $287,816,000 for the same period last year.

The Treasury statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business Nov. 29, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,140,091,831, a decrease for the month of $6,537,750.

During the month the bonded indebtedness of the Government was decreased by the purchase of bonds amounting to about $9,712,851. During the same time there was a decrease in the cash on hand of $3,175,100, which was used in bond purchases.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$1,037,049,690
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,209,820
Debt bearing no interest	388,048,760
Total	$1,426,308,270

The total does not include $678,260,903 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $290,653,107; silver, $496,728,872; paper, $64,888,542; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $90,857,666. Total, $1,043,128,288, against which there were demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $750,911,848, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of $286,216,439.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows at the close of business Nov. 29, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $243,760,248, an increase during the month of November of $775,554, and an increase during the last twelve months of $1,058,210.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $209,161,902, an increase for the month of $1,241,128, and a decrease for the year of $4,766,641.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $34,598,346, a decrease for the month of $465,574, and an increase for the year of $5,824,851.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $234,221,460, and to secure public deposits, $70,194,940.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during November was $9,511,070, as follows: Gold, $6,643,700; silver, $2,612,000; minor coins, $255,370.

The Block in the "Soo" Passage.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 1.—More than 140 vessels are now detained here owing to the stranding of the steamer Siemens, which continues to completely block the channel. The lighters are working night and day on the stranded steamer. The dredges resumed work to-day in cutting the bank below, where the Siemens now rests.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ark Brand Paint Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—George Chittenden, Fred F. Myers, and Alfred L. Pease, Niagara Falls.

Majestic Sewing Machine Company of New York City; capital, $9,000. Directors—Eugene La Grove, Brooklyn; Edward E. Pollock and Louis V. Ebert, New York City.

Everett Boarding and Livery Stable Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Frederick Link, Jr., John S. Muirheid, James J. Woglan, New York City.

Ishpeming Company of Buffalo, to mine and market iron ores; capital, $160,000. Directors—Mary J. Faith D., Samuel H., Frank B., and Chester R. Baird, and William J. Jamison, Buffalo.

International Railway Supply Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—James L. Banks, Ellery O. Anderson, Andrew A. Bibby, Charles C. Bull, and Newbold L. R. Edgar, New York City.

Rochester Optical and Camera Company of Rochester; capital, $3,500,000. The company will begin business with $2,000,000. Directors—William F. Carlton, Harvey B. Carlton, Rufus K. Dryer, Benjamin E. Chase, Edward W. Reck, Vincent H. Smith, and Frederick P. Allen of Rochester.

Butternut Valley Telephone Company of Otsego County, to maintain lines in Gilbertsville, Maple Grove, Morris, and other villages in the county, with termini at West Oneonta; capital, $8,500. Directors—G. O. Peck and E. E. Steele, New Lisbon; W. F. Ward and E. C. Brewer, Gilbertsville; Frank Hull, James Martingale, and George Whitman, Morris.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Dec. 1.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Cramp Marine Improvement Company, to design, construct, or take down dams, drydocks, sea walls, and all kinds of marine or land structures; capital, $100,000.

Seashore Hotel Company, to build and operate hotels at resorts along the New Jersey coast; capital, $500,000.

Roanoke Furnace Company, to mine and sell coal and to manufacture iron, steel, lime, and brick from furnace cinder; capital, $500,000.

Virginia Rolling Mill, to mine and sell coal and manufacture iron and steel; capital, $200,000.

Iron Gate Furnace Company; capital, $100,000.

Glen Echo Land Company of Camden, to develop real estate; capital, $150,000.

Pennsylvania Bluestone and Quarry Company, to mine and quarry stone in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; capital, $100,000.

Columbus Edison Company, to deal in securities and bonds; capital, $800,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—The following companies were chartered by the Secretary of State at Dover to-day:

The American Wedgetype Company of New York, capital, $600,000; to manufacture a type printing machine; letters patent granted to Henry Richardson Rogers and also to make a Rogers proof-taking machine.

The American Development Company of this city, capital, $100,000; to assist in getting charters for incorporations in this State and elsewhere.

The Metropolitan Specialty Company, West Orange, N. J.; capital, $50,000; to make, buy, and sell household goods.

The Trenton Company of Chicago, capital, $250,000; to construct, operate, and maintain improved hotels, baths, parks, and pleasure resorts.

The Consolidated Lime Company of Baltimore, capital, $10,000, to deal in lime, cement, &c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourteen Lots on Upper Seventh Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Archibald Watt has sold to William H. Hall the plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, being 100 feet on the avenue and 350 feet on the street.

Foley & Sniffin have effected a resale of the five-story building 80 Warren Street, 25 by 100, for Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and Francis Ward. The property has been bought by a firm for its own occupancy. In connection with the sale the brokers report that they obtained a loan of $32,000 on the property at 4 per cent. interest.

Martin & Brother would not confirm or deny a report that they had sold the eight-story Barrington apartment house 40 and 42 East Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 98.9.

Mrs. M. Le Brun-Cooper has bought, through Henry D. Winans & May, from T. J. Quirk, the five-story American basement dwelling 14 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Miss Frances S. Thomson the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear 335 West Forty-first Street.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Charles T. Cook and Charles L. Tiffany the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.9 by 175, on the street.

Foley & Sniffin have sold to H. Brocas and resold for the latter to Louis Heims the five-story tenement 62 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100. The same firm has also sold, in conjunction with Oscar L. Foley, for $35,000, the plot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, with a frontage on Alden Place about 168 by 236.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Frederick W. Frischke the four-story dwelling 121 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Charles Buek has sold to Mrs. T. C. Buck the five-story American basement dwelling 326 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 30 by 100.11.

Leopold Hutter has sold for $21,600 the four-story flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, 25.5 by 75. Mr. Hutter has also sold the plot, 60 by 100, at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the two frame dwellings at the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 90.

Edward Polak has sold for Martin J. Keogh to Edward Reilly four lots in the Wakefield section, numbered 25, 30, 31, and 32, located on the south side of Nineteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; also, for Martin J. Keogh, to Frederick Le Meire, the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Wakefield.

At a meeting of the Auctioneers' Association, held yesterday afternoon at 111 Broadway, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—James L. Wells; Vice President—Morris Wilkins; Secretary—D. Phoenix Ingraham; Treasurer—William M. Ryan. The Executive Committee will have as its members Peter F. Meyer, William P. Redmond, Louis Mesier, Albert M. Arneberg, and Philip A. Smyth.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

179 Madison Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Albert Capelle $37,750

183 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 10,000

By Moses Marx & Co.

Forest Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of the road from Westchester to West Farms, four lots, each 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia Knapp 5,000

By James L. Wells.

Lafayette Street, south side, 150 feet west of Prospect Avenue, runs south 50 by southwest 79.8, to the middle line of One Hundred and Seventieth Street by northwest 21 by northeast 71.1 by northwest 64.8 to the middle line of Lafayette Street by east 20 by south 25 to beginning, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. F. O'Grady 5,260

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 258 East Tenth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 22 by 77.9; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Avenue D, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, with stores, 36 by 67; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Avenue A, west side, 25.5 feet north of Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame stable and office, 16 by 53; New York Central Coal Company of 29 Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 3,752 Third Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 10; Charles N. Mazza, premises, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $100.

No. 341 to 347 East Twelfth Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 90; George Hornburger of 62 East Seventieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Sherman Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 32.6 by 95; John Massimino, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $25,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; C. H. Thornton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 164 Fifth Avenue, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, 26 by 67; Mrs. M. Budd of 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Parfitt Brothers, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 71 and 73 Grand Street, corner of Wooster Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; S. & M. Elseman, owners; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $4,550.

No. 21 West Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. P. Stillman, premises, owner; G. M. Scott, architect; cost, $300.

No. 55 Marion Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to a seven-story brick flat, with store; J. A. Farley, owner; Janes & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Tenth Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling and store; John Mara, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $350.

No. 427 and 429 Broadway, to a five-story brick office and loft building; estate of J. N. Hayward of 254 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; B. L. Gilbert, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and store; Louis Seiferd of 212 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 1.

AVENUE A, w s, 26.6 ft s of 3d St, 25.6x100; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Joseph Applegate 7,000

BROOK AV, 547, 24.11x108.9x27.11x121.6; John Connelly to Laura E. Smith 100

CANAL ST, 439, 16.8x irregular; Herman G. E. Scheiding to Edmund D. Randolph and others, joint tenants 13,500

CANAL ST, 443 and 445, n s, 33.4x50x33.11x66.6 and x; Rothman to E. D. Randolph and others 26,000

CANNON ST, 57, w s, 25x100; Theodore Bitterman to Adolph Sandrovitz 1

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 122d St, 100x100; Matilda Weil executrix, &c., and others to George A. Stimpson 44,500

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 122d St, 100x100; George A. Stimpson to William Bradley and another 1

CHOSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Peter Wagner and wife to Rachel Rose 1

COLUMBUS AV, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Zacharias Benhheim and wife to Louis F. Sommer and another 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 336.7 ft n of 181st St, 81.6x49.8x77x65.1; Louise A. Burger and another to Mary A. Campbell 1

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 219.11 ft s of 171st St, 40x100; Eugene D. McGrath to Hannah McGrath 12,000

DELANCEY ST, 77, s s, 20x80; Israel D. Goodman to Meyer Chapktowsky 19,500

ELDRIDGE ST, 173, e s, 23x89.1x23x88.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph Polstein 1

FORDHAM, OR HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 51.11 ft e of Valentine Av, 77.11x100; also Concourse, s e corner of 192d St, 100x100x127.9x103.9;; also King's Bridge Road, w s, 202.5 ft s of 192d St, 75x94.1x78.7x75; also Valentine Av, w s, 180.7 ft s of 192d St, 75x100; also Concourse, e s, 100 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; also Fordham, or High Bridge, Road, n w corner of Valentine Av, runs w 77.11x n 119.2x w 25x n 175x e to Valentine Av 273.1; also Valentine Av, e s, 177.10 ft s of 192d St, 100x94.1x104.9x104.9; also Fordham, or High Bridge, Road, n s, 77.11 ft w of Valentine Av, 25.11x126.2x25x119.9; also Concourse, e s, 175 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; John C. Briggs to Eva A. Salter and another 1

GREAT JONES ST, 32 and 34, n s, 42x100x irregular; Viola Hahn to Elizabeth Chesebrough 1

GREENWICH ST, Lot 118, 21x52.10; Augusta Yesky to Lester C. Taylor 18

HENRY ST, 236, s s, 23.3x100x23.4x100; Irving I. Kempner and another to Daniel Lewisky 1

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbia Av, 100x100; Paul Dannhauser to Tommaso Giordano 1

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e s, 17.2x82; Luther Kountze, executor, &c, to Joseph Polstein 15,500

LOT 480, Block P, amended map Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Gustaf Bihldorff 500

LOT 109, map St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Thomas L. Newman 500

LOT 114, map St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to John Munro 550

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 44.8 ft s of 121st St, 18.9x95; Morris Cuker, referee, to Jere P. Robinson, trustee 17,250

MERCER ST, 187 and 189, w s, 50x100; August Sellitzz and wife to Charles A. Chesebrough 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, 26, e s, 27x100; Henry Peffer to Genofeva Eusner 1

OAKES AV, w s, 225 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company, B of Edenwald to James and Christine Sutherland. 425

PARK DRIVE, n e s, at e s of Business Place, 159.2x100x158.1x100, Pelham Manor; John Donlon to Stephen Loughman ..

PARK AV, 1,712, 25.5x89.11; Elias Gussaroff and others to Bernard Golden and another 10

RYER AV, e s, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.6x25x98.4; Tommaso Giordano to Paul Dannhauser 1

RUSTIC AV, n w s of Lot 58, map of East Tremont, 60x150x77x150.6; Daniel Mapes, Jr., to Mary A. Campbell 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Abram Abelman and another to Catharine Bardig 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 98.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x irregular to 169th St x25x irregular to beginning; Elizabeth Ericson to Katie Bock 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Columbine St, or 183d St, 75.11x106.4x75x117.11; John McLeavy and wife to John Riegelman 6,750

TINTON AV, w s, 419 ft n of 165th St, 27x110x irregular; H. B. Roach to Annie H. Roach 100

TOWNSEND AV, n w corner of 175th St, 205x100; John Connelly to Laura E. Smith

TRINITY AV, e s, 114.3 ft n of 161st St, 35.8x100; Gustavus and Edward Robitzek to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

TRINITY AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 25x99.8; Gustavus and Edward Robitzek to Emil Robitzek 1

UNION AV, 200, 20x100; William Wainwright to Elizabeth Dwyer 100

VAN CORTLANDT AV, n s, extends from Yonkers Av to Palisades Av, 600x300; Daniel N. Tucker and another, executors and trustees, to James Douglas 20,660

WATER ST, 660, 25x87.8x25x88.11; Bernard Golden and another to Minnie Mendlowitz 1

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x51.5; Jonas Weil and others to John Prager ..

7TH AV, s w corner of 52d St, 40.5x169.1 to Broadway x40.5x170.11; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Amos F. Eno 130,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 29th St, 17.10x60; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the Mutual Bank 20,000

10TH AV, e s, 62.9 ft s of 31st St, 18.8x100; Frank J. Dupignac, referee, to P. Lewis Anderson 4,000

18TH AV, n s, 183 ft w of White Plains Road, 18x114; Warren S. Burt, referee, to Rosa A. Skidmore, guardian 1,800

7TH ST, 283 and 285, s e corner of 26th St, 49.5x100; Morris Meyer L. Sire to Henry H. Peters, Jr, one-half part 1

10TH ST, 285 East, 18.9x71; Emanuel Westheimer and wife to Bertha Ficken. 1

11TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x71.10x25.11x79.4; Lot 263, map of N. W. Stuyvesant; Sophia Voege to Gustav A. Muller 29,000

14TH ST, n s, 233.7 ft e of 2d Av, 23.1x103.3; Julia Witzel to Henry Noll 1

15TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 22x103.3; Edward Bennecke to Dennis Hayes. 21,000

15TH ST, s s, 259 ft w of 1st Av, 21x103.3; Moses Goldberg to Samuel J. Silberman 100

16TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Elizabeth Sweet to Thomas Adelson and another 1

21ST ST, 230 East, 26.3x92; Henry Stehl to William A. Borst 1

22D ST, 338 and 340 West, 50x97.6; George Schreiner to Margaret F. Downey. 1

24TH ST, n s, 190.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.5x98.8; 24th St, n s, 210.2 ft w of 2d Av, 19.5x98.8; 25th St, s s, 198.7 ft w of 2d Av, 40x98.9; Julius Friedrich Caesar to Benedict A. Klein 1

24TH ST, n s, 190.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.5x98.8; Joseph J. Koen to John J. McHugh. 1

26TH ST, 220 West, 24.10x98.9; Meyer Coleman to Benedict A. Klein 1

28TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 9th Av, 30x98.9; George V. N. Baldwin to John McDonald 1

31ST ST, 456 West, 20x98.9; John Murray to Caleb A. Hines 1

31ST ST, 427 West, 25x98.9; Henry B. Stacey to Bridget Gilson 1

32D ST, 247 and 249 West, 36.10x110x36.9x110; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Meyer Coleman 1

33D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10x98.2x irregular; James Munsell to Anna M. K. Loh 1

39TH ST, s s, 200 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Cuno Muller to Kate Johnsen. 1

39TH ST, s s, 189 ft e of 6th Av, 21x90; Mary E. Sass to Alice B. Scott 45,000

50TH ST, 231 and 233 West, 43.5x100.5x42.11x100.5; John Pettigrew and others to Michael F. McDonald 32,000

62D ST, n s, 155.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.5; Josephine Bandman to Albert Bandman 1

70TH ST, 286 West, 18x100.5; William and James Bradley to George A. Stimpson. 1

71ST ST, 347 West, 18.9x102.2; George Murray to Maimee M. Smyth 100

79TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue 19x79; Christina Rothmann to Patrick Hopkins 1

82D ST, s s, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Winifred Bowes to Meta Haack, executrix, &c 29,000

88TH ST, n s, 87.8 ft e of Madison Av, 25.6x100.8; John McLaughlin to Winifred Bowes 34,000

90TH ST, 137 West, 25.8x100.8; George Raymond to Myron H. Oppenheim 35,000

92D ST, 428 East, 25.2x100.8; David Oppenheimer to John K. Ryer and another. 14,000

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to J. H. Storer 8,175

105TH ST, 58 East, 25x100.11; Michael J. Naughton to Cecelia Haft 30,000

107TH ST, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Cecelia Haft to William P. Franklin 16,000

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Minnie Mendlowitz to Elias Gussaroff and another 10

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x80; also 132d St, n s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x105; Thomas K. Moore to James Love 1

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Gustav L. Progatzky to Elkan Kahn 10

118TH ST, 28 West, 25x100.11; Laura E. Smith to John Connolly 100

131ST ST, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Louis Hanneman, referee, to the Fifth Avenue Bank 5,572

131ST ST, s s, 365 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Louis Hanneman, referee, to the Fifth Avenue Bank 1,753

133D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Bella Brand to Leo Kramer 1

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Catherina Herzog to Adolph Herzog 1

134TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Kenneth K. Blauvelt to Chris Baguhle 100

134TH ST, 600 East, 16.8x100; Gustavus Robitzek and others to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

137TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.6x100; Auke Dooper to Peter Grelin. 60,000

145TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; John T. Little, Jr., to Melvina S. Dennett and others, executors. 31,000

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.9x100; Raphael Danziger to Timothy Sullivan ..... Exch.

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; 149th St, s s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; James T. Barry and wife to John Mara, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $350. 1

151ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.3; Timothy Sullivan to Raphael Danziger ..... Exch.

161ST ST, 877 and 879 East, 50x88.7; Gustavus and Edward Robitzek to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

161ST ST, n s, 21 ft w of Jackson Av, 18x75; Gustavus and Edward Robitzek to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

163TH ST, s s, Lots 4 to 8, Block 509, map of sub-division of property of Lyman Tiffany, runs e 66.9x s e 74.7 to n w s of Westchester Av x n e 75x n w 54x n 46.1x w 75 to beginning; Joseph L. O'Brien to William Simpson 9,500

173D ST, 550, s w corner of Audubon Av, 17x50; John Eusner to Henry Peffer. 15,000

Recorded Leases.

HARRIS, John, to Samuel Greenberg; 805 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 780

JOSEPHS, Lyman C., to Seymour Oppenheimer; 704 Madison Av, 5 1-12 years. 2,000

KISSEL, Caroline T., to John Mount and another; 26 Maiden Lane, s w corner of Nassau St, 5 years 6,500

KRUSE, Henry, to Annie Brown; 652 East 152d St, 5 6-12 years $1,080. 1,200

LEVY, Henry, and another to David Shapiro; 184 Christie St, 4 years 3,000

LEVY, L. Napoleon, to Philip Rosenberg & Co.; 4,243 3d Av, 5 years $840. 1,080

TURLEY, Patrick, to Hugh Bannon; 67 East 118th St, 3½ years 600

VOGEL, William, to Mary Malone; 1,485 and 1,487 3d Av, 2¼ years 3,800

WEIL, Samuel, to M. Groh's Sons; 911 8th Av, n w corner of 54th St, 20½ years 1,800

WELSH, William, to Susan E. Chambers; 113 East 126th St, 10 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. S. Cone to Elizabeth Sweet; 18th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 8,000

BAGUHLE, C., to Sara C. Nelson; 14 West 134th St, 2 years 3,500

BANNON, Hugh and Mary, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 67 East 118th St, saloon lease, demand 500

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Bowery Savings Bank; Tremont Av, s s, 69.10 ft e of Webster Av, 5 years 7,500

BLOCK, Fanny and Ferdinand, to Loving Savings Institution; 102d St, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 12,000

BOCK,

QUAY'S APPOINTMENT OPPOSED

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The following memorial addressed to the Democratic members of the United States Senate by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania is made public to-night. It gives in detail the reasons why M. S. Quay should not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate.

"The Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, in meeting duly assembled, respectfully submits the following reasons for your consideration against the seating of Matthew S. Quay as an appointed Senator from Pennsylvania:

"A vacancy arose on March 4, 1899, in the office of United States Senator from Pennsylvania by the expiration of the term of Matthew S. Quay.

"The Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania unanimously, in connection with almost one-third of the Republican representatives in the General Assembly and representing more than a majority of the membership thereof, continuously for seventy-nine days, and until adjournment, voted against the re-election of the said Matthew Stanley Quay as United States Senator. He failed of an election as Senator by the Legislature of our State. Whereupon William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania, undertook to appoint him Senator, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article II., Section 4, which reads as follows:

"'In case of any vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth in a recess, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.'

"And the Constitution of the United States which thus provides, Article I., Section 1:

"'And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature.'

"And this notwithstanding this vacancy in the representation of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate happened during the sessions of the Legislature of this State, to wit: March 4, 1899, and that the Legislature adjourned April 20, 1899, more than six weeks after this vacancy occurred.

"It is plain, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, that the Governor is required to convene the Legislature to fill a vacancy within sixty days. This authority to convene the Legislature to fill a vacancy cannot be lawfully construed that because the Legislature failed to elect, therefore the Governor is vested with the power of appointment; because, first, the Constitution of the United States authorizes the Governor to make such appointments only during the recess of the Legislature; second, because the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides what the Executive shall do, to wit, convene the Legislature.

"We therefore submit as a reasonable and legal proposition that when the Constitution of Pennsylvania expressly provides how the vacancy shall be filled no other method can be lawfully substituted. The people of Pennsylvania, in their fundamental law, have said that the Legislature shall fill the vacancy in the office of Senator, and not the Governor.

"We respectfully appeal to you to oppose the seating of Matthew Stanley Quay not only for the legal and constitutional reasons herein briefly set forth, but also because he is the head and front of a 'political machine,' which has continuously, through the officeholders elected by it, violated the Constitution of our State in refusing to make a Senatorial and Representative apportionment of our State; that he has degraded our public life and debauched our elections, and passed election laws that are but means of practicing fraudulent voting and counting, and has denied the constitutional right of the people of the State to vote for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution necessary to secure the purity of our elections.

"We therefore protest against the appointment of Matthew S. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania and request that you oppose the seating of the said Matthew S. Quay, and that you adhere to the precedents and construction of the Constitution of the United States since the formation of the Union of States."

BURGLARS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station has preferred charges of neglect of duty against three of his men, and they will be tried at the next hearing held by the Police Commissioners. Their names are withheld. The three men in question were on the post near 280 Sixth Avenue on Thanksgiving Day, yet none of them noticed burglars break into Mitchel's jewelry shop at that number, and steal several hundred dollars' worth of gold watches, silverware, &c. The burglary was committed early in the morning. The policemen, it is alleged, did not even see the broken glass, although it littered the sidewalk they were supposed to patrol.

The same burglars, it is thought, broke into Kirschbaum Brothers' meat market at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. They took two dozen of the choicest turkeys in the stock from that place. They then visited A. Leblowitz's furnishing shop, at 102 West Twenty-eighth Street, and took almost a wagon load of haberdashery, cloths, &c. The policemen on the post reported none of these robberies.

DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU WEARING THE DUCHESS, Albert, or Lavalliere Gloves? They fit most beautifully. All the newest Winter shades in stock, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

40 EAST 38TH ST.—Large and hall rooms, (second floor,) with board; parlor dining room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; reference. Address by letter, J. C. R., 990 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION. &c.—By lady of refinement as companion or attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or any position of trust; references exchanged. E. E., 708 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—In private family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; best personal reference. Canavan, 318 West 44th St.

COOK.—First-class cook; best city reference; city or country. 115 West 30th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker; will go out by day; in private families; fit guaranteed; per day, $2. K., 257 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—As nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady; hospital experience; where integrity is considered. Trust, Millburn Post Office, N. J.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German girl, speaking Italian, as nurse to young children. Apply at 45 West 48th St., on Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 4.

NURSE.—By experienced trained nurse; wishes to go South with invalid or child; remuneration moderate. Hedwig Loewy, 1,208 5th Av., near 101st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress; private family; city references. 498 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—To builders and building material dealers: A good bookkeeper, able to estimate on plans and a good mathematician, for the whole or part of his time. Accurate, 109 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young men, 18 to 22 years of age, in a down-town bank; good writers only need answer. Bank, Box 148 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

HALF REGULAR RETAIL PRICE PAID FOR 1899 magazines in good condition in any quantity. State names of magazines and what months. Only issues of 1899 wanted. Address "MAGAZINES," Post Office Box 2,718, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FEINER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Feiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINKUS GANZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Pinkus Ganz of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Pinkus Ganz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 1, 1899.

NO. 275.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV GOLDMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Goldmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Goldman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 2, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STERN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Stern of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GOTTLIEB WANNBACKER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Wannbacker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN W. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part 1., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted as assignee of above-named John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.

d2-1aw9wS&ja13.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, District of New Jersey.—Whereas, EDWARD E. KIPLING of Roselle, in said district, has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf; it is, therefore, ordered by this Court that said Edward E. Kipling be discharged from all debts and claims which are made provable by said acts against his estate, and which existed on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1899, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by me, excepting such debts as are by law excepted from the operation of the discharge in bankruptcy. Witness, the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1899. (Sgd.) GEO. T. CRANMER, Clerk.

[L. S.]

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN LANGE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

The assets and effects of the above-named bankrupt, which consist of the good will of the bakery business carried on at No. 99 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with a lot of fixtures, is now for sale to the highest bidder. Bids for same in bulk should be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 90 First Avenue, on or before December 14th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon. All bids must be in writing, and the sale to be for cash only.

I expressly reserve the right to reject any and all bids. EDWARD BIGGS, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys.

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Charles Riederer, as creditor, for the disposition of the real property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a final decree, entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

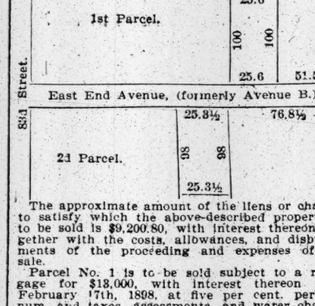
FIRST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street part of the way through said party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to a point opposite or nearly opposite to the centre of another party wall; thence running westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street, part of the way through said party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to the place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, (formerly Avenue B,) which point is distant seventy-six (76) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street; running thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet; thence northerly parallel with East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight (98) feet to the westerly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side of East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Anton Deutsch, deceased.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,200.80, with interest thereon, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceeding and expenses of the sale.

Parcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $18,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water charges amounting approximately to $1,199.17.

Parcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water rates amounting approximately to $1,080.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.

n9-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HUGH C. MUNDAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

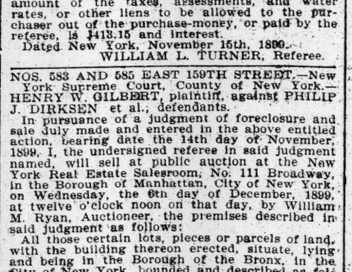
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $3,949.56, and of taxes, assessments and water rates $162.18. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,805.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n15-2aw3wW&S&d6

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

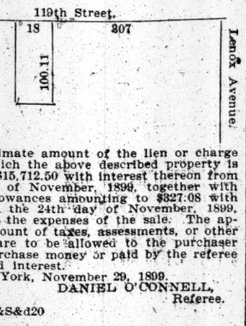
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50 with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.08 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.30 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

n29-2aw8wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

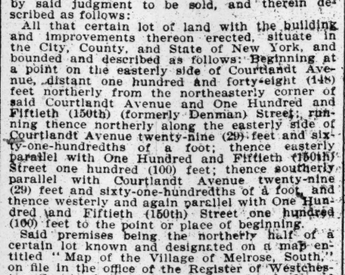
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue; running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,402.29-100, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $638.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.

Dated New York, 30th day of November, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n20-2aw3wW&S&d20

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LUKE, "Maria" Luke, his wife, (the name "Maria" being fictitious, the first name of the wife of said Joseph Luke being unknown to plaintiff), Anna Auer, Isabelle N. Leo and Solomon Moses, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 25, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Joseph Luke, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of November, 1899; and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 10, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n11-1aw6wS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

THOS. COOK & SON are now prepared to book passengers through to KHARTOUM and the SOUDAN by rail, or by their own steamer service from CAIRO to Wady Halfa, thence rail. Particulars on application.

THE NILE.

The demand for accommodation on our NILE STEAMERS is so great that an Extra steamer on Jan. 25 from Cairo has been arranged for.

Tourists intending to visit the FIRST or SECOND Cataracts of the NILE, or to proceed to the SOUDAN, should apply at once for berths.

Plans of all the steamers, and cabins reserved, at any of our offices. Connecting Steamship and Railroad tickets for EGYPT from any point.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston, Phila., Chicago, etc.

CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Campania...Dec. 2, 2 PM Etruria...Dec. 9, 10 AM
Umbria...Dec. 6, 10 AM Campania..Dec. 30, 2 PM
Lucania...Dec. 16, 2 PM Umbria.....Jan. 6
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic...Dec. 6, Noon Cymric.....Jan. 3
Oceanic...Dec. 13, 2 PM Germanic...Jan. 10, Noon
Teutonic...Dec. 27, Noon Oceanic.....Jan. 24
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shankhai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
COPTIC...Dec. 13 CHAILLU.....Jan. 6
AMER MARU...Dec. 21 H. K. MARU...Jan. 16
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

MUNSON LINE STEAMSHIPS
DIRECT ROUTE. CUBA WEEKLY SAILINGS.
FINE SHIPS. SPLENDID CUISINE.
FULL INFORMATION AND LITERATURE FREE.
W. D. Munson, Gen'l Agt. 27 William St., N. Y.
Raymond & Whitcomb, Ticket Agts. 25 Un. Sq., N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1900.—Thirty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. Holy Land Excursions. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA
THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven at 5 P. M. and 12 midnight; for Providence and Boston at 5 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats

Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Times Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. EMILY BLACKWELL and WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-1aw6m5a

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-1aw6mSa

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. JACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Aller.....Dec. 5 Lahn.....Dec. 19
Trave.....Dec. 12 †Kaiser W. d. G...Jan. 2
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
To Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
†Ems.....Dec. 2 †Werra.....Dec 30
*A. Victoria.....Dec. 9 *F. Bismarck.....Jan. 3
†Kaiser Wm. II..Dec. 16 *Columbia.....Jan. 9
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 9. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
Hamburg - American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German-Mediterranean service. Service to London, Paris, Hamburg resumed Feb. 22, 1900.
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct. Pretoria, Dec. 9, 10 AM Patricia,

O'BRIEN AND CLARK WIN

Court Orders Controller to Pay Aqueduct Claim of $700,000.

A LESSON TO TAXPAYERS

Mr. Coler Attacks the Power of the Corporation Counsel as Exerted in the Case.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was served upon Controller Coler yesterday requiring him to pay immediately the claim of $700,000 held against the city by O'Brien & Clark for extra work done on the new aqueduct. The matter has been in the courts in various phases for several years, and Controller Coler has resisted the payment of the claim ever since he went into office. Mr. Coler said:

"Of course I will now pay the claim as the court directs, though I am confirmed in the belief that it is unjust. The defeat of the city in its efforts to set aside and nullify the judgments confessed in the aqueduct claims should be a startling lesson to the taxpayers of New York. The city litigated these claims to the Court of Appeals five or six years ago, employing at large expense the most eminent lawyers in the city, and succeeded in finally defeating them on their merits. Thereafter the predecessor of the present Corporation Counsel confessed judgment to the amount of $700,000, on the ground that by doing so the city avoided the possibility of having to pay a larger amount by the passage of relief bills in the Legislature. In other words, the consideration for what would otherwise be a simple gift of the city's money was fear of future legislation adverse to the interests of the City of New York.

"Such a power as this should not be allowed to rest in the hands of any one man. It is important to note, however, that the last decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the confession of judgment was not made—as has been erroneously stated—upon an argument on the right of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment without the consent of the Controller. The certificate obtained from the Appellate Division upon which the Court of Appeals heard the case, and to which its jurisdiction exclusively related, did not present this question. The recent efforts which I have made to have this fundamental question decided by the Court of Appeals before payment of the judgment was finally made appear to have been frustrated, and I now see no way in which payment of these judgments can be avoided.

"If the Court of Appeals should finally decide that the Corporation Counsel possesses the power to confess judgments in unlimited amounts without the consent and against the protests of the Controller, in cases where the city's rights have been judicially maintained by the courts upon such flimsy pretexts as a fear of what future Legislatures might enact, it is certainly time that such powers should be limited by an amendment to the charter. In the former City of Brooklyn it required the consent of three elective officers before confessions of judgment could be made, and similar restrictions exist in cases of nearly all large municipalities. No single defect in the charter possesses such threatening possibilities as this."

UNPAID TAX PENALTIES.

Collections of Levy in Last Two Months Aggregate $55,603,324.43.

The penalty of 1 per cent. on unpaid taxes begins to-day, and on Jan. 2 next a penalty of 7 per cent. accrues, dating from Oct. 2, 1899, to the date of payment. During October and November the collections returned to Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, in all boroughs, aggregated $55,603,324.43. The total levy amounted to $86,986,058.91. The collections in the several boroughs, as compared with the levy in each, are as follows:

	Levy.	Collected.	Per Cent.
Manhattan	$63,200,787.02	$41,449,130.86	65.58
Bronx	3,289,159.65	1,894,049.45	57.60
Brooklyn	15,783,852.53	9,813,916.89	62.18
Queens	3,643,516.99	1,795,826.21	49.28
Richmond	1,068,212.72	650,401.02	60.88

ASKS A MILLION FOR BRIDGES.

Commissioner Shea Wants to Begin Construction on East River.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck and the Board of Estimate asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to begin the construction of the two projected bridges over the East River. Both these bridges will be of the cantilever construction. That which will extend from Sixtieth Street over Blackwell's Island to Long Island City will cost, according to estimates, $12,548,500, and the other, which will have its Manhattan terminus at Pike Slip and its Brooklyn end at Washington Street, $15,823,600.

Mr. Shea said that there was no intention to purchase any existing franchises for bridges. Dr. Raney has been for years trying to sell to the city a franchise which he holds for a bridge over Blackwell's Island, but the franchise will expire before actual work begins on the proposed new structure. Frederick Uhlmann, who owns a franchise for a bridge between the Brooklyn Bridge and the lower of the new East River bridges, said yesterday that the site selected by Commissioner Shea would not interfere with his rights, as he has already selected another site.

Acquiring Land for New Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries were notified yesterday that Mary Bell, who owns a parcel of land on the south side of South Street, between Jefferson and Clinton Streets, East River, would accept the offer of the board to buy the land for $175,000. This will include wharfage rights in Pier 47, old number,) East River. The board wants to buy certain land near Rutgers Slip and between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, East River, and of the various offers made to owners this is the first acceptance. Engineer in Chief Bensal advised that plans and specifications be prepared for a new pier at the foot of Pike Street, East River, to be known as Pier 17.

MOLINEUX TRIAL CONFERENCE.

Attorneys Expect the Case to Last Until January—The Evidence.

Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Roland B. Molineux paid a visit yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the object of which was to examine some of the handwriting exhibits to be used by the prosecution in the trial of his client for the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. There were also present Handwriting Experts Carvalho and Ames. Messrs. Weeks and Osborne went over the case in general to determine, if possible, the length of the trial. Mr. Osborne, after the conference, intimated that the prosecution would call about ninety witnesses. Mr. Weeks thought the defense would have about thirty witnesses. It was the general opinion that the trial would last until January.

From the strenuous efforts of the detectives employed by the District Attorney's office it is evident that each day's delay in the trial has been welcomed. Last night the detectives learned that a missing witness, Cleothas Pruet, who formerly was employed as cashier in the Hoffman House café, had returned to the city, after an absence of six weeks. The detectives did not succeed in locating him, but are sure that he is back in the city, and that they can produce him at the trial. He is wanted to tell what he is believed to know about the late H. C. Barnet and a woman who has figured prominently in the case. It is said that Bruet can testify to a state of ill-feeling existing between Barnet and Molineux. Evidence relating to the death of Mr. Barnet was introduced before the Grand July that first indicted Molineux, and a Supreme Court Justice set aside the indictment on the ground that such evidence was inadmissible.

While Weeks & Battle, Molineux's attorneys, are non-committal as to the evidence which the defense intends to produce at the trial, it is understood that one of the principal witnesses in Molineux's behalf will be Mrs. Molineux.

Mr. Osborne denied yesterday the report that detectives employed by the District Attorney's office were shadowing the jurors in the case and Harry Cornish, who is expected to be the leading witness for the prosecution.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

MUTUAL AGREEMENT OF HUSBAND AND WIFE TO SEPARATE IS VOID.—Frederica Poillon brought suit in the Supreme Court to enforce an agreement entered into on the 1st of May, 1898, between herself and her husband, John J. H. Poillon, whereby he was to pay her $250 a month for the support of herself and her children. By this action it was sought to recover $500, being the instalments for May and June of 1899, all the previous instalments having been paid. The agreement recited that in consequence of certain differences between the parties, they mutually consented and agreed "to hereafter live separate and apart from each other." There was neither allegation nor proof that the parties had separated prior to the making of the agreement. Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant. In his opinion Justice McAdam said that from all that appeared, it was a voluntary agreement by which the husband and wife, living together, mutually agreed thereafter to live separate and apart from each other; and he holds that such an agreement was one which could not be enforced, and that to give effect to such post-nuptial contracts would be to hold out to parties temptation to the voluntary repudiation of conjugal rights, and abandonment of marital duties. The court holds that the plaintiff's contention is not aided by the act of 1892, which is embodied in the domestic relation law of 1896, providing that a married woman may contract with her husband or any other person to the same extent and with like effect and in the same form as if unmarried, because the Legislature very guardedly provided that nothing in the act should be considered to authorize a husband and wife to enter into any contract by which the marriage relations should be altered or dissolved, or to relieve the husband from his liability to support his wife.

***

AGREEMENT OF ADOPTION.—When the will of Joseph Thorne was offered for probate in Richmond County, May Thorne Brantingham sought to intervene as an adopted child and heir-at-law. The Surrogate held that there was no valid adoption, and his decision was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. Then Mrs. Brantingham brought suit against Eunice E. Huff and others, the devisees and grantees under Mr. Thorne's will, to compel a specific performance of a contract claimed to have been made between her mother, her only parent surviving at the time, and Mr. Thorne, whereby the mother transferred her right in the child to Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, who agreed to adopt the child as their own and upon their death to give her all the property of which either might then be possessed. The complaint was dismissed on the trial at the Kings County Special Term, last January. The Second Appellate Division recently directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Cullen, that the action was maintainable by the plaintiff, and that the decree of the Surrogate in the probate proceeding was not a bar to its maintenance. The Court held that an instrument purporting to be an indenture of adoption entered into between the mother, the adopting parents, and a Superintendent of Public Charities on behalf of the child, which did not purport to state the agreement between the mother and the adopting parents, pursuant to which the child was surrendered, did not render inadmissible parol evidence of such agreement, where the mother of the child testified that the agreement was entirely oral, and that the written instrument was executed for the purpose of formally transferring the custody of the child, and not to express the terms of such agreement.

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Thomas Aldridge, by his will, directed his executors to convert into money all his real and personal property, with the exception of his brickyard, and to divide the proceeds among his eight named children "equally, share and share alike, the child or children of any deceased child to take its parent's share." Upon the death of the widow the brickyard was to be sold, and the executors were "to divide the proceeds arising from said sale, together with all money or moneys belonging to my said estate, equally among all my heretofore-named children, share and share alike, the child or children of any deceased child to take it's parent's share." In a suit in the Supreme Court by Aaron E. Aldridge and another against Grace B. Aldridge and others for the construction of the will the Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment of the Dutchess County Special Term in favor of the plaintiffs, executors. Justice Cullen, who gave the opinion, held that, as the testator evidently contemplated that the proceeds of the brickyard should be distributed among the same persons as those among whom the remainder of the estate was to be divided, the case was an exception to the general rule that where there is no present gift, but a mere direction to divide at a future time a fund to come into existence in the future, the legatee, in order to take, must survive the time of distribution, and that the shares in the proceeds of the brickyard of children of the testator living at the time of his death, but who died prior to the death of the widow, were not divested by their deaths, but passed to their personal representatives.

***

REVIVAL AND REVOCATION OF WILL.—Jonas Stickney, a bachelor, who resided in the village of Corfu, N. Y., where he died, in March, 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years, made a will in May, 1893, which he revoked by a subsequent one executed in 1895. By the first will he bequeathed $3,000 to Emma McClurg, not a relative; $1,000 each to two brothers, and the residue of his estate he gave to his "nephews and nieces, share and share alike." Afterward Mr. Stickney destroyed the second will, and stated to several persons—not, however, to the witnesses to the first will—that the latter instrument was his will. A decree of the Surrogate of Genesee County admitting this will to probate was reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, the opinion being by Justice Follett, Justice Adams dissenting, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin, giving the opinion, to which Judge Haight dissents, holds that the first will was not revived by the decedent's declaration, made to others than the subscribing witnesses, that he desired his first will to stand. In order to revive the former will, the court held that it must be republished in the presence of its attesting witnesses.

EXCHANGED HATS AND COATS.

Bellevue Visiting Physicians in a Confusion of Attire.

Drs. Samuel Alexander, L. B. Bangs, and F. W. Jackson, attached to the visiting staff of Bellevue Hospital, were worried yesterday afternoon by the temporary loss of their overcoats and hats. The three physicians were at a meeting of the Medical Board of the hospital. After the more important matters had been disposed of, Dr. Jackson left the board room hurriedly, seizing an overcoat and hat from a table near him. The occurrence was unnoticed by the others present.

Dr. Bangs was the next to leave, and, failing to find his hat and coat, he notified Martin Loughlin, who has charge of the board room. Loughlin pointed to the overcoat racks, on which were the overcoats of several other physicians, and Dr. Bangs proceeded to get a coat and hat. He then went to his home.

At the close of the session Dr. Alexander searched every rack in the board room for his coat and hat, and, being unable to find them, he finally went home wearing a borrowed hat and without an overcoat. Search was made for the missing articles, and finally the mistake was brought to light. Dr. Jackson had taken Dr. Bangs's coat and hat and Dr. Bangs those of Dr. Alexander. Exchanges of coats, hats, and apologies were going on last evening.

SHOT HIS WIFE DEAD.

Nealy Also Tried to Kill a Man Escorting Her Home.

Mrs. Mary Nealy, colored, of 55 Jordan Avenue, Jersey City, was shot and killed in front of her home at 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday by William L. Nealy, her husband. Jealousy prompted the act. The couple had no children.

When Nealy went to his home about 1 o'clock A. M. he found the doors locked. He climbed through a window and found that his wife was absent. Suspecting she had gone to a ball with Gamaliel Brewster, he sat down to await her return. He fell asleep. When he awoke it was 4 o'clock. Hearing voices in the street he ran down stairs. His wife and Brewster stood near the door. Drawing a revolver, he fired two shots at Brewster, who fled and escaped unharmed. Nealy then fired at his wife. The bullet entered her heart and she fell dead. Patrolman Peter Murray, who was only a block away, heard the shots. He ran to the scene. In reply to his questions Nealy said he had shot his wife. He was placed under arrest.

When arraigned at Police Headquarters he said that Brewster had been in the habit of visiting his wife. He found Brewster at the house recently and fired two shots at him, but he escaped. He then warned his wife that if he ever again found her in Brewster's company he would shoot them both.

Amanda Smith, who lives in the same house, corroborated Nealy's statements. She and Brewster, who was subsequently arrested, were held as witnesses. Brewster said that he was near enough to see Nealy shoot his wife.

The prisoner was committed to await the action of the county authorities.

Asks Aid for Christmas Tree.

The society in charge of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree, which for eight years has provided Christmas presents and an entertainment for children of the destitute poor in that borough, has issued an appeal for aid in its work this season. Contributions of money may be mailed to the Treasurer of the society, Francis H. Wilson, Brooklyn Post Office. Dolls to be dressed may be obtained by those desiring to give aid in this manner of Miss M. J. Moody, at the office of Leonard Moody, 20 Court Street, Brooklyn. Toys for the Christmas tree may be sent to Edward Nicolay, in care of Smith, Gray & Co., Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street. W. J. Moser of 538 Halsey Street will call for toys if desired. His telephone is 131 Bedford.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CASINO AT POCANTICO HILLS.

Plan of Joseph Oussani Worries the Residents of the Locality.

The residents of Pocantico Hills are excited over the probability of the erection in their neighborhood of a casino and hotel by Joseph Oussani, proprietor of the Cairo Café and Smoking Parlor at 34 West Twenty-ninth Street. It is likely that a concerted effort will be made to prevent him from carrying out his plans.

Mr. Oussani in August purchased the Hugh Collender homestead from Col. William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal. The property is a beautiful one, overlooking the Hudson, and adjoining the estate of John D. Rockefeller, who is a large holder of real estate in the vicinity. Lately the residents of the section discovered that Mr. Oussani had prepared plans for a casino, among the features of which would be a restaurant, saloon, billiard room, and bowling alleys, with a picnic ground attached. Mr. Oussani already has spent a large sum in beautifying the place.

MOORE AND SCHLEY'S BOOKS.

Additional Evidence in the Suit of William J. Logan.

With the offering of additional books of the firm of Moore & Schley, the taking of testimony in the suit of W. J. Logan against William Rockefeller, E. C. Benedict, and others to compel an accounting of profits incidental to consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. The case has been on trial before Justice Werner in Part IV., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, for nearly two weeks. Much general interest was attracted to it by the first appearance in court as a member of the New York bar of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who is among the counsel for the defense.

The session yesterday afternoon was brief, the case not being called until 4 o'clock. Examination of witnesses was waived by both sides. Both plaintiff and defendants then rested, not, however, until ex-Justice Cohen, for the defense, repeated his former motions for dismissal of the case and for election of the plaintiff to show his ground for action. Both motions were again denied by Justice Werner. The hearing of counsel was set for 4 o'clock P. M., Friday, Dec. 8.

CONTRACTOR'S OBJECT LESSON.

Rivalry for Increased Street-Cleaning Appropriation in Jersey City.

Jersey City was treated to a novel parade yesterday. It consisted of fourteen two-horse carts, seventeen one-horse carts, three sprinkling carts, and three street-sweeping machines. The display was made by Thomas and James J. Harrington, father and son, and was designed to prove to the public that they had ample facilities for cleaning streets and removing garbage.

Under the impetus given to the street-cleaning business by the Town Improvement Committee of the Woman's Club, the authorities of Jersey City increased the appropriation for the purposes indicated from $40,000 to $55,000, beginning with Dec. 1. Up to that time it was not thought that the work was remunerative, and Henry Byrne had no difficulty in securing the contract for several years.

With the new appropriation, however, the bidding for the contract last week was spirited. Thomas Harrington, Henry Byrne, and James J. Harrington were bidders. The Woman's Club indorsed Henry Byrne's cause, on the ground that he had done excellent work in the past and had adopted all the suggestions offered by them. He was awarded the contract on the ground that he had all the facilities necessary, and, with the better work he could do, his bid was really to the best interests of the city, though not the lowest.

Mr. Harrington the younger claims that on the percentage system of bidding adopted by the city his bid was about $8,000 less for the year's work than Byrne's. One of the arguments used against him was that he had not the facilities, and to disprove this he and his father pooled their equipment, as they say they would have done had either secured the contract, and marched their wagons, sweepers, and sprinklers through the streets. The parade attracted much attention.

For a Girls' Industrial School.

The Ladies' Bikur Cholim Industrial School will hold a "Koffie Drinken and Huis Vrouw's Bazaar" at the Holland House next Tuesday and Wednesday. The details of the entertainment will be reproductions of old Dutch styles and customs. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to defray expenses of the society's industrial school for girls, at 209 East Broadway.

"Forward Movement" Anniversary.

The "Forward Movement" celebrated its seventh anniversary last evening at the Metropolitan Temple. J. M. Cornell presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church and the Rev. George P. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Reports were read that showed a remarkable record of work during the last year.

Some men like to "travel light"; weight and warmth are not necessarily synonymous—an eiderdown quilt is as heat conserving as a buffalo robe.

If you're one of this kind try a medium weight overcoat—the common sense coat for any man who does much walking.

28 varieties here.

One more turn of Fashion's wheel, and the double-breasted overcoat will come into view.

We've foreseen the turn, have double-breasted overcoats now.

Every overcoat length in all desirable cloths, colors and styles; $15 to $55.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Ladies' Skirts.

We place on sale to-morrow

50 Separate Skirts,

$32.50,

made from fine Ladies' Cloth, slashed and trimmed with bands of taffeta handsomely stitched, taffeta silk petticoat, trimmed with knife pleating.

In assorted colors.

The regular price of the above, $47.50 & $55.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Our Stores Are Convenient—

handily situated, and hold everything required by man for correct dress. As an illustration of the variety here:

OVERCOATS—every grade—every style—short or long—rough or smooth fabric—$10 to $50.

BUSINESS SUITS—Cheviots and Homespuns in popular Oxford and greenish mixtures—$18.

UNDERWEAR—more kinds than you can begin to think—$1 to $10 per garment, and money saved to you on every grade.

Trade E & W Mark

Full Dress SHIRTS, Caddo, Saco, Tauro, $2.00 each.

WHITE SHIRTS—Williamsville muslin—best linen bosom—four styles—$1.05.

NECKWEAR—every favorite shape—every fashionable conceit in pattern and coloring—50c. to $3.

PATENT LEATHER SHOES—"Monarch"—guaranteed not to break through—$3.

HATS—Derbys and Alpines—no better made—$2 & $3.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FANS. A Superb Assortment of Rich Novelties from 75c. to $25 each.

UMBRELLAS. For Men, Ladies and Children. Styles and prices to suit every purchaser. Never were such good values offered.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Selected with great care, from 2c. to $5 each.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Diamonds
Pearls
Rubies
Emeralds

and all other Precious Stones direct from the Importer. Finest goods—lowest prices.

J. H. JOHNSTON & SON,
18 John Street, New York.
FORMERLY UNION SQUARE.

Send for illustrated catalogue — Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and Duplicate Wedding Presents.

Men's Shirts.
MADE TO MEASURE,
Of finest linen for evening, and fancy fabrics for morning dress.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THREE NOTABLE ARTICLES

Well Worth Reading

will appear in

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

John Barrett

late United States Minister to Siam, and more recently a correspondent in the Philippines, writes on the Commercial Importance of Manila.

Controller Bird S. Coler

discusses municipal ownership of franchises.

Mr. Geo. Hill

the architect and engineer, shows how the increased cost of iron and steel will affect future building operations in this city.

ORDER THE PAPER FROM YOUR NEWS-DEALER IN ADVANCE

Three Cents Per Copy.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HOLIDAY DESKS.

Our up-to-date desks are wonderfully graceful in form—some with slender fluted legs, others ending in claw feet. In the richest mahoganies, inlaid or carved; satinwood, birch, maple, and oak—and as for convenience, roomy tops, pigeonholes galore and as many drawers as you please.

Finest eight-day French clocks set in the glowing mahogany give a superb decorative effect and help My Lady to keep her social engagement.

Those who appreciate factory prices are fast reserving these, and owing to the large demand this year, we will be unable to make duplicates in time for Christmas, so be prompt and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Restores and creates a good appetite, assists digestion, and gives vitality and vigor to the entire system.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Ladies' Gloves.

Foster hooks,—kid,—overseam and piqué sewn, for street and evening dress.

Tan, mode, brown, grey, pearl, white and black,

$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Dec. 2, Jan. 13, Feb. 3, Feb. 24, Mch. 10, Mch. 31, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
First Concert This Sat. (Aft.) at 2:30.
Soloist..... Miss Clara Butt
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and single tickets at Schuberth's and at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season. 1899—1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 29, at 2, and Sat. Evg., Dec. 30, at 8.
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8.
"BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR."
Sale now open at box office for old subscribers; sale for new subscribers opens Monday, Dec. 4.

Carnegie Hall. Saturday Ev'g, Dec. 2.
FIRST SAALFIELD CONCERT.
MME. NEVADA Assisted by other Artists.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Tickets for sale at Saalfield's Music Store, 1,160 Broadway, or Carnegie Hall Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This (Sat.) Aft. at 3.
CHOPIN RECITAL. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN LAST RECITAL.
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, December 3, at 8:15. Wolfsohn's Grand Sunday Concerts at Pop. Prices. Clara Butt, Farewell Appearance; Vladimir de Pachmann, H. Evan Williams, Walter Damrosch and his symphony orchestra of 75. Admission, 50c. Box office now open.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S 4-act Comedy, entitled
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
MONDAY, DEC. 4, 100TH (SPECIAL) NIGHT.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays. HOCKEY MATCH
To-night, at 8:15 P. M.,
ST. NICHOLAS vs. YALE UNIVERSITY.
Admission, 50 cents. Skates free.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day.
By arrangement with estate of Augustin Daly, the great Comic Opera success, as presented at Daly's Theatre, London, 1½ yrs.
"A Showy and Tuneful Extravaganza."—Times.
A GREEK SLAVE

PROCTOR'S 23d St. EZRA KENDALL. 15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new) OKABE'S JAPANESE, 30 other Stars. Cont. Perf.
PALACE 58th and 3d Av. MME. TAVARY. 15, 25, 50c. WILSON FAMILY. Moving Pictures, 3 Polos, 30 others. Cont. Perf.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Eves., 8:10, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:10. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
Faust
Next Week, Double Bill—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and 1st act of FIDELIO, (in English.)

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats. 2.
MR. KENDAL Matinées Wed. & To-day. Wed. Mats. Begin Oct. 6th.
MRS. KENDAL In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
6TH CROWDED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "Behind the Scenes."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c Mat. t'day. All parts house. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque, Jeffries, Sharkey, Corbett.
SUNDAY NIGHT: A GREAT BILL!

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2
Matinée To-day at 2 o'clock precisely. BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

THE NEW YORK. Eve. 8:30. Popular Prices. MATINEES DAILY, including Sunday, at 2:30
BIOGRAPH PICTURES OF THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. Broadway Burlesquers
East 14th St. McAvoy & May and Great Burlesque.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. and Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

HARLEM Op. House. JULIA ARTHUR in MORE THAN QUEEN. Ev. S. Mat. To-day 2. Next Wk.—Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in "THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE LOTTERY OF LOVE.

GRAND Opera House Why Smith Left Home Mat. To-day.
Next Week—James O'Neill in "The Musketeers."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW in THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8:15. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Comedians. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Per., Julia Marlowe Souvenir.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Chas. Frohman's Comedians. Mats. To-day and Wed.
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Matinée To-day at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. CYRANO DE BERGERAC
WEEK OF DEC. 11TH. REVIVAL OF BEAU BRUMMELL.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
WM. H. CRANE in The Laughing Hit. A RICH MAN'S SON | LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT.
Next Week—Frank Daniels in "The Ameer."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. EVES. AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEES WED. & TO-DAY.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. T'day Mat. & Ev.
The Great hit. HOFGUNST, (At Court.) Comedy by Trotha.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Best 100 Holiday Books—Lists with Reviews.

One week from to-day (on Dec. 9) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear as a special Holiday Number. We have in preparation a list of 100 BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and best adapted to purchases in the Holiday season. These books will be classified and will each have a semi-critical notice. The circulation of this number will rise many thousands above 100,000 copies. As a literary newspaper THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 9 will be the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Winston Spencer Churchill's new novel, "Savrola: A Tale of the Revolution in Laurania," will be presented early in 1900 from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. It seems necessary to remark once more that this author, who also has to his credit "The River War," being an account of the reconquest of the Soudan, and "The Story of the Malakand Field Force, 1897," is not the Mr. Winston Churchill who wrote "Richard Carvel," but the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He is a Lieutenant in the British Army, who at present is enjoying the forced hospitality of the Boers with several other British officers on the race course in Pretoria. "Savrola" is said to be a dashing tale, told with much force and vigor, which, in scenic effects and development of plot, reminds one of the romances of Anthony Hope.

With the death of the Khalifa there passes away the last vestige of the power of the dervishes in the Nile Valley. Persons interested in the political and sociological problems that have been presented through the history of Egypt for the last quarter of a century may be glad to know that the whole story of the rise of the dervishes, their supremacy, and their final fall, has been vividly presented by three eye-witnesses to these periods. Father Ohrwalder, who was the first white captive to escape from the Mahdi, gave us the story of the rise of the dervish power in "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Then came Slatin Pasha, who wrote "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," which supplemented the first and carried the history well into the reign of Abdullah, El Mahdi's successor. The third book is called "A Prisoner of the Khalifa," by Charles Neufeld, which brings the story down to the time of the annihilation of the Khalifa's army at Omdurman. This book, it will be remembered, was recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is proper to recall at this time that no small portion of the Sirdar's victory was probably due to the fact that Neufeld, while a captive in the hands of the dervishes, purposely misled the Khalifa.

The editors of both Harper's and Scribner's Magazines are enthusiastic over the two novels by famous writers, which their respective periodicals will usher in with the January numbers. "Tommy and Grizel," which is the name of J. M. Barrie's story, the first three chapters of which will appear in the January Scribner's, is said to be this author's masterpiece. The scene of action is divided between London and Thrums, and some old familiar friends are introduced among new characters, who are made to move upon a larger stage, and are filled with more vital emotions. It is also whispered about that in his new story, which is brimful of human interest, Mr. Barrie has presented many episodes which are nothing more or less than leaves from his own autobiography. The first installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," which will characterize the beginning of the jubilee year of Harper's Magazine, certainly shows that the story opens in a manner, which, if sustained, will also prove this author's masterpiece. It will, at any rate, come as a complete surprise to Mrs. Ward's many readers, for it is, in the main, purely a love story.

Canadian writers are now receiving more attention, both in the United States and in England, than formerly. We are told that C. G. D. Roberts, a novelist who has written several volumes of fiction that have been eagerly perused by the reading public north of the St. Lawrence, has just finished a new romance, which will shortly make its appearance in one of the best-known American periodicals. It is called "The Heart of the Ancient Wood." Having touched upon this subject, it is of interest to note that Louis Frechette, another Canadian writer, is presenting through Charles Scribner's Sons a charming collection of short stories based upon phases of French-Canadian life that are rapidly disappearing under Anglo-Saxon influences. This volume is called "Christmas in French Canada."

A new biography of Scott, to be entitled "Sir Walter Scott," by James Hay, is in preparation for immediate publication by A. S. Barnes & Co. In it the author, who has also written "Johnson: His Characteristics and Aphorisms," and "Swift: The Mystery of His Life and Love," endeavors to sketch Scott intellectually and socially, avoiding extremes of judgment and interpretation. In so doing Mr. Hay has called to his aid the literary remains of Scott's intimates—Lockhart, Skene, Constable, and the brilliant young Laidlaw, the Ettrick minstrel, and others. In short, we have given us a vivid portrait of the bard and novelist as his distinguished familiars knew him, together with the opinions of a scholar of to-day, who has sought to regard him from all phases of his many-sided character.

In his very remarkable book, "Primitive Love and Love Stories," Mr. Henry T. Finck, the author, says in the preface: "If it has been necessary in some chapters to multiply unpleasant facts, the reader must blame the sentimentalists who have so persistently whitewashed the savages that it has become necessary, in the interest of truth, to show them in their real colors. I have indeed been tempted to give my book the sub-title 'A Vindication of Civilization,' against the misrepresentations of these sentimentalists who try to create the impression that savages owe all their depravity to contact with whites, having been originally spotless angels." Again the author, speaking of the introduction of love stories into his work, says: "These stories, I believe, augment not only the interest but the scientific value of the monograph." Mr. Finck is the writer of numerous books on music, critical and historical, but it is through this volume, he is reported to have said, that he wishes his reputation in belles lettres to be maintained. "Primitive Love and Love Stories" is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Another volume of dainty verse from the pen of George Edward Woodberry has come through the press of the Macmillan Company. The collection is called "Wild Eden," and concerns itself principally with love and nature. Persons who are tired of attempting to solve the riddles of the Symbolists and the psychological rhymsters will doubtless find a pleasurable contentment in these verses, which are as simple as they are beautiful. Take, for example, a few lines called "Divine Awe":

> "To tremble, when I touch her hands,
> With awe that no man understands;
> To feel soft reverence arise
> When, lover-sweet, I meet her eyes;
> To see her beauty grow and shine
> When most I feel this awe divine—
> Whate'er befall me, this is mine;
> And where about the room she moves
> My spirit follows her, and loves."

DONNE'S LIFE AND LETTERS.*

Edmund Gosse's Important Work in Two Volumes.

This long-looked-for work is a contribution to biographical literature of the first rank. The task required a mind of no ordinary equipment, and in this "Life," by Mr. Edmund Gosse, of the great Dean of St. Paul's, we have the product of a master workman. Two hundred and sixty-eight years after the death of that remarkable man the first attempt has thus been made to tell us all that may be known of him. Hitherto we have had to be content with the beautiful eulogy originally called his "Life and Death," by his Christian disciple, Izaak Walton.

To a thorough and scientific treatment the man, the thought, and the style alike present a menace, which doubtless accounts to some extent for the hesitancy which has marked such an undertaking. In the words of Mr. Gosse, "No one in the history of English literature is so difficult to realize, so impossible to measure in the vast curves of his extraordinary and contradictory features." The late Dr. Grosart in his painstaking edition of the poetical works says: "I do not hide from myself that it needs courage to edit and print the poetry of Dr. John Donne in our day." Even Mr. Saintsbury, in his clever introduction to the Muses Library edition of the poems, is seen, though he does not admit it, to waver in the attack.

The editor and the critical biographer equally require both mental and moral courage for the task. There is about the man a strange fascination, and in his works what both fascinates and repels. Donne's life, so far as we know it from Walton's incomplete record, has the elements of a strong romance; and now that we have it fully set forth and by so firm a hand, its romantic tone is not a whit less discernible. Dr. Jessopp of Norwich has during the space of fifty years made researches and collections in Donne's life and writings of which Mr. Gosse has all the advantage, having had them, as he tells us, handed over to him "in terms of unexampled generosity," and with these the declaration that it was from Mr. Gosse alone "that any adequate and elaborate biography of Donne was to be looked for." Though the general impression of Walton's "Life" is faithful and beautiful, it is not, in the light of Mr. Gosse's work, in all things strictly accurate—and to being a criticism, it of course makes no pretensions.

As the result of much patient research, Donne's ancestry is here passed before us in full array and traced on his mother's side to the illustrious Sir Thomas More. His mother was the daughter of John Heywood, the dramatist. His people were persistent Catholics, to which faith he, in his early life, adhered. So that, in Mr. Gosse's words, "as a lad he walked in the light which 'beat bright upon the burning faces' of the martyrs, poets, scholars, and enthusiasts of four generations." The Catholic spirit, with its splendid traditions, shining then in the few with an intensity we have never witnessed, must necessarily have given a color to Donne's life and thought; and his essential religiousness is doubtless traceable to this hereditary faith, which in some resisted every ray of the light of protest.

Born in 1537, he reached his majority in that bright last decade of the sixteenth century, when Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson, Drayton, Greene, and Daniel were vocal. But with that aloofness which is one of his idiosyncrasies, he remained uninfluenced by the literary manner of the age, and maintained an attitude as of an original mind.

The ground here is well cleared for a straight view of Donne's poetical works, in which the interest mainly centres, and which will preserve his name. The state of European literature is set forth, and the course of satire traced from the Latins to its rise in England, and the publication of the works of Bishop Hall, which were suppressed and burned—a fate Donne escaped only by withdrawing his Satires, which were earlier than Hall's, from the press. Mr. Gosse analyzes those Satires severally. They are the work of a young man of twenty, and, as such, are the more remarkable. The involution of his style is, of course, notorious—on which Johnson laconically remarks: "If the lines are not easily understood, they can be read again." This from the Third Satire will show at once the piercing phases of his early thought, and the twilight in which it is wrapped:

> Though truth and falsehood be
> Near twins, yet truth a little elder is.
> Doubt wisely, in a strange way,
> To stand, inquiring right, is not to stray;
> To sleep, or run wrong, is:

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN DONNE, Dean of St. Paul's, now for the first time revised and collected by Edmund Gosse, M. A., LL. D. In two volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899.

which immediately suggests Tennyson's thought, less correctly stated, in the well-known lines:

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

Following the Satires come the Lyrics and Elegies, some of which are unfit for general reading to-day, though then in a far less degree offensive; where we have the unregenerate man revealed, and the style to which he gave the vogue, assumed by Crashaw, Suckling, Waller, Denham, Cleveland, and Cowley; where the most inordinate, grotesque conceptions are decked out in fantastic and ingenious conceits, in reference to which Johnson again asks, "Who but Donne would have thought that a good man is a telescope?" Fitting as Johnson's remarks are, Mr. Gosse gives us a larger and quite consummate criticism in the fuller light of the knowledge at which he has arrived.

But such conceits are only the offshoots of a mind like Donne's, stored with knowledge so extensive and various. A mind, however, it must be said, tainted with the vices of that and of every age, to attempt to disguise which is to shut our eyes to the most sublime lesson of Donne's life. Nothing could surpass for thoroughness Mr. Gosse's handling of these poems, in which the curious and the sensuous, the clever and the impudent, are mingled, with here and there lines of the brightest fancy, and thoughts of Shakespearean strength. Happily he holds a brief for literature, not for Donne, and subjects the man and his work alike to an impartial judgment, with fine appreciation of the human, in "a youth scored with frailty and the injuries of instinct, * * * which but added a more splendid majesty to the career rising out of them into peace and light. To pretend," Mr. Gosse eloquently adds, "that Donne was a saint in his youth is to nullify the very process of divine grace in the evolution of a complex soul, in the reduction of a magnificent rebel to a still more brilliant and powerful servant." These poems are thoroughly sifted for the story of Donne's heart and life they contain, and in tracing him through the vices, liaisons, and storms of illicit passions through which he passed, we are reminded that "it was from these agonies and errors, bleeding as from rods with the wounds of passion, that Donne rose slowly to those spiritual heights in which he so glorified the grace of God." This outstanding feature in Mr. Gosse's work, by which the difficulties of Donne's complex character are bravely faced, and the man set before us in all his frailties and all his strength, makes its moral value immense.

We can do little more than name some of the themes which Mr. Gosse's work embraces. The romance of Donne's marriage and its influence on his fortunes is fully discussed; his subsequent poverty and comparative retirement; his journeyings on the Continent, and the occasion of that rare and exquisite poem to his wife on her proposal to accompany him as a page, which Hazlitt represents Lamb as reading "with suffused features and a faltering tongue":

* * * * * * *

Temper, O fair love, love's impetuous rage;
Be my true mistress still, not my feigned page.

* * * * * * *

Thy else-almighty beauty cannot move
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love,
* * * All will spie in thy face
A blushing, womanly, discovering grace.
* * * O stay here, for, for thee
England alone's a worthy gallery,
To walk in expectation, till from thence
Our greatest King call thee to his presence.

Donne entered the Church in his forty-second year, at the persuasion of King James, who at length bestowed the Deanery upon him in so droll a way that it is worth reproducing as Walton tells it. He invited him to dinner, and "before he had eat any meat, said, 'Dr. Donne, I have invited you to dinner, and, though you sit not down with me, yet I will carve to you of a dish which I know you love well; for, knowing you love London, I do therefore make you Dean of St. Paul's; and when I have dined, then do you take your beloved dish home to your study, say grace there to yourself, and much good may it do you.'" With, as Mr. Gosse thinks, the best-equipped mind in England, and devotedness beyond question, there can be no doubt of the power of Donne's sermons. Dr. Jessopp is quoted on his skill as a preacher from his life of Donne in the "Leaders of Religion" series; and Walton describes him as "a preacher in earnest, weeping sometimes for his auditory, sometimes with them, always preaching to himself, like an angel from a cloud, but in none." There must be considerable contrast between the bounce that may be seen in many a pulpit to-day—and the divine awe which pervaded the spirit of the great Dean of St. Paul's in his ministry of the church.

The letters, which are quite numerous, are valuable as introductions to illustrious men and women. Among these are the mother of George Herbert and the Countess of Bedford, to whom he was much devoted, and with whom the correspondence is particularly interesting, and with Sir Henry Wotton, the subject of one of Walton's "Lives." They also, many of them, serve to show Donne as the courtier that he certainly was, and largely enhance the value of the biography by the various characteristics they exhibit, both of his strength and his weakness.

His controversial works and Divine poems are discussed as fully as they can be, and with marked ability. The Holy Sonnets are here reproduced under a rearrangement, and three added, not before in print.

On the influence of Donne, which is treated in the concluding chapter, if we do not say that we find Mr. Gosse at his best, it is only because, where all is uniformly of so high a quality, it is hard to make distinctions. It has, as an able, comprehensive, and closely packed piece of literary criticism, a value of its own.

Throughout the whole of Mr. Gosse's fascinating narrative there is the most perfect sequence. The main thread is never lost sight of. The side lights all reflect upon the great central figure. There are no false stops or troublesome retrocessions, and through the most intricate paths and abstruse discussions the charm abides.

Book Lovers' Verse.*

Mr. Howard S. Ruddy, who is the literary editor of The Rochester Herald, has just issued a volume for which all lovers of bookish verse should be duly grateful.

Many of us have long been familiar with Brander Matthews's "Ballads of Books," and the English book of the same name, but with many differences in contents published shortly afterward by Andrew Lang. The Matthews volume has just been issued in a new edition, but the ownership of "Ballads of Books" in either edition, or even in both, will not be sufficient for the book lover. The reason for which is that the present "Book Lovers' Verse," which has been compiled from both English and American sources—while embracing a few of the poems contained in the earlier volumes, also includes a great deal of new and very charming matter to be found in no other collection. Not only will the present book be found to contain a great many bookish poems from well-known pens, but a quantity of minor verse from names quite new to us, as well as some unidentified poems, "which have been caught in their rounds of the press." In his preface Mr. Ruddy states:

The editor takes the sweet unction to his soul that his collection of the songs of bookland is more extensive than any that has yet been presented. * * * The editor's purpose is to compile from many sources a volume of verse that will be a joy to the book lover and the bibliomaniac.

Mr. Ruddy's work has been well done, and we probably have to thank him for many a delightful little poem, which otherwise would have been quite lost to us. For instance, here are the closing words of "The Young Wife's Plaint," published anonymously. After wondering why her husband prefers his den to her dainty boudoir, with its chaise longue, downy pillows, and Turkish cigarettes, and exclaiming over the shame she thinks it is to buy a dingy old volume dated 1517, when "nice, new books are cheap enough," she adds:

Knew I how soon I'd be forgot,
I ne'er had wedded him, God wot;
Vile, musty books in dead skin bound—
Faugh! what an odor lingers round—
'Tis shameful taste, indeed, it is;
But hear my vow, ye loves of his,
In spite of all your dingy looks—
Apologies for decent books—
I'll win him back, ye mildewed crew,
I'll make him think I love you too.

The book also contains Le Gallienne's delightful "With Pipe and Book," but not his still finer "Confessio Amatis"—"When do I love you most, sweet books of mine?" the finest bookish song in the language. Margaret Sangster's "The Pleasant World of Books" is very good:

* * * * * * *

For me, I sit beside my fire, and with benignant looks
From dear, familiar shelves they smile, my pleasant friends, the books.

A world of sweetest company, these well-beloved ones wait
For any mood, for any hour; they keep a courteous state.

And I am blessed beyond compare, while with benignant looks,
From home's familiar shelves they smile, my pleasant world of books.

There are two poems taken from The Spectator, "The Solace of Books" and "The Old Books," which are fine, the opening verse of the first being:

What matter though my room be small,
Though this red lamplight looks
On nothing but a papered wall
And some few rows of books?

This, too, which, though new, has a familiar ring—"Old Friends, Old Books," by Charles R. Williams:

Old friends, old books, are surely best,
Already long they've stood each test—
In times of stress or indolence
Have ministered to soul and sense
With grace responsive to each quest.

Aye, every whim by us possest,
When winds blow east or winds blow west,
They kindly humor—not incense—
Old friends, old books!

The new may touch with keener zest
When we with ennui are opprest,
But only briefly; turning thence
With reawakened confidence,
We seek—for peace, for joy, for rest—
Old friends, old books!

But just one little bit of four lines must be given from "The Book," by Emily Dickinson, which we have never seen before and like so much:

There is no frigate like a book
To take us leagues away,
Nor any courser like a page
Of prancing poetry.

The book, which is printed on good rough-edged paper, contains about 225 pages, and is most attractively bound in a pretty green and gold cover, the whole being found most worthy of the attention of all lovers of bookish poems, all the more so from the fact that the volume contains so large a proportion of minor verse to be found nowhere else.

*BOOK LOVERS' VERSE: BEING SONGS OF BOOKS AND BOOKMEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Howard S. Ruddy. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

Dodd, Mead and Company.

A collection of Standard Sets, specially bound for us in Paris, have just been received. As the supply is limited and impossible to duplicate before Christmas, we would suggest an early call from those wishing to secure these sets in unusual bindings.

A beautiful specimen of the work of the famous French Binder Cuzin, in a set of the large paper issue of Major's Edition of Walton's Angler and Lives. The beautiful steel engravings to this large paper issue are on India paper.

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MRS. BURNETT'S NEW STORY

A Beautiful One with a Long Title.*

Our novelists seem to have lost their fine ear for titles. We have recently had occasion to protest against the sibilant dissonance which sends heavily handicapped into the world the charming story of Dionysius, the "Weaver's Heart's Dearest," and now here comes Mrs. Burnett, with a title which it is true does not hiss at us, but which is a most unmanageable mouthful of ruggedness. It has not even the excuse of peculiar fitness, for other titles might readily be suggested more significant, as well as more melodious.

We dwell a little upon the jolting nomenclature, not only because the love-lorn Juliet was, as her subsequent history proved, altogether wrong in ignoring the value of a name, but because it is somewhat difficult at this present writing to approach the book itself in a spirit of judicial calm. When a veteran and "case-hardened" novel reader, having stumbled and growled over the obstacle at the threshold, finds the book itself such a "spell-binder" that sleep is banished from his eyelids, that he becomes "personally involved in the fortunes of the dramatic personae—in the grip of the sweetest and strongest of obsessions," and that, too, though he is reading with all the discomfort of galley proofs, how can one expect from him the delicately iced impersonality of a review? He is capable of nothing more than an impression, an enthusiasm, a votive offering in acknowledgment of a joy bestowed.

"In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" will come as a delightful surprise to those who long ago took "Louisiana" to their hearts, but who have of late followed Mrs. Burnett with lagging feet in the devious paths she has elected to illumine with her genius. We thought she had forgotten the fine and simple mountaineers of North Carolina, and even Washington, fascinating always in fiction and in fact. But in her new story she is back again among her own people, and she so extends her territory as to make it inclusive of a New England village, where she is as much at home as under the shadow of the Capitol, or in the country store at Talbot's Crossroads. She has come back, too, with a difference; her perceptions are keener, her touch more decisive, her art altogether finer than twenty years ago.

Her descriptions, with a few telling strokes, place the scenes themselves before us: Talbot's Crossroads, with the mercury at ninety-eight in the shade, and the very dust red hot; the stuffy little boarding house parlor, near Dupont Circle, with its wax flowers, loosened photograph albums, and ornate "Life of Robert E. Lee"—as we read we are there in the flesh. Her characters are masterpieces of creation, and their range is a wide one. The central figure, Big Tom De Willoughby; his neighbors of Hamlin County; the inquisitive, sordid little villain, Stamps; the two absolutely perfect negroes, Aunt Mornin and Uncle Matt; the fallen factory girl, and the wonderful old maid of Willowfield, Miss Amory Starkweather—these and many more seem to belong not to the book-world but to the world of the living. We look into their eyes; we hear their voices; we shall not easily let them out of our lives again. De Courcy, Latimer, and Baird are sometimes a bit melodramatic, not "convincing," as the manner of speech is. But that is inevitable to just such happily exceptional characters as they. It is needful to the denouement that Baird should have delivered in Washington his great lecture on "Repentance." But to make that lecture marketable, as by inference it is, is a jarring note which might easily have been made to accord with Baird's character by a suggestion of devoting the money so earned to some atoning charity. The two young people around whom the story moves may be a trifle vague. But what is youth save an elusive entity, a glorious potentiality? Upon the whole Mrs. Burnett's delineation of character is masterly, showing a large comprehension of humanity, sympathies broad and deep, reverence for the soul of man, under whatever garb or guise.

Before its publication, when its title became an open secret, it was naturally supposed that "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" would be pre-eminent as a study of Washington politics. We looked for a novel after the fashion of "Through One Administration," or the brilliant and forgotten "Democracy." We expected its most prominent feature to be an exploitation of the winding ways and double dealings within that white-winged, soaring symbol of purity and strength—the National Capitol—our visible reversal of the lucus a non lucendo. But while it is made quite clear that "as a rule it isn't the Lord's truth that carries a big claim through," and, while the obstacles to the establishment of the claim form the keystone of the story in a very literal sense, they occupy comparatively few pages, and easily fall into the background of one's recollections.

The novel consists of two plots or movements, apparently wholly disconnected, but always, as the logic of events carries them on, bending nearer and nearer, until the principal dramatis personae meet in Washington, the keystone is slipped into place, and lo, the two are one! Mrs Burnett possesses consummate constructive skill. When this keystone crowns the arch we see that every character and every event has contributed to the symmetry of the whole. Every part has been wrought and fitted with the artist's instinct for perfection. But analogies cannot be pushed too far, and the similitude of the arch may give a false impression of the two lines along which the story moves. They are, in their nature, wholly unlike. The one, from an opening doubly tragic, passes into the sweetest of idyls; the other from the fairest beginning into the darkest of tragedies. Perhaps, when we shall have escaped from our obsession, we may find somewhat at which to carp in this tragedy, despite its dynamic force and the tenderness of its pathos. We dare not say that any fall into sin is impossible, but the fall here described is to the last degree improbable. Nor has it been easy for the author to adjust her narrative to the exigencies of the situation. How can letters posted in the United States be made to appear as though sent from abroad? So difficult from a practical point of view is a certain phase of the story that it has been impossible to work out clearly its details, although, all things considered, an intricate and delicate subject has been handled with surpassing skill.

This drama of life has all of life's variety; there are cruelty and tenderness, sunshine and shadow, tempest and peace, sin and sacrifice, to be found in its pages. There is Uncle Matt's simple but shrewd philosophy; Tom De Willoughby's humorous and mellow wisdom. There is the bitterness of misunderstood youth, and there are pictures of dear home life and of warm neighborliness. There are strange passages, too, reaching into the deep things of thought, passages that suggest perturbing questions to our smug self-content. "What doth it profit a man if he save his own soul and lose the whole world, caring nothing for its agony, making no struggle to help it in its woe and grieving? A Man once gave His life for the world. Has any man ever given his soul?" The author fearlessly brushes away whatever things are selfish in religious ideals. Through the lips of one of her characters she speaks of repentance, a great and true word:

Repentance comes too late. We say a man saves his soul by it—his soul! We are a base, cowardly lot. Our own souls are saved—yes! And we hug ourselves and are comforted. But what of the thing we have hurt—for no man ever lost his soul unless he lost it by the wound he gave another—by inflicting in some other an agony? What of the one who has suffered—who has wept blood? I repent and save myself; but repentance cannot undo. It is not to God I must kneel and pray for pardon, but to that one whose helplessness I slew, and, though he grant it me, he still has been slain. Repentance is too late. Repent before your wrong is done.

The hero of the softer side of the story, nay, in the last analysis, the hero of both sides, is Big Tom De Willoughby. We begin to follow his career with a passion of pity; we close with a passion of reverent love. Some comparison between his story and that of Silas Marner will perhaps be made, but the similitude is in one circumstance only—the potent influence of a little child. Mrs. Burnett has created a distinctly unique character. We are happier and better for knowing him. He deserves a place beside those other heroes of unselfishness, William Dobbin and Thomas Newcome. We hope to go to him again and again for his sunny companionship and for the unconscious lesson of his life; that there is something greater than wealth, greater than fame, greater than power, greater than intellect, greater than all "the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them"—and that is just pure goodness. Tom De Willoughby calls himself "a lumbering failure." It may be there is something higher than what we call success, a life which, humbly owning its failure, fuses its inarticulate aspirations and thwarted longings into the resolve that, so far as in it lies, it will see that others have what itself has missed. Such a life was Tom De Willoughby's, and this inadequate tribute to a book not only a literary event, but noble and ennobling, will be best enriched by giving its noblest character the last word:

One of the things I've thought about a good deal has been love. I had lots of time to think over things at the cross-roads, and I used to work them out as far as my mind would carry me. Love's as much an element as the rest of them. There's earth, air, fire, water—and love. It has to be calculated for. What I've reasoned out is that it has not been calculated for enough. It's going to come to all of us—and it will either

*IN CONNECTION WITH THE DE WILLOUGHBY CLAIM. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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come and stay, and make the old earth bloom with flowers, or it will come and go and leave it like a plain swept by fire. It's not a trivial thing that only boys and girls play with; it's better—and worse. It ought to be prepared for and treated well. It's not often treated well. People have got into the way of expecting trouble and tragedy to come out of it. We are always hearing of its unhappiness in books. Poets write about it that way. What I've been wanting to see is young love come up like a flower, and be given its dew and sun and rain—and bloom and bloom its best. That sort of thing was left out of my life; but I should like to see it before I'm done with. Good God! why can't people be happy? I want people to be happy.

A Beautiful Grolier Changes Hands.

The loveliest example, in some respects, of the library of Jean Grolier, the first collector who devoted any attention to the coverings of his books, was recently sold in this city at a high figure, and has become a part of a private collection, another being thus added to the large number of Groliers now in the United States in public and private libraries. This precious book is the Ovid of Venice, 1533-34, on large paper, with the anchors and all the initials illuminated, and with Grolier's name and device. After the death of the great collector, who had it bound for him in citron morocco in Paris about 1535, the Ovid very possibly passed about 1650 into the library of Dominic de Vic, in which nearly the whole of Grolier's collection had been incorporated, and in 1676 may have been sold in Paris, when the De Vic collection, with 3,000 Groliers, was dispersed. At all events, it was owned in England about 1728 by "R. G.," (Sir Richard Graham,) as his book plate is found within the covers, and about 1770 belonged to Wilmot, Earl of Lisburne, who inserted his ex libris. On July 18, 1895, the Ovid was sold at Sotheby's to Bernard Quaritch for £425, and in January, 1897, was described by Michael Kerney in Quaritch's "Catalogue of Book Bindings," where it was quoted at £525.

Such is a portion of the illustrious pedigree of this beautiful Grolier. As it was unknown to Le Roux de Lincy, who published in 1866 his valuable "Recherches sur Jean Grolier," future historians will have to trust to Kerney's elaborate description, which is a most careful piece of bibliographical writing. "No such Grolier," he writes, "is likely to be ever seen in the market again. It betrays a clear advance in decorative taste beyond the Aldine or Venetian type, the lines of ornament being sharper, finer, and more precise than those to which we are accustomed in Italian work." At the top of one of the three volumes there is a slight breakage, and a title has been added in three of the panels, but this is all any modern hand has done to interfere with the original Parisian binder's work. Bound in citron morocco, the volumes are gilt on the sides, with a design composed of an interlaced geometrical design, formed by parallel gold lines, and an inner compartment of solid gold Aldine fleurons, of metal-work style. The parallel double fillets which constitute the border are rectangular in character, but at top and bottom they deflect in mid-course and intersect, changing sides, and at their intersection are embrazed by a lozenge. In their course up and down each side, they deflect three times, interlacing as semi-circles, as lozenge, and as semi-circles. On the upper cover of each volume in the centrepiece is the title, and at foot:

IO. GROLIERII ET AMICORVM.

On the lower cover of each is

PORTIO MEA DO
MINE SIT IN
TERRA VI
VENTI
VM.

Mr. Howells's Books at Auction.

That the books of William Dean Howells have not as yet any especial attraction for the collector of American first editions was proved by a recent New York book sale, when an almost complete collection of his writings was offered, nearly everything from the "Poems of Two Friends," 1860, to "Stories of Ohio," 1897, being included. Mr. Howells's earliest published work, "Poems of Two Friends," (W. D. Howells and J. J. Platt,) had inserted the manuscript of Platt's poem "Two Watchers," but it fetched only $7.25. Yet the book is a great rarity, and only a few copies seem to be in existence.

Other books sold for small sums were: "Venetian Life," 1866, $3.12; "Their Wedding Journey," 1872, $4; "A Modern Instance," 1882, $1.13; "The Rise of Silas Lapham," 1885, $1.25, and "A Hazard of New Fortunes," 1890, $1.38. Some of these are of extreme scarcity, but, with the remainder of Mr. Howells's writings, have apparently little bibliographical importance. The name of their author is not yet one to conjure with in the auction room, and the immediate future, we fear, will not seriously alter the unappreciative attitude of collectors. But in this he is in honorable company, for complete collections of the works of George Meredith and Henry James, two other artists who have not made concessions to the taste of a certain portion of the public, would fare ill under the hands of the auctioneer.

Thirty years ago, however, those who made collections of such authors as Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes would have had no financial reward for their zeal. In 1869 the library of Judge Albert G. Greene (one of the earliest men to collect American first editions) was sold in New York, and Poe's "Poems," New York, 1831, (rarer than Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics,") was so little regarded that it brought but $1. Whittier's "Moggy Megone" fetching 75 cents, Lowell's "A Year's Life" 30 cents, Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery" 12 cents, and Holmes's "Harbinger" 25 cents. That was thirty years ago. It may chance that in 1929 the "Poems of Two Friends" will bring ten times $7.25, and that Mr. Howells's other books will be almost equally favored with attention.

New Books and Their Makers.

Here is a passage from a letter written by Patrick Brontë in 1855 to Mrs. Sarah Newsome, who had been a nurse in the Brontë household. The full text of the letter and other important matter will be incorporated in the new edition of Marion Harland's "Charlotte Brontë" in the Literary Heartstones series that G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing. The letter is signed "Patrick Brontë, Incumbent of Haworth, Yorkshire." The passage noted runs as follows:

"You probably little thought that the children you nursed on your knees would be as much noticed by the world as they have been. Emily and Annie wrote and published clever books, and Charlotte's writings and fame are noticed in all parts of the world where genius and learning are held in due estimation."

Some time ago Col. Higginson had occasion to write to Prof. Brander Matthews, and in his letter he quoted Wordsworth's line, "A man he was of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." At that time Col. Higginson had in hand a volume which ultimately bore the title "Cheerful Yesterdays," and Wordsworth's line was the explanation of the title to Prof. Matthews. The latter at once pounced upon the second part of the quotation as a fitting title for a novel he was then preparing. It is now being published by Harper & Brothers and is called "A Confident To-morrow."

It is not generally known that Michael Angelo Woolf, whose drawings appear in the various humorous papers of the day, was once an actor. In the days of his stage career he passed through numerous experiences which were humorous and sad enough to give him a foundation for many drawings had he chosen to adopt this line of subjects. He, however, always took his misfortunes humorously. It is related of him on one occasion when he was in a company under a manager who was not strikingly regular in paying its bills he painted in a bright red on the act drop during the afternoon the legend, "Our last night till we're paid." He then rolled up the act drop. When it fell between the acts there was consternation in the house, and during the week he rejoiced not only in his salary, but in dinners furnished to him by members of the company by turns. Mr. Woolf's sketches, which have been collected by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be published next week.

Cosmo Monkhouse, the author of "British Contemporary Artists," which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, lives in St. George's Terrace, Regent's Park Road, London. Like many other English literary men, he holds a position in the Civil Service, being Assistant Financial Secretary of the Board of Trade. He entered the Board of Trade as a junior supplementary clerk in 1857, when he was seventeen years old, his education having been obtained in St. Paul's School. In 1870-71 he visited South America and made a report on the hospital accommodations for seamen at the principal South American ports. He is well known as a literary critic and has published several volumes of poems, a novel, "A Question of Honor," and biographies of Turner and Leigh Hunt. He has also written many articles on English and Italian art.

Tennyson and the Old Annuals.

In a very charming paper on "Tennyson and the Old Annuals," which appeared in Literature the other day, Mr. Frederick Lees discourses so charmingly on the subject that it seems rather a pity he should have made several inaccurate statements.

Mr. Lees's assertion that the verses signed "Alfred" in the rare "Death's Doings" are by Tennyson is given without proof; the statement seems simply to be made on inference, and, while quite possibly true, the fact is unknown to a well-known New York collector of Tennysoniana. Mr. Lees has also made one or two mistakes as to dates, &c., which we are glad to be able to correct on the authority of the same collector.

For instance, the sonnet beginning "Me my own fate to lasting sorrow doometh" appeared in "Friendship's Offering" for 1832, and not, as stated by Mr. Lees, in the 1833 volume. On the same page, 367, of the 1832 volume is a sonnet by Frederick Tennyson. "Friendship's Offering" for 1833, however, page 29, contains a sonnet by Alfred Tennyson, the first line of which is, "Check every outflash, every ruder sally." Mr. Lees also says that, besides the Tennysonia mentioned in his article in Literature, only one other "may be found by the industrious searcher in annuals of the same period."

In "The Keepsake" for 1837, pp. 247-248, appears "St. Agnes," afterward reprinted in "Poems," 1842, Vol. II., pp. 171-173. In subsequent editions the poem appears under the title, "St. Agnes' Eve."

The above corrections are made simply because inaccurate statements as regards bibliography are very regrettable, and Mr. Lees's article is so interestingly written as to attract to the search for such little annuals many who are only beginners in collecting.

An Act of Benevolence.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We read your paper every week and take great pleasure in it. It seems to me a benevolent act. You must be good people; your paper is clean and elevating. The Questions and Answers I do enjoy. M. A. L.

Wilkinsburg, Penn., Nov. 18, 1899.

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CHAT ABOUT NEW BOOKS.

"Vassar Studies."

Many of your readers will probably find the same interest I derived from a reading of Julia A. Shwartz's "Vassar Studies." This book throws quite a new light on the college girl, and describes her character, tastes, and habits, as well as the different types of the steadily increasing class of womankind in a very interesting way. The putting of each different type in a separate essay rather than writing one story and weaving each one in the whole seems to me to be a very good way to play off the various character traits that come under the author's observation.

While some of the sketches are very good, some, on the other hand, are very thin and forced. This is especially true of the first in the book, which gives one the impression of a very carefully worked-out problem in geometry, with the "Q. E. D." tightly tacked on at the end. A girl so entirely devoid of feeling as Miss Alice was before she entered college can scarcely be imagined, no matter how quiet and uneventful her previous life was, and the method taken by the author of awakening each separate emotion in mathematical succession can scarcely be called happy. The sketch cannot, however, be called utterly bad.

"For the Honor of the Class" seems to me forced in the writing, though its dramatic interest saves it from being dull. Several other "studies" of the same class may be found in the book, which excite only a passing interest, though there are in all of them occasional gleams of pathos and humor which light up the sketch. But to me, the gem of the book is the story called "The Genius." There is little or no dramatic interest in it, but as a character sketch it is very fine. The method taken here of contrasting two utterly opposite characters by letting one describe the other is both ingenious and effective, while the style of writing is much more spontaneous and finished than in any of the others, with the exception of the last of the set, called "One of the Girls," and two others, "The Career of a Radical" and "A Superior Young Woman." So many of the rest suggest pictures without frames; the material is good, but they are often poorly set.

"One of the Girls" shows the career of a really brilliant girl forced to give up her future because the family needed her at home. How true to life this sketch is, Heaven only knows. The three girls in it are very well drawn, while the little story, with the three others mentioned, strikes the right chord of human interest, which is, after all, the dominant point in a book, whether it describes college girls or salesgirls.

Though the arrangement of the stories could be much improved by putting one of the stronger ones at the beginning, still, taken altogether, the book is worth more than a casual reading, for, aside from a little crudeness of handling, many interesting points in girl life and character are portrayed, besides doing away with the false impression entertained by many noncollegians that most students either "dig" for dear life or else make "fudges" and hold midnight revels behind locked doors and veiled transoms during the university career. A little taken here, a little added there, and we can make for ourselves a delightful composite ideal of the college girl, whom it will always be a pleasure to count among our dream friends.

The college girl, properly developed both mentally and physically, must in time evolve into the woman, so much scoffed at by the men, so eagerly hoped for and expected by the women. Losing none of her feminine charms, she will add to them commanding mental powers as well as physical strength, and then, when woman shall have reached the high place where she belongs she will be able to show "her tyrant, man," of what she is capable.

JOHANNA LOBSENZ.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

"The True William Penn."

Alluding to your note on the new volume of Mr. Sydney George Fisher, "The True William Penn," considerable light was thrown by this able writer on the character of the founder of the Penn colony in his work entitled, "Men, Women, and Manners of Colonial Times." The title of this work (two volumes) hardly does it justice. It is a most important addition to our colonial history and places many of the leading actors of the period in altogether new lights. Some of the events and transactions which have been accepted as historical truths are pretty well ventilated by Mr. Fisher and a few of our pet ideas are rudely shaken up. The portion of the work dealing with the "Puritan and the Catholic on the Chesapeake" is particularly interesting reading. There is no doubt that his "True William Penn" will be spicy reading, but for an all-round history of the colonial days the work referred to can hardly be excelled.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON.
Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 27, 1899.

"Salad for the Solitary."

Of all the articles in last week's issue of your splendid SATURDAY REVIEW, the one that pleased me most and that tickled the very cockles of my heart was that on Frederick Saunders. I have long been an admirer of that delightful medley "Salad for the Solitary and the Social." Indeed, "Salad for the Solitary" was one of the first books that I placed in the little collection that I call my library. I was but a callow youth, almost newly fresh from the country, when I obtained a position in the down-town section of New York. Before long, when my luncheon hour came, I would drift out of the swirl and rush of little Nassau Street into the quiet, peaceful eddy of a certain old book store—a very haven for gentle souls.

Here I found my "Salad." It came with a small lot of English books, it was published by Richard Bently in 1853, and was bound—and is still—in marbled boards with morocco corners and a morocco back stamped in gold in a delightful fashion that ravished both my eyes and my heart. Its previous owner evidently loved it, for it bore the marks of kindly use and was extra illustrated with some excellent copperplate portraits, and the "Salad" was just seasoned to my taste.

I wanted it badly. In the most off-hand manner I could command, to conceal my ardent desire, I inquired the price. It was high, and I knew I couldn't buy it then, for my pocketbook was lean-shrunken, most dolefully thin. I coveted it so badly that I perspired twixt the desire, the confounding knowledge that I couldn't get it then, and the fear lest some other might. Between pinching here and saving there, forgetting a luncheon or two in anticipation of a delectable feast on the "Salad" and a visit every day to see if my treasure was safe, at last, on a glorious Saturday, I exchanged my dross for gold refined, the "Salad" was mine!

Reader, dost thou know the ecstasy of such a moment? The volume well wrapped up and tucked safely under your arm, when you feel as if all the rich, warm juices of October were pouring through your veins and you have that heady feeling that, if the passers by, who see but a wight, with a coat perhaps a little out of date, a hat none too new, and a little brown parcel under his arm—how, you think, if they knew what that little brown parcel contained, their glance of unconcern would quickly change to deepest envy—and you "gloat." At such a moment I'd not swap with an Alexander, or, more to the point, with that plump, affluent merchant with good store of ducats, or any other, for, to the book lover, poor in purse, comes some of the sweetest, deepest joy of life and of books.

My "Salad" stands, not solitary, on one of my shelves in a company most meet, with Sir Roger and the Vicar, a pudgy "Compleat Angler," Herrick's "Hesperides," and Montaigne, Virgil, and gentle Charles Lamb, divine George Herbert, whose sweet songs "rise to heaven's gate"; quaint, manly Quarles, John Mason Neale's Mediaeval Hymns, Tyndale's New Testament, (Offer's Reprint,) and a book of Christmas Carols.

This goodly company? I would thou wouldst find better. This is my shelf of recourse when weary of the modernity and hurly-burly of the times.

Gentle reader, wouldst thou spend a most pleasant half hour? Then read the "Salad," for thou wilt find therein much cheerful gossip and many pleasant matters choicely selected by an epicure in book-tasting.

New York, Nov. 27, 1899. QUINCE.

Miss Whiting's "Mrs. Browning."

As an admirer of Miss Lilian Whiting, I was delighted to read in your issue of Nov. 11 an appreciative review of her study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning—a book which has not yet reached my book table. Apart from the delicate charm of her style, Miss Whiting always writes with such earnest and conscientious care that it may seem almost hypercritical to refer to a small error which appears in one of the quotations used in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. But is it not best, after all, even in small details, to have so precious a thing as a good book as perfect as it can be made—the crystal flawless when a speck upon it can so easily be brushed away? In speaking of a portrait of Mrs. Browning, painted when she was nine years old, which hangs in the Browning villa at Florence, she describes it as that of a lovely girl with fair hair and blue eyes, standing in a garden with the dog, Flush, beside her.

I am sure this must have been a mere "lapsus calami." Flush, whom we lovers of Mrs. Browning know almost as well as we do herself, was, we firmly believe, a very remarkable dog as dogs go, but even Flush could hardly have been capering about in the vigorous way he is reported in the "Love Letters" to have done if the weight of more than thirty Summer had rested upon his silken ears. The facts are that Flush was presented to Miss Barrett by Miss Mitford, and these two did not even meet until Miss Barrett was thirty years old. Her tender little poem about him was written in 1844—the gift was made presumably a few years earlier.

I want to protest also, and most solemnly, against the "blue eyes." Blue eyes the picture must have, or Miss Whiting would not have so stated, but so many of her contemporaries (W. W. Story, for instance, who is referred to in the same quotation,) have described Mrs. Browning as having brown eyes, and I have so often gazed, in imagination, into the brown eyes and loved them that the thought of blue ones came upon me with a distinct shock. This may seem a small matter, but it is really very important. Just imagine for a moment looking at the face of one you love and meeting eyes of a different color from those which were to you "the sweetest ever seen"—the gray ones turned black, the brown ones blue! You would have to love and learn them all over again! Can Miss Whiting have made a mistake as to the identity of the picture? Won't she please leave us our brown-eyed poet, and lift the stigma of such venerableness from poor Flush's innocent memory? He may not care very much—I don't know how dogs feel about it, and anyhow his sex allows him to profess a noble scorn for the sting of added years—but wherever he is now, in that heaven where the good dogs go, along with Maida and Rob and all the other immortals, it seems to me it would hurt his feelings dreadfully to know that any one believes him capable of barking and frisking about at an age when he ought to have been at peace beneath the daisies. K. M. H.

Port Allen, La., Nov. 20, 1899.

"Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith."

Your correspondent "Similia Similibus" of Saturday last, in comparing "Richard Carvel" with "Hugh Wynne," and merely claiming one to be the "prototype" of the other, only partially reaches the core of the matter, and, instead of hitting the nail on the head, merely strikes a tack.

If he will renew his youth and reread Thackeray's "The Virginians," and recall how young Warrington-Esmond met practically the same people and difficulties in England and got into jail for his debts, as did Richard Carvel, whatever originality he may have credited Richard Carvel with, except as a mere matter of words, will be destroyed. In short, Richard Carvel in Europe and Harry Warrington-Esmond are almost identically placed throughout. If "Hugh Wynne" and "The Virginians" had never been written, we should not have the pleasure of seeing "Richard Carvel." The author of "Carvel" must have thought the public had a short memory, not to have read "Wynne," and he must have thought Thackeray, being dead, was safe to follow, forgetting that some men's words live after them. Then again, his epilogue, which might better have been a preface, which few read, is like an ice-cold shower bath after sunshine, and furnished an anticlimax the like of which is seldom seen in literature.

"Hugh Wynne" is a dignified, original piece of Revolutionary literature.

"Richard Carvel" is a well-written imitation of better Revolutionary literature than itself.

I recommend to your correspondent "Janice Meredith." It is original; it has life; it is more picturesque than a chromo and strong enough for a Turner oil painting. It is not a duplicate of anything or anybody. It is better than Ford's "Peter Stirling," which made his reputation, because its hero is a consistent personality throughout and does not slump away into an ordinary mortal at the finish. Your correspondent may think the heroine silly, but she has the merit of being silly throughout, and, according to accepted literary tenets, all heroines of that period in America seem to have been silly.

Your correspondent and I will not change the current of public opinion by our criticism, but we may call a pause in the indiscriminate deifying of the author of a book which would never have existed had not better books been written on the same subject, to wit, "Richard Carvel"; and I beg indulgence to call attention to the strongest Revolutionary novel I have read—and which has the real merit of entire originality and is preferable to "Hugh Wynne" merely because it has more vigor and vitality than Dr. Mitchell's book—"Janice Meredith." CHARLES H. YOUNG.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1899.

Another View of "Richard Carvel."

"Richard" undoubtedly reminds one of "Hugh Wynne," and perhaps quite as much of "Micah Clarke." The three read like the very same person in slightly different scenes and times. But much more strongly does it recall a story of long-ago childhood, which introduced a character, Nurse Brown, who has ever dwelt in our memories for her "improving" remark made upon her deathbed: "Henry, I have always been a good woman, and good people has loved me for bein' so." This would seem to have been Mr. Carvel's idea of himself even in his old age, when he was supposed to have done with the folly and vice through which he at such length describes himself as plunging, and it leads one to conclude that Philip and his parent must have been really excellent persons much maligned by this hero who could do no wrong, and for whom a little "comedown" would have been the best possible medicine. I think "Wynne" was the same, but did not read it through. "Carvel" I had to finish for a blind son with whom I had unwittingly or rashly started it. Its style and wording are not so bad, if only the author had cared to preserve ever so little of that vraisemblance, without which narrative falls flat, and which is the main charm of classical "Robinson Crusoe." Who can read with patience of those bad "big-bugs" in London making so much of an unlicked "cub" like Carvel, particularly at a time when our "leadermen" were figuring in old-country eyes as "bad boys of —— colonists"?

A slight sense of proportion would hardly hurt some of these writers, and the lack of it is perhaps what gives the strongest ground to enemies of fiction in general.

On the same lines one might treat of Doyle-after-Stevenson and Stevenson-after-Scott, and Scott-after-himself, but time fails, and one does not want to be overcritical. DESDICHADO.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

Norman Hapgood's "Lincoln."

I should like to have you throw light on a difficulty raised by one of the new books. We are accustomed to look upon Abraham Lincoln as one of the most creditable products of American civilization. Hundreds of men admire him who have little respect for practical politicians of the day, like President McKinley. Now, the latest life of Lincoln, by Norman Hapgood, gives this political side with particular fullness, and what I want to know is why everything said by his enemies about McKinley's being a mere mouthpiece is not true of Lincoln. Mr. Hap-

good says, on Pages 55-6: "The three things he proved were that he was a very adroit politician, that he shared a financial insanity which just then pervaded the State, and that he had convictions on slavery. His political address was shown in his leading position among the delegates from his district, called the 'Long Nine,' from the height of all the members, and its recognition was proved by the fact that a great scheme of that body, the removal of the capital, was left to his engineering. The removal for Vandalia was settled, and Alton, Decatur, Peoria, Jacksonville, and Illiopolis sought the honor. The Long Nine, however, by giving their support to other bills only in return for votes for Springfield, conquered." What is that but "practical politics" of the most decided kind? Can anything more be said of McKinley? On Page 101 I find that while he was in Congress he wrote this letter:

Confidential.
Springfield, Ill., May 25, 1849.

Hon. E. Embree:

Dear Sir: I am about to ask a favor of you—one which I hope will not cost you much. I understand the General Land Office is about to be given to Illinois, and that Mr. Ewing desires Justin Butterfield of Chicago to be the man. I give you my word, the appointment of Mr. Butterfield will be an egregious political blunder. It will give offense to the whole Whig Party here, and be worse than a dead loss to the Administration of so much of its patronage. Now, if you can conscientiously do so, I wish you to write Gen. Taylor at once, saying that either I or the man I recommend should in your opinion be appointed to that office, if any one from Illinois shall be. I restrict my request to Illinois because you may have a man from your own State, and I do not ask to interfere with that.

Your friend as ever,
A. LINCOLN.

Isn't this claim to control the patronage of his State the characteristic of our ordinary "Solons," which gives most offense to the purists in politics?

On Page 243 I find the following: "While McClellan was drilling the army Lincoln was steadily keeping up his fight for the political solidarity of the North and the conciliation of the border States. When Congress adjourned, Aug. 6, and Congressman McClernand, who had represented lower Illinois for many years, came to say good-by to the President, Lincoln handed him a Brigadier General's commission and told him to 'keep Egypt right side up.'" What is this but precisely what McKinley and Alger were so bitterly attacked for during our last war?

The account of Lincoln's action during the draft riots in Pennsylvania in the chapter called "Politics and War," is too long to quote, but it shows the same compromising spirit. So with the appointment of a General to please the Germans, Page 307.

Among the reasons for the appointment of Gen. Meade, the following is given, Page 319: "Third—He was a Democrat, and the President wished to check a threatened demand for McClellan's restoration."

About the nomination of Secretary Chase to the Supreme bench, Lincoln is quoted as follows, Page 347: "There are three reasons why he should be nominated, and one why he should not be. In the first place, he occupies a larger place in the public mind with reference to the office than any other person. Then we want a man who will sustain the Legal-Tender act and the Proclamation of Emancipation. We cannot ask a candidate what he would do, and if we did and he should answer we should only despise him for it. But he wants to be President, and if he does not give that up it will be a great injury to him and a great injury to me. He can never be President."

The next quotation which I shall make seems to me particularly apt in its bearing on the political manipulations of to-day. For Thurlow Weed, read Platt or Croker, and what is the result? It is on Page 350. Lincoln says to R. E. Fenton: "You are to be nominated by our folks for Governor of your State. Seymour, of course, will be the Democratic nominee. You will have a hard fight. * * * There is some trouble among our folks over there, which we must try and manage. Or, rather, there is one man who may give us trouble, because of his indifference, if in no other way. He has great influence, and his feelings may be reflected in many of his friends. We must have his counsel and co-operation, if possible." Thurlow Weed, in short, was not pleased with the disposition of the Federal patronage in New York, being particularly hostile to the Collector and Surveyor. Nicolay, the secretary, and Fenton returned to New York that evening. The next day Fenton had a consultation with Weed, Nicolay returned to Washington with the resignation of the Surveyor, and a friend of Weed was the successor. The State went Republican in the Fall."

H. A. R. SCHUMACHER.
New York, Nov. 12, 1899.

"The Man With the Hoe."

I take note of a funny little discussion in progress over the possibility of Edwin Markham's having read a short and good poem by Miss Cora E. Chase upon "The Man with the Hoe," and then conveyed the idea to himself.

Readers of your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW will recall, doubtless, that I had the honor to be the reviewer of his lately issued volume of poems, (Doubleday & McClure,) which paper was published in your pages. That review was, I think, the first made in an Eastern journal. Therein I told of the writing of the "Man with the Hoe." The poet, I may repeat, was attracted to the Millais picture while on a visit fourteen years since to a friend living in Seattle. The first thirty-two lines, as recently published, with four other lines that have not been printed, were written at that time. Miss Chase's poem is of a later origin. The poem was laid aside till last Christmas-tide, when he took up the manuscript, revised it slightly, and that evening wrote one and the next morning the other of the last two stanzas, seventeen lines in all. The manuscript of the first part written has been in my hands. A fac simile of some of its lines has also been issued. The criticasters will have to chase some one else than Edwin Markham on the score of literary piracy or want of original power.

By the way, let me say in closing that, gratifying as was Dr. Max Nordau's critical approval of Edwin Markham's work, for one must recognize the Semitic publicist and author as a capable critic, I, for one, would have been better pleased if he had not used the name of Walt Whitman for the purpose of comparison. Whitman stands on his own great merits. But my objection to Nordau's use of the "Good Gray Poet's" name lies in the fact that the Parisian has never retracted in the slightest degree, so far as I can learn, the gross misrepresentation of Walt Whitman's personal life with which he so ignorantly defiled the laborious pages of "Degeneration." It is Nordau's right to decry "Leaves of Grass" and other works of the poet, but when he wrote and published of him as unclean of life, person, and habits, he not only illustrated his want of knowledge, but showed that in the degenerate desire to "make points" he was only showing himself fit to be put in the category of characters over the denunciation of which he has wasted so much knowledge and scholarship. M. Nordau's attacks on Walt Whitman as a person show him to be fast ripening for classification as a "degenerate."

RICHARD J. HINTON.
Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1899.

Editions of Balzac.

I have become so accustomed to looking to the Saturday issue of THE TIMES for accurate and up-to-date news from the world of books that I am surprised to find in your article of last week on "The Three Editions of Balzac" remarks that must mislead those not acquainted with the facts.

You say that the publishers (Barrie & Son) of the Philadelphia translation, "having secured the rights to some of the most notable separate translations of Balzac's books, are preparing to bring out an edition that is said to embrace the entire works of the French author, unabridged and unexpurgated."

From the first part of this statement it is fair to presume that you simply mean that the Philadelphia publishers have copyrighted their translations, which is not important so far as the public is concerned, but when it is intimated that this translation will embrace the entire works of Balzac, you must not consider your readers, at least those who have some knowledge of the magnitude of Balzac's writings, unkind if they decline to accept the statement as fact.

I find that the Barrie translation is far short of being a rendering of Balzac's complete works. It contains the ninety-five stories of the "Comédie Humaine," together with the two "Analytical Studies," the "Droll Stories," and a repertory. There are, therefore, omitted from this self-proclaimed complete edition, the "Plays"; the ten earlier novels of Balzac ("Oeuvres de Jeunesse,") his "Letters," and at least four volumes of his miscellaneous works, a total of some seventeen volumes. I do not intimate that the average English reader would desire to burden his library with translations of these additional volumes, which are devoid of special literary merit, but why call a thing complete when it is not?

The Saintsbury edition includes, I find upon comparison with the French "Edition Définitive," the entire "Comédie Humaine," complete and unabridged, but it omits the worthless "Analytical Studies" and the "Droll Stories," the latter of which, however, on account of certain literary merit, I have obtained from the publishers in the more desirable Doré edition.

But what is far more important to me, as a lover of Balzac, I find in the Saintsbury edition upward of 250 pages of introductory matter, distributed in its proper place, through the different volumes, and which gives the information so important to the English reader of Balzac for a proper understanding and appreciation of this great author. This feature of the Saintsbury Balzac places it for me far above any other English edition now extant. A. M. C.
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

Kate Field and Lawrence Barrett.

Kate Field was extremely enthusiastic over Lawrence Barrett's acting, especially over his rendering of the rôle of Cassius, (Barrett was lean at the time,) and she laughingly declared that he was one of her ideals whom she had met too late. One memorable day in the year during which she became interested in co-operative dressmaking, Miss Field accompanied Lawrence Barrett to Central Park, on the occasion of a Shakespearean anniversary, when a small tree was planted by the reverent ones. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Blake, sister of Dr. Dix, sent Kate Field at the time two small Japanese stone figures, with fresh smilax entwining them, and this inscription beneath:

There was a fair maiden called Kate,
Who met with lean Cassius too late,
But they went on a spree,
Planting Bill Shakespeare's tree—
Lean Cassius and Co-operative Kate.

The incident, it is hardly necessary to add, afforded Kate Field quite as much amusement as it did her friends.

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The Christmas Century.

"Rich in the kind of literature that makes THE CENTURY
The Leading Monthly Periodical of the World."

From Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly."

Cover Design, The Christmas Angel ..... Henry Hutt
In six printings.

The Old Master.
A Poem, with frontispiece by Louis Loeb, and decorations by Edward Edwards. Printed in tints.

The Christmas Dancers ..... Edith Thomas
A legend of Saxony. With three full-page pictures and decorations by Henry Hutt. Printed in tints.

The Kid Hangs Up His Stocking ..... Jacob A. Riis
A Christmas story of a newsboys' lodging-house. "Fellers, what d' ye t'ink? I 'm blamed if de Kid ain't gone an' hung up his sock fer Chris'mas!" And how the boys broke "de bank" and filled the "sock." Illustrated by C. M. Relyea.

King Christmas and Master New Year ..... Dr. S. Weir Mitchell
A Poem.

A Provençal Christmas Postscript ..... Thomas A. Janvier
Christmas in Southern France—the Yule Log—the Great Supper—Noëls—Mistral's Story, etc. Illustrated by Louis Loeb.

The Art of Seeing Things ..... John Burroughs
"Some people seem born with eyes in their heads, and others with buttons or painted marbles, and no amount of science can make the one equal to the other in the art of seeing things."

A Hill Prayer ..... Marian Warner Wildman
Prize Poem in *The Century's* College Competition. With decorations and a full-page picture by Maxfield Parrish.

The Biography of a Grizzly ..... Ernest Seton-Thompson
The second part of this delightful story, with three full-page pictures and marginal decorations by the author. "Mr. Thompson here demonstrates once more his unrivalled gift of describing animal life from the inside point of view; and here, as in the past, his pencil has ably supplemented his pen."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Full-Page Engraving ..... Timothy Cole
After Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Lady Derby.

Out of the Fog ..... Edward Marshall
A story, the action taking place on an ocean steamer.

Sailing Alone Around the World ..... Captain Joshua Slocum
The personal narrative of the experiences of the sloop "Spray" in her single-handed voyage of 46,000 miles. A most entertaining narrative,—one of the best sea stories ever printed.

The Matrimonial Opportunities of Maria Pratt ..... Virginia Woodward Cloud
A story. "I used to be a great hand for making matches. . . . I believe what opened my eyes was the way I labored over that Maria Pratt."

"I Believe" ..... Margaret Sutton Briscoe
A brief essay on the heroism of self-confidence.

The Christmas Tree ..... J. Alden Weir
A Picture, engraved on wood by Henry Wolf. Printed in tints.

The Autobiography of a Quack ..... Dr. S. Weir Mitchell
A novelette, with illustrations by Arthur J. Keller.
"A story that from the very start promises to develop into a splendid story of adventure in modern life—a novel of the nineteenth century Ishmael."—*Mail and Express, N. Y.*

French's Washington.
An engraving of the head of the new equestrian statue by Daniel Chester French.

THE CROMWELL HISTORY.

By JOHN MORLEY.

"It is good to find writing like this in a monthly magazine. The illustrations are superb." New York Tribune.

Mr. Morley's papers on Oliver Cromwell, of which this is the second, will be richly illustrated with original pictures and with reproductions of many of the most famous paintings in the great collections of Europe. The present instalment contains chapters on Puritanism and the Double Issue, the Short Parliament, the Long Parliament, the Fall of Strafford, etc.

OLD WHITEHALL PALACE AND WHITEHALL STAIRS.
From the Cromwell History.

One of Two Millions in East London ..... Sir Walter Besant
Illustrated by Joseph Pennell and Phil May. The first of a series of papers on life in the East End of London, by the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," the book that made possible the famous People's Palace. In this article Sir Walter Besant takes a single creature out of the millions and follows her from babyhood to marriage—in her childhood on the street, in the board school and the factory, her work-days and her holidays. The next article in the series will describe the life of the water side above London Bridge.

Zionism ..... Richard Gottheil
"It is not in vainglorious pride, but in courage born of a strong hope, that I repeat the words which Disraeli, the great Jewish Zionist, when quite spent in years, said to a Jewish boy, 'Never forget that you and I belong to a race which can do everything but fail.'"

McCribben Sues the City ..... Harry Stillwell Edwards
With illustrations by Frederic Dorr Steele. One of the most amusing stories ever printed in *The Century.* Mr. McCribben sues for $5000 damages on account of falling into a sewer, which was built in front of his house—"an' it wor iliven fate dape, an' two fate av wather standin knay-dape in the same."

Glass Houses ..... Gelett Burgess
A psychological comedy, in which there is a love story.

Put Up the Sword ..... James Jeffrey Roche
A stirring poem by the author of "Ballads of Blue Water."

The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus ..... By the Author of "Quo Vadis"
A "poem in prose," by Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," etc. It has not yet been published in Polish, and this translation, by Jeremiah Curtin, is the only one that has been made. In the story the heathen gods appear before Peter and Paul for judgment.

Fear and Death ..... R. R. Bowker
A Poem.

Fakes and Fakirs ..... Gustav Kobbé
An account of the exhibition of burlesque pictures that is held yearly by the Art Student's League of New York; reproducing some of the most amusing examples.

The Automobile Dray ..... Virginia Frazer Doyle
With other bits of fun in the "Lighter Vein" department.

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FREE

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

Under the general title "Briton and Boer" Harper & Brothers will publish on Dec. 15 a volume made up of the most distinguished and recent articles on the subject. The themes and their authors are as follows: "The Historical Causes of the Present War in the Transvaal," by James Bryce; "England and the Transvaal," by Sydney Brook; "A Vindication of the Boer," being a rejoinder to Sydney Brook by "A Diplomatist"; "A Transvaal View of the South African Question," by Dr. F. V. Egenburg; "The Transvaal War and European Opinion," by Karl Blined; "The South African Question," by Andrew Carnegie; "Will the Powers Intervene?" by Francis Charmes, and "A Possible Continental Alliance Against England," by Demetrius C. Boulger.

"Oliver Cromwell: His Life and Character," by Arthur Paterson, is among the recent Cromwellian publications in England. Mr. Firth's book on the same subject, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will present early in 1900, has the distinctive feature of having been written by a man who is not only well known as an authority on the history of the seventeenth century in England, but who is also a recognized authority on the art of war. His book, which will simply bear the title "Oliver Cromwell," although begun six years ago, still lacks two chapters of being complete. Among its features will be a new theory concerning the battle of Dunbar, the ground of which Mr. Firth has measured several times.

George Iles is writing a book for the Doubleday & McClure Company, in which will be described man's industrial progress from the first discovery of fire to the latest achievements of electricity and photography. Every section of the volume that deals with a particular science has been submitted to an expert on the subject, so that the whole work will be technically correct. John Fiske, the historian, recently went over some of the proof sheets of the part in which he might be supposed to be particularly interested, and he wrote to the author: "Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skillfully kept in view, that the result is in my mind a truly great book, and I venture to predict for it a great future." Mr. Isles's work had its origin in an article by him entitled "Why Progress Is by Leaps."

"Jane Austen, Her Contemporaries, and Herself," by Walter Herries Pollock, is published to-day by Longmans, Green & Co. The same house also presents simultaneously with it "Irish Experiences, Being Some Experiences of an Irish R. M.," by O. E. Somerville and Martin Ross; "Life and Works of Dante Allighieri," being an introduction to the study of "La Divina Commedia," by the Rev. J. F. Hogan; "Shakespeare's Sonnets," reconsidered and rearranged, by Samuel Butler, and "The Redemption of Egypt," by W. Basil Worsfold, with four pictures in color and seventy text illustrations.

Brentano's have just received from Paris René Bazin's "Croquis de France et d'Orient"; L. Bandry de Sannier's "L'Automobile, Theorique et Pratique"; Paul Bonhomme's "M'sien la Pondeur"; André Broca's "La Telegraphie Sans Fils"; Maurice Donnay's "Le Torrent"; H. de la Ferriere's "Amour mondain amour mystique"; George Feydeau's "Un fil à la Patte"; Andre Foulon de Vaulx's "Madame de Lauraguais"; Pierre Gauthiez's "La Dame du Lai"; Victor Hugo's "Choses Vues," (Nouvelle series, being his memoirs;) F. P. Jacobson's "Niels Lyhna"; Eugene Folieteri's "Au Harem"; Jean Pichari's "La Epreuve"; Jean Rameau's "Le Bonheur de Christiane"; Louis de Robert's "La Reprise"; Imbert de St. Amand's "Le Regne de Napoleon III."; Ossip Schubin's "Zinka"; Victor Charbonnel's "Les Mystiques Dans la Litterature Presente"; Edgar Roels's "Boers et Anglais."

Mr. W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes," has written a new book, which will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It will be called "A Master of Craft."

Paul Leicester Ford's new historical romance, "Janice Meredith," published less than two months ago by Dodd, Mead & Co., is now selling in its 123d thousand. For the last week its average sales a day have been 2,500 copies. Other novels have of course reached this stage, and even surpassed it in the long fun, but we believe that the first two months of "Janice Meredith's" existence quite go ahead of the record of the first two months of any other piece of fiction. And when it is considered that Mr. Ford's book first ran as a serial in two periodicals that appeal to widely different classes of the reading public, the result is the more astonishing.

An Australian edition of "David Harum" is now announced. D. Appleton & Co. are now printing the 360th thousand of this book. The publishers recently issued a fine photogravure portrait of the author, accompanied with a fac simile signature. The picture is about 4½ by 9 inches, and is said to be an excellent likeness.

The Macmillan Company have in preparation an important historical work entitled "Caesar's Conquest in Gaul," by Mr. Rice Holmes, author of "A History of the Indian Mutiny." The first part of the work contains a narrative of the conquest and of the events which led up to it; the second part comprises a series of articles on various questions—ethnological, geographical, military, &c. The work is based not only upon personal explorations of the battlefields, but on careful research made among ancient and mediaeval writers. It will be illustrated with maps and plans.

Volume III. of "The History of the English Poor Law" will come in a few weeks from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. This volume, which will deal with the subject from 1834 until the present time, is the work of Thomas Mackay. The other volumes are by Sir George Nicholls.

A curious sign of the aesthetic tendencies of the times may be noted in the fact that the little vest pocket "Omar Khayyám," published by Thomas B. Mosher, has during the last five months sold to the extent of 10,000 copies, and the demand is still as active as ever. The second edition, recently issued, has the vocabulary revised and enlarged by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole.

It seems that the translations made for the works of Balzac, which George Barrie & Son are publishing, were not exactly "acquitted," in the particular meaning of the term, but were ordered from the several translators by the publishers. Credit for translating this edition of the works of the great "father of realism" is due to Jane Minot Sedgwick, May Tomlinson, Mary W. Artois, Gertrude C. Fosdick, George B. Ives, William Walton, J. Alfred Burgan, Ellery Sedwick, Francis T. Furey, F. P. Robins, Peter P. Breen, and Thomas H. Walls.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week "A History of American Privateers," by Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M., author of "A History of the United States Navy"; "The White Terror," a new romance of the French Revolution and after, by Félix Gras, author of "The Terror" and "The Reds of the Midi"; "Ronald Kestrel," a novel, by A. J. Dawson, and "Canada," by J. N. McIlraith, which is a new volume in Appleton's History for Young Readers Series.

With "Salons Colonial and Republican" Miss Anne H. Wharton continues her series of studies of the early social and artistic life of the American Nation. Her new work is being published by the Lippincotts.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they have arranged for the publication of a work entitled "The Tears of the Helliades," by the Rev. Arthur Buffum. The same house has also in preparation for early publication "Living by the Spirit," by H. W. Dresserff, whose metaphysical works have gone into several editions.

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, a new writer, has now gone to press for its twentieth thousand at Doubleday & McClure Company's. For the last night or more the average sales of this book fortnight or more the average sales of this book have been 500 a day.

A contemporary in reviewing "The Wreck of the Conemaugh," published by J. B. Lippincott Company, speaks of the author as "T. Jenkins Harris," and calls him an Englishman. The author of "The Wreck of the Conemaugh" and "The Wind-Jammers" is Mr. T. Jenkins Hains, and he is not an Englishman at all. He is the grandson of Admiral Jenkins, who fought the Richmond at Mobile Bay, and who was Farragut's flag officer. He is, however, second cousin to the late Vice Admiral Jenkins, R. N., K. C. B. Mr. Hain's father is Gen. Hains of the regular army, who has served from the first battle of Bull Run to the present time, and who is distinctly an American, and whose father and grandfather before him were Americans.

"Problems in Ethics," by J. Steinford Kedney, is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The heroine of the Rev. Frank Samuel Child's "An Unknown Patriot" performed her work for her country "without ceasing to be quiet and womanly." The omission of "without" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 18 rather impaired the description of her character, which is really very beautiful.

"Old Times and New," a tiny volume of verses, partly in Biglow dialect, discussing pretended improvements and real injuries to Boston, is reprinted by the W. B. Clarke Company, possibly with some reference to the new tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway, now beginning to block the entrance to the new South Union Station, in Dewey Square, before the building is fairly completed; possibly because of the audacious appropriation of space in the crowded subway for selling newspapers and books, in flat defiance of the Sunday law, and doing it under the sacred Common and directly opposite Dr. Lyman Beecher's former church. The verses are by Miss Sarah Hammond Palfrey, daughter of the historian Palfrey, and author of the beautiful story of "Katharine Morne," never published in book form, but buried in the early volumes of The Atlantic. Perhaps if it were published now it might serve to check the vaulting ambition of Molly Donohue and other persons anxious to be "new." Reading it might not transform Audrey and Phoebe into gentlewomen, but it would show them a gentlewoman's ideals.

Has New York yet learned how to use the Thoreau pencil? You do not write with it, for it is a sacred thing, being one of a small stock found in the Thoreau garret and bearing the mark John Thoreau, but you enshrine it in a case of priceless embroidery or carved wood and worship it with rites, according to your degree of initiation into the sect of Thoreau. One firm has orders for over 300 of these cases.

Two subscription editions in a year, and a third well under way, to say nothing of the library edition, do not seem to have sated the popular demand for Parkman, and the new illustrated "Montcalm and Wolfe," with its forty-one photogravures, is, if not exactly snatched, very firmly seized and drawn off the booksellers' counters with a rapidity which suggests that it is best to be prompt in securing any copies desired for holiday gifts. Parkman had no lack of recognition during his life, but since the pen fell from his fingers it really seems as if a set of his works were necessary to the existence of a Bostonian.

To William Morris Hunt, too, Boston gave recognition of a sort, but, in looking over Miss Helen M. Knowlton's "The Art Life of William Morris Hunt," one is not proud to note how entirely unproductive was the exhibition which he gave in his studio immediately after he returned from completing the great work at Albany. He displayed all his work, all that remained from the cruel destruction of the fire in 1872, and with it the Albany sketches, and some entirely erratic creature asked the price of one picture. "I should be glad to get $750 for it," said Hunt, but the price was not offered to him. After his death it sold for ten times the sum. Of the five or six exhibitions given since his death none has been brilliantly successful in a pecuniary sense, and yet the present owners of many of his works paid enormous prices for them and decline all offers from buyers. He is still without any formal memorial, but his memory is honored in his pupils, and this book should give him that hold upon the popular imagination without which the admiration and appreciation of a chosen few cannot give fame.

Miss Knowlton herself, an artist by choice, but for a little time an editor, carrying on her father's paper after his death and making it unique by printing in it the precious bits of counsel given by Hunt to his pupils, was chosen by him to carry on his class when he found that it was exhausting his strength and keeping him from work. Since his death she has quietly but steadily striven to set him properly before the world, not for his sake but for his art's, and this little book is written chiefly for that purpose. It tells of his enthusiasm for Millet, whom he discovered for himself; of his studies in Paris; of his resolute, conscientious work in Boston; of his insistence upon sympathy between himself and those whose portraits he painted; of his wit, and of his kindness to his friends and calm indifference to others. Two portraits of him, "Marguerite" and "The New Marguerite," "The Boy and the Butterfly," "The Bathers," "The Flight of Night," "A Study for the Head of Anahita," "The Discoverer," "The Girl at the Fountain," "The Prodigal Son," the portraits of his mother and Dr. Gardner, "Master" Gardner of the Latin School, and the wonderful Shaw portrait are among the illustrations.

The anecdotes are many, and not a few of them tend to show that, in spite of his acquaintance with all the true art lovers of New York and New England, Hunt was never so truly happy as during the few weeks when he was painting at Albany and was shown a prospect of future work and recognition. Its withdrawal by Gov. Robinson's virtuous decision not to consent to "such wrongful use of the public money" certainly saddened him, possibly shortened his life. "Think of it!" he said. "You never hear of Boston one hundred miles away! I am out in the world, and I want to stay out!" "I would rather carry out this project," he said, referring to the decoration of the Assembly Chamber, "than be Governor of the State." In ten years the last trace of the work was removed from the walls, thanks to the "wrongful use of the public money."

One story touches a recent much advertised piece of verse. Somebody was condemning Millet for wasting his time upon "coarse French clodhoppers." "My God, man!" cried Hunt. "What is nobler than a man wresting and wresting his bread from the stubborn soil by the sweat of his brow and the break of his back for his wife and children?"

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1899.

ILLUSTRATIONS THAT ILLUSTRATE.

Looking at some of the Autumn books the other day it occurred to us that illustrated volumes might be roughly divided into three classes: Books with illustrations that really illustrate, those adorned with pretty pictures, either bearing no special relation to the text itself or absolutely misinterpreting it; and a third class containing pictures which seem to have absolutely no excuse for being—possessing claims neither to beauty nor to suggestiveness.

When we hear, therefore, that an old favorite is coming out in a new illustrated edition we take the volume up with a feeling of mingled pleasure and dread, for the reason that sometimes the illustrator seems not to have read the book, except in the most superficial manner. The "Essays of Elia," recently issued in an illustrated edition by Dent. & Co. of London, and imported by the Scribners, would seem an extremely difficult book to illustrate at all adequately. The drawings in the present edition, which were done by Mr. Charles E. Brock, were at first glance disappointing, probably largely due to a preconceived idea that Elia could not be illustrated, and that the man who attempted it was not only too ambitious, but destined to failure of necessity. A second and less prejudiced glance, however, showed conclusively that Mr. Brock's drawings belong largely to the class that really illustrate.

For instance, in the frontispiece to Volume I., "The Rigor of the Game," the people are actually playing whist, each of the four in his or her own way; Sarah Battle, in particular, being admirably done. The young girl, standing behind Mrs. Battle's chair, is intent only and in a half-careless fashion on the immortal Sarah's hand, but the players are evidently watching the old man's careful deliberation as to the card he will play next. The very look on Mrs. Battle's face shows that "she loved a thorough-paced partner, a determined enemy; she took and gave no concessions; she hated favors. * * * She fought a good fight, cut and thrust, * * * as she emphatically observed, cards were cards."

The headpiece to the contents, too; the old gentleman in his attic room shown gloating over his "treasures cased in leather covers," (perhaps "some kind-hearted play book," or is it a folio Beaumont and Fletcher or an old edition of the "Anatomy of Melancholy"?) Whichever it is, the old man—a veritable Dominie Sampson—is thoroughly happy, and the picture charming in all its details.

The vignette headpiece over the introduction is a very satisfactory portrait of "St. Charles: His Mary," spending an evening, the one writing at a book-laden table, Mary ostensibly reading, but in reality watching the brother to whom she was so devoted. The headpiece to the list of illustrations is equally good, showing the timid clerk who is placing before the irascible old gentleman engravings from a portfolio.

Then, too, there is the frontispiece to Volume II.; the old bookseller in small clothes, spectacles on forehead, standing in his doorway, watching his possible customers as they turn over the books on the outside stalls, "casting envious looks at them all the while," and apparently half-fearful that they may buy one of his treasures. The headpiece to the Table of Contents of the second volume is equally good. The old gentleman in his armchair, in after-dinner comfort, wineglass in hand and decanter at his elbow, is gazing at the wine, and in fancy enjoying its color and rich flavor before actually tasting it.

But perhaps best of all are the three illustrations to "Poor Relations," who are known by their knock—"a rap between familiarity and respect, that demands and at the same time seems to despair of entertainment. * * * A puzzle to the servants who are fearful of being too obsequious or not civil enough." The headpiece to this essay shows the poor relation in all his glory of humility. He is stopping his more fortunate kinsman to shake his hand as they pass—the cringing look on the former's face, the half-reluctant look on the latter's, and the surprised curiosity shown by the third man are very evident. Perhaps even better is the full-page illustration which follows: "He casually looketh in about dinner time." The scene is laid in the dining room just after the soup is served, and the whole air of apologetic timidity, which yet is obstinate determination to remain, and in fact the advancing figure in every aspect is superbly done. "He holdeth out his hand for you to shake, and draweth it back again. * * * He offereth to go away, seeing you have company, but is induced to stay."

Again Lamb writes: "There is a worse evil under the sun, and that is a female poor relation, * * * provokingly humble and ostentatiously sensible to her inferiority. * * * She calls the servant Sir, and insists upon not troubling him to hold her plate." The picture shows her shrinking, exasperating manner when, on being sent soup at dinner, "she begs to be helped after the gentlemen." Her own attitude and the look on the faces of the men on either side of her, the young man, half startled; the older man's mingled perplexity and disgust, tell the story perfectly.

As is usually the case, many of these Lamb illustrations are better and more appropriate than others; some of them are more or less commonplace, and a few are simply pretty pictures. But where so many are fine it is unnecessary to criticise the others. Just one more must be mentioned: an interior of a barber's shop, where one old fellow is standing up and "spelling out a paragraph," and all the others intently listening, barber included, who with uplifted razor is paying more attention to the reader than to the seated figure in the chair, whose lather-covered face seems all alert not to miss one of the reader's words, as is the case with the two old gentlemen in the background.

The cover lining is most attractive, too, with its figures of the bluecoat boy, and of Lamb, officeward or homeward bound with some old folio under his arm. In short, if all illustrated books were as successful as is this one, how glad we should be to hear that our old favorites were to appear in such guise. Unfortunately, comparatively few illustrated books do fall into the first class we mentioned. We have in mind another old favorite, of not quite the same rank as Elia, but still almost a classic, which has recently appeared in beautiful type and broad-margined, well-proportioned page, where the illustrations are a positive detriment.

Du Maurier was most fortunate in being able so charmingly to illustrate his own works, and so is Ernest Seton-Thompson. When one reads a book by either of the latter or by any other fine artist-author, we hardly know whether the pictures best illustrate the text or the text the pictures. Hugh Thompson, too, is always fine—his illustrations to the recently published "Peg Woffington" are full of character and action, especially the frontispiece, where Peg is dancing a jig to the old tune of "The Wind That Shakes the Barley." At this late day, however, it is unnecessary to go into details about Mr. Thompson's work. Many of us never think of Elizabeth Bennet or dear Miss Mattie without seeing them as Hugh Thompson has pictured them for us.

In the new Stevenson letters will be found one to Gordon Browne, who had illustrated "The Beach of Falesa." The following extract is so much in touch with the subject of illustrations which illustrate that it may well be given here. Stevenson had no acquaintance with the artist, simply knowing him as "G. B.," the man who had illustrated one of his stories.

Such numbers of people can do good black and whites! So few can illustrate a story or apparently read it. You have shown that you can do both, and your creation of Wiltshire is a real illumination of the text. It was exactly so that Wiltshire dressed and looked, and you have the line of his nose to a nicety. His nose is an inspiration. Nor should I forget to thank you for Case, particularly in his last appearance. It is a singular fact which seems to point still more directly to inspiration in your case, that your missionary actually resembles the flesh and blood person from whom Mr. Tarlton was drawn. The general effect of the islands is all that could be wished. * * * But the great affair is that you have been to the pains to illustrate my story instead of making conscientious black and whites of people sitting talking. I doubt if you have left unrepresented a single pictorial incident.

Equally interesting and appropriate, but quite too long for quotation, is Stevenson's idea as to just how "A Child's Garden" should be illustrated. We have always thought Mr. Charles Robinson's drawings for that book particularly charming, but tried in the illumination of Stevenson's own ideas on the subject, the former fall far below ideal perfection.

A certain well-known New York artist-author has published a book of which we are very fond, but the pictures, by another hand, are positive eyesores, which caricature rather than interpret its characters. Let us welcome, then, "our friends the books" in illustrated garb, but only when, as in the case of these "Essays of Elia," the drawings are really through merit or suggestiveness entitled to rank among our first class—the illustrations which really illustrate.

RECENT MEMOIRS AND LETTERS.

Notwithstanding the ephemeral character of many volumes in the great flood of books which has been descending upon us from the publishers since the cessation of hostilities with Spain and the revival of business prosperity, the year which is drawing to a close has been exceptionally rich in its contributions to one department of literature, and that a most delightful one—the autobiographies, letters, and reminiscences. Quite apart from the entertainment which works of this kind furnish is their value—and it is by no means a light one—as pictures of the times and surroundings amid which their authors lived, and their impressions of the many interesting persons with whom they have been brought in contact.

Among them stands "Justin McCarthy's Reminiscences," covering both Europe and America, a work which may well be supplemented by "The Recollections of Sir Algernon West," which are the personal reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone's private secretary. The "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Prince Kropotkin, give a charming account of the boyhood days of the Prince, in Russia, and a realistic and fascinating narrative of his life as an agitator for political freedom and a revolutionist in the Czar's dominions, together with a study of European social and political conditions. "The Memoirs of Victor Hugo," tinctured as they are by his own strong individuality, and in some ways disappointing, will command a wide circle of readers, while John Sartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man," covering practically all of the present century, will make a strong appeal to all persons of literary and artistic tastes.

In addition to these, we have had Mrs. Oliphant's remarkably pathetic life of noble self-sacrifice, as told in her "Autobiography and Letters"—truly a soul-inspiring book!—Max Müller's "Auld Lang Syne"; Bishop Whipple's story of his interesting life in the wilderness, with its innumerable dangers, on the American frontier and among the Indians, whose hearts he completely won—doubtless the most thrilling tale in the annals of Episcopal diocesans, and Julia Ward Howe's sprightly "Reminiscences," presenting vivid pictures of social life in New York City in the early part of the century, of the dark days of the civil war, and of the illustrious persons on both sides of the Atlantic whom she came in contact with in the course of her long career. Other scenes of equal interest are presented by "Sir Arthur Sullivan's Life Story, Letters, and Reminiscences," the "Recollections of an Old Musician," by Thomas Ryan, and Mrs. John Drew's "Reminiscences."

And then the letters! How delightful at all times is a fresh volume of letters from the pen of a son of genius, with its side-lights upon men and things and its delicate and often unconscious self-revelations! "Letters," Hamerton declares, "carry the writer into the reader's presence just as he really is, not such as by study and art he might make himself out to be," and Lord Bacon says that, in his judgment, "letters, such as are written by wise men, are, of all the words of men, the best."

The recent additions to this kind of literature have been rich indeed, and as varied as rich. There are the scholarly and versatile Jowett, the tender, almost sacred, correspondence of the Brownings; the new letters of Walter Savage Landor, those of Dean Swift, and those of Sidney Lanier; "Charles Lamb and the Lloyds," Emerson's "Letters to a Friend," Carlyle's "Letters to His Youngest Sister," and, most delightful of all, "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by Sidney Colvin. Mr. Colvin in these gleanings from Stevenson's correspondence has gathered a golden sheaf representing the full fruition of the mind of that rare genius whose courage and sweetness while undergoing the buffetings of an adverse fate have endeared him to countless thousands to whom his higher intellectual qualities might perhaps otherwise have appealed in vain.

Readers who may choose some of their book friends from the works enumerated above will be rewarded well, for it is books such as these, and not what are aptly termed books of the day, that enable one, to use the words of that great soul now so sadly aged and distraught, "in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a small rocky island of your own, with a lake and a stream on it, pure and good."

MORGAN'S "LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS."

At a charity sale in Rochester last week, a book turned up of a rarity and local interest that gave to the "find" a dramatic character. And, though this is not altogether unusual, the quality fails, generally at least, to arouse as much popular curiosity as has this.

The volume is a small and apparently a third, edition of Lewis H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," (the best book ever written on the Indians of Central New York, and one which ought to be reprinted,) though it bears the same date as the known first edition—1851. Its peculiarity is that it contains a colored map and twenty-two full-page illustrations in colors. In the edition that was issued for general sale the maps and plates are all in black and white, and in another small edition which is known only the map and two out of twenty-three plates are in colors. This seems, then, to be the édition de luxe, for which $35 is said to have been offered in a Rochester advertisement many years ago, and about the existence of which there has been some skepticism. It is full gilt and is bound in French morocco. The assertion is now made that in ten years the principal catalogues of Americana have contained only one copy of the "League of the Iroquois," and that was the edition for general sale, with the map and plates in black and white. The price was $15.

The bazaar at which the book appeared was for the benefit of the City Hospital, and had as one of its principal features this year an "old curiosity shop," to which householders were invited to contribute any old rubbish, or "truck," that they did not want, with the understanding that it be placed on sale for the good of the charity. So many old books and prints came in that a special department had to be opened for them, and to that lowly throne was brought this rare copy of the "League of the Iroquois." But it had come from even a lowlier one, for the story is that the woman who contributed the volume had won it with a twenty-five-cent ticket at a book raffle forty years ago. Morgan, the gifted author of the book, was himself a Rochester man, and there will be cynics to declare that the familiar dictum about prophets explains the lack of appreciation. But the lucky purchaser of the book at the "old curiosity shop" left the charity $25 richer for his "find," and the book, which is really a treasure, has leaped this week into local newspaper fame and popular discussion.

A November Morning.

A flock of white pigeons
Against the blue sky;
A crisp breath of Winter
In winds whistling by.
Cold, glistening grasses
Still green on the slopes,
And the mischievous ivy
Fastening its ropes
About the bare branches
Of shivering trees,
And climbing the fences,
Defying the breeze
That tosses the brown hair
Of dry, sleepy flowers,
Queen Anne's lace and golden rod,
Counting the hours
Till warm snowy covers
Shall over them lie,
And frost fairies croon them
A long lullaby.
A spirit of Autumn
Yet lingers and shines
Through the dark witching le
Of the blackberry vines;
My brave honeysuckle,
Erect, unafraid,
Still laughs at the hoar frost
And gladdens the shade.
A fleet of gray cloudlets
Adrift in the blue;
And shimmering cobwebs
Spread out in the dew;
A sunburst of pumpkins
Aglow in the field,
The essence of Summer
Ensnared and congealed.
Earth rests from her labor,
Thanksgiving is near;
Love stands in the doorway
And blesses the year.

ELIZABETH ROOSA CODDINGTON.

Oradell, N. J., Nov. 20, 1899.

The New Amsterdam Book Company have just published "Lockhart's Advance on Tirah," by Capt. L. F. Shadwell. Capt. Shadwell was special correspondent to The London Daily News during the recent Afridi war in Northern India, and was present at the famous charge of the Gordon Highlanders up the heights of Darghai. The book contains a striking description of this memorable charge.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF ALEXANDER LESLIE, First Earl of Leven. By Charles Sanford Terry. 8vo. Pp. xix.-518. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MRS. JOHN DREW, with an Introduction by Her Son, John Drew. With biographical notes by Douglas Taylor. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-200. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. To His Family and Friends. Selected and edited with notes and introduction by Sidney Colvin. 2 Vols. 8vo. Pp. about xliii.-443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

MONTCALM AND WOLFE. By Francis Parkman. Illustrated. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Pp. xix.-529. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6 per set.

THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin. 24mo. Pp. xv.-138. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vi.-576. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MASTER MUSICIANS. Beethoven. By Frederick J. Crowest. Illustrations and portraits. 12mo. Pp. x.-319. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

REMINISCENCES. 1819-1899. By Julia Ward Howe. With portraits and other illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vi.-465. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheet.)

THE RIVER WAR. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. By Winston Spencer Churchill. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xxii.-462. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Charles B. Todd. 12mo. Pp. 299. New York: American Book Company.

FINANCIAL NEW YORK. A History. By William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook. Volume I. Folio. Pp. vii.-382. New York: Published by the author.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Edited by Franklin L. Riley. Volume II. 8vo. Pp. 234. Oxford, Miss.: Published by the society.

ESSAYS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. By the late Samuel Roffey Maitland. Introduction by Arthur Wollaston Hutton. 12mo. Pp. xix.-467. New York: John Lane. $2.

DRAKE AND HIS YEOMEN. A True Accounting of the Character and Adventures of Sir Francis Drake. By James Barnes. Illustrated by Carlton T. Chapman. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-415. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST. By P. Kropotkin. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-519. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

REMINISCENCES. 1819-1899. By Julia Ward Howe. With portraits and other illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vi.-465. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

BROWNING. Poet and Man. A Survey. 8vo. Pp. ix.-282. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

THE MAGNA CHARTA AND OTHER GREAT CHARTERS OF ENGLAND. By Boyd C. Barrington. 12mo. Pp. 342. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE WIDER VIEW. A Search for Truth. Collected and edited by John Monroe Dana. 16mo. Pp. xxvii. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE EVE OF THE REFORMATION. Studies in the Religious Life and Thought of the English People in the Period Preceding the Rejection of the Roman Jurisdiction by Henry VIII. By Francis Aidan Gasquet. 8vo. Pp. 460. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

LIFE BEYOND DEATH. Being a review of the world's belief on the subject, a consideration of present conditions of thought and feeling, leading to the question as to whether it can be demonstrated as a fact. By Minot Judson Savage. 12mo. Pp. xv.-336. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE OLD BOOK AND THE OLD FAITH. Reviewed in a series of lectures by Robert Stuart MacArthur. 12mo. Pp. 432. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. $1.50.

SCIENCE AND FAITH; Or, Man as an Animal and Man as a Member of Society. With a discussion of animal societies. By Dr. Paul Topinard. Translated from the author's manuscript by Thomas J. McCormick. 12mo. Pp. vi.-374. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.50.

SCIENCE SKETCHES. Chemistry, its evolution and achievements. By Ferdinand G. Wiechmann. 16mo. Pp. vii.-176. New York: William R. Jenkins.

THE HONEY MAKERS. By Margaret Warner Morley. 12mo. Pp. viii.-424. Chicago: A. C. McClurg. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, 1838-1899. Including some bare wire proposals for subaqueous telegraphs. By J. J. Fahie. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-325. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

RELIGION OF ISRAEL TO THE EXILE. American Lectures on the History of Religions. Fourth series, 1898-1899. By Karl Budde. 12mo. Pp. xix.-228.—New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM. Considered in eight lectures delivered before the University of Oxford. By William Ralph Inge. 8vo. Pp. xv.-379. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

HOW MUCH IS LEFT OF THE OLD DOCTRINES? A Book for the People. By Washington Gladden. 16mo. Pp. iv.-321. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A CENTURY OF SCIENCE AND OTHER ESSAYS. By John Fiske. 12mo. Pp. vii.-477. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. By Arthur H. Elliott and George A. Ferguson. Third edition. 8vo. Pp. 155, 117 Chambers Street, New York: Published by the authors.

SHALL WE DRINK WINE? A Physician's Study of the Alcohol Question. By Dr. John Madden. 8vo. Pp. 220. Milwaukee: Press of Owen & Weihbrecht Company.

TRAVEL.

AMERICA TO-DAY. Observations and Reflections. By William Archer. 12mo. Pp. v.-260. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THEIR STORIES. Edited by A. H. Malan. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-393. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE LAND OF CONTRASTS. A Briton's View of His American Kin. By James Fullarton Muirhead. 12mo. Pp. viii.-282. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

THROUGH UNEXPLORED ASIA. By William Jameson Reid. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. 8vo. Pp. 499. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $4.50.

POETRY.

SPARKS AND FLAMES. Poems by Henry Wilson Stratton. 12mo. Pp. 87. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.25.

NATURE PICTURES. By American Poets. Selected and edited by Annie Russell Marble. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-205. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

BANDANNA BALLADS. Verses and Pictures by Howard Weeden. Introduction by Joel Chandler Harris. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-90. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

THE GOLF GIRL. Illustrated by Maude Humphrey. Verses by Samuel Minturn Peck. Square octavo. Pp. 15. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

SATAN ABSOLVED. A Victorian Mystery. By Wilfred Scawen Blunt. With a frontispiece after George Frederick Watts. 12mo. Pp. viii.-52. London: John Lane. $1.25.

A BOOK OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LYRICS. Selected and Edited, with an Introduction, by Felix E. Schelling. 16mo. Pp. lxix.-214. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FLORILEGIUM LATINUM. Translated from Latin Verse Pre-Victorian Poets. Edited by Francis St. John Thackeray and Edward Daniel Stone. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-244. New York: John Lane. $2.

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THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE. A Story of the Southampton Insurrection. By Pauline Carrington Bouve. 12mo. Pp. 202. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

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THE GENTLEMAN DIGGER. Being Studies and Pictures in Johannesburg. By Anna, Comtesse De Brémont. 12mo. Pp. xii.-301. A new and revised edition. London: Greening & Co.

THE WIFE OF HIS YOUTH, AND OTHER STORIES OF COLOR LINE. By Charles W. Chesnut. Illustrated by Clyde O. De Land. 12mo. Pp. 323. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

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MISS POLLY FAIRFAX. A Black Letter Story of Our Time. By Joy Wheeler Dow, Architect. 18mo. Pp. 72. New York: William Street; printed at printing house of P. F. McBreen.

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SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS. Reconsidered and in part rearranged with introductory chapters, notes, and a reprint of the original 1609 edition. By Samuel Butler. 8vo. Pp. xii.-528. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

MAUDE ADAMS ACTING EDITION OF "ROMEO AND JULIET." With drawings by Ernest Haskell and C. Allan Gilbert. Published with the authorization of Charles Frohman. 12mo. Pp. 110. New York: R. H. Russell. Paper.

THE BRUSHWOOD BOY. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. Pp. 119. With illustrations by Orson Lowell. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

VANITY FAIR. A Novel Without a Hero. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Becky Sharp Edition. With many illustrations of the comedy as produced by Mrs. Fiske and her company of players. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-676. New York: Harper & Brothers.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

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THE THREE BEARS. By Frank Ver Beck. Square octavo. New York: R. H. Russell.

ANIMAL JOKES. Drawings by M. Baker Baker. Jokes by A. Crawford. Oblong quarto. New York: R. H. Russell.

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FIERRETTE. By Henry De Vere Stacpoole. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-294. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

TELEGRAPH TOM'S VENTURE. By James Otis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-228. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD ENGLISH PLATE. Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic. By Wilfred Joseph Cripps. Its Makers and Marks. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-477. Sixth edition. Revised and Enlarged. New York: Francis P. Harper. $6.

THE FAMILY OF THE SUN. Conversations with a Child. Home Reading Books. By Edward S. Holden. 16mo. Pp. xxiv.-252. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

THE GREAT COMPANY. Being a History of the Honorable Company of Merchants-Adventurers Trading in Hudson's Bay. By Beckles Willson. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-541. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

POINT AND PILLOW LACE. A Short Account of Various Kinds, Ancient and Modern, and How to Recognize Them. By A. M. S. 12mo. Pp. xv.-202. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO. By Booker T. Washington. 12mo. Pp. x.-244. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

THE CIPHER IN THE PLAYS AND ON THE TOMBSTONE. By Ignatius Donnelly. 12mo. Pp. 372. Minneapolis, Minn.: The Verulam Publishing Company. $1.25.

PRIMITIVE LOVE AND LOVE STORIES. By Henry T. Finck. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-851. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

A WORLD IN A GARDEN. By R. Neish. 12mo. Pp. 238. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE UNPUBLISHED LEGENDS OF VIRGIL. Collected by Charles Godfrey Leland. 12mo. Pp. xx.-208. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

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THE EVOLUTION OF GENERAL IDEAS. By T. Ribot. Authorized translation from the French by Frances A. Welby. 12mo. Pp. xi.-231. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE ROMANES LECTURE, 1899. Humanism in Education. By R. C. Jebb, delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, June 7, 1899. 12mo. Pp. 43. London: Macmillan & Co. 80 cents. (Paper.)

THE SURFACE OF THINGS. By Charles Waldstein. 16mo, pp. xv., 330. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

THE BIBLE IN COURT. The Method of Legal Inquiry Applied to the Study of the Scriptures. By Joseph Evans Sagebeer. 16mo, pp. xiv., 201. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

TROOP "C" IN SERVICE. An Account of the Part Played by Troop C of the New York Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish-American War of 1898. By Anthony Fiala. With contributions by Richard Harding Davis, Major Fiagler, Franklin Clarkin, and Robert Haskell. 8vo, pp. 154. $4.

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NEW LANDS OF OURS.

Caspar Whitney and Franklin Matthews Write of Hawaii and Cuba.*

Two additional volumes in the series of books descriptive of the new possessions of our country have lately appeared from the press of Harper & Brothers. Both are from the pens of special correspondents of that firm, and a large portion of the material contained in each volume has already appeared in the columns of the Harper publications. Both volumes are profusely illustrated and will prove valuable additions to the literature describing our new territories. Mr. Whitney, who has officiated as the athletic editor of Harper's Weekly for several years, is the author of "Hawaiian America." "New Born Cuba" is the work of one of the ablest writers on Harper's staff, Franklin Matthews. His latest work is a splendid example of clean-cut description.

The flood of books upon Hawaii, which has deluged the book market since 1893, would naturally seem to include all the information obtainable or desirable upon that country. Mr. Whitney's volume, "Hawaiian America," possesses so much information that is either new or attractively arranged, that the reader will certainly decide that in his new rôle the author has won fresh laurels. The other products of his pen, in book form, have been on sporting subjects, and while interesting, yet scarcely afforded the opportunities that the present topic yielded. "Hawaiian America" is neither a handbook nor a history, but an exhaustive summary of the resources, industries, and prospects of our first outlying Pacific territory, together with a highly interesting sketch of the inhabitants and their modes of life. In the limited space which we can give this interesting work it will be possible for us to simply refer to a few of the interesting items with which the volume teems.

After a brief introductory chapter which ably reviews the movement which resulted in the annexation of the islands, the author passes to a consideration of the local political situation. In this he lucidly explains the real conditions, giving us the views of a student and philosopher. He declares that two things are absolutely necessary in the statutes which Congress is expected to provide for the government of the island: (1.) Property and educational qualifications exacted of all voters and (2) previous residence of at least three years made necessary to eligibility for any territorial office. In making these suggestions, the author indulges in a fierce attack, not without reason, on the legislators who oppose the first of the above proposed regulations. It is gratifying to learn that American influence is so predominant in every feature of Hawaiian life, in the school and legal systems, in their temporary government, in their shipping interests—three-fourths of the foreign shipping calling at Honolulu is American, a statement that cannot be made of any other port in the world—and in their banking and manufacturing interests. This American influence began with the enterprising Yankee whalers and was spread by the band of American missionaries who so ably aided in shaping the early destinies of the island. The day is not far distant when Americans will be as numerous in Hawaii as they became in the Louisiana Purchase after its annexation.

The chapters in which the author sets forth the results of his journey through the islands are very instructive. While the opportunities for new settlers are limited, it is gratifying to learn that the sugar, rice, and coffee plantations are numerous, prosperous, and of great prospective value. The commercial development of the islands is a story which reads like a fairy tale. It dates its greatest progress from the adoption of the reciprocity treaty which was entered into with the United States in 1875. At that time the value of the imports was $1,506,570, and of exports $2,089,736, while for 1897 imports were $7,682,628 and exports $16,021,775. Jan. 1, 1898, balance sheet showed receipts $5,042,504, expenditures $4,654,926, cash balance in treasury $456,804, value government lands $4,500,000, other assets $3,000,000, and public debt only $3,679,700. This is certainly a remarkable showing, and proves that Hawaii is solvent, self-supporting, and prosperous. The labor question is undoubtedly the foremost one in the consideration of Hawaiian development. With a preponderance of Oriental labor, it can hardly be expected that the agricultural interests of the archipelago will attain their fullest development. It is cheap labor, and the experience of many of the largest growers shows that the future of the islands demands the importation of intelligent white labor. If the farm help of the United States could realize the opportunities that awaited them in the pleasant climate of the islands, we imagine that there would be a marked increase in the movement toward Hawaii. Sugar is the staple crop, and in its cultivation nearly one-quarter of the population of the islands is engaged. Rice comes next on the list, but coffee is advancing with remarkable strides. In 1892 only 13,568 pounds of coffee were exported. In 1897 the amount exported was 337,158 pounds. While the author encourages farm help to go to the islands, he discourages those who would seek to buy land and enter into sugar or coffee raising, by stating that practically all of the best land is owned or held on long leases.

The policy of President Cleveland, "Paramount" Blount, and Minister Willis is handled without gloves, and their efforts to restore the corrupt Hawaiian monarchy is denounced in severest terms. Some will not relish the author's views on this point. In fact, as much satisfaction will not be derived from a perusal of the portions of the book devoted to political matters as will result from reading the remaining chapters. In the latter we will see more of the work of the specialist and less of the newspaper correspondent. The descriptive rather than the disputatious features of the book are what render it attractive, and it certainly does possess unusually valuable information on Hawaiian conditions and development.

In an appendix to the volume we find statistical tables as to population, distances, public lands, leprosy, education, industries, labor, railroads, commerce, revenues, and elections. The volume will take rank as one of the best on Hawaii which has yet appeared, and will be of indisputable value as a book of reference for our libraries.

Franklin Matthews's book "The New-Born Cuba" is a tale of reconstruction. The story is admirably told and the excellent pictures which adorn the volume make it easy for the reader to understand the wonderful work which has been accomplished by the American officers to whom the task of preparing Cuba for national independence was delegated. The book is a splendid example of up-to-date journalism, the detached Harper's Weekly articles having been supplemented and woven into this most attractive narrative. The two months just succeeding the Spanish evacuation of Cuba is the period which the author deals with, he having witnessed the stirring scenes which attended the birth of the new Cuba. From the opening chapter, which describes "Havana Under American Military Rule," we note the work of a master of narrative, a person who is experienced in preparing a comprehensive, finished article. The most notable achievements in the line of sanitation, government, police, and customs reforms are detailed in a very attractive manner. The corrupt customs system was replaced with one which was a surprise and disappointment to many who had become rich through the dishonesty of corrupt Spanish officials. What the Custom House was under the old rule need not be told at length. It was unclean, the author says, in more ways than one, from top to bottom. The present system is a marvel to the merchants of Havana. Honesty and integrity in business affairs were new features to that branch of the Government, and the installation of such beneficial reforms will certainly have a salutary influence on the successors of the Americans, who are preparing the way for Cuban self-government.

Havana's new police force is the product of an ex-Superintendent of the New York police, John McCullagh. The splendidly equipped force is a tribute to his ability and good judgment. He replaced the old force, which consisted of about 1,800 men, of whom 1,200 were really soldiers, with 1,000 men, who were drilled and trained for police duty pure and simple. The men were uniformed, the streets measured, and posts laid out, and Havana became possessed of a genuine police force, prepared to do all that could be expected from such a branch of service. This, considering the utter lack of police traditions and experience, was a splendid bit of organizing work. Of the labors of the talented and devoted officers, both regulars and volunteers, in various sections of the island, we find here the highest commendation. Major Gen. Ludlow in Havana performed his work of rehabilitating that city in a superb manner. He had to grapple with a herculean task, but proved himself equal to the work. Few would think of the numerous duties imposed upon him by his position. He had to perform his military duties as Governor of the cities, clean the city outside and inside, plan reforms in taxation, customs, and police, disarm the volunteers, and keep the municipal machinery in motion.

The author pays a high tribute to Gen. Gomez, whom he met at Cienfuegos during the latter's tour of triumph through the island. Of him the author says:

> He asked me not to quote what he said to me, but not in the classroom of the university have I ever heard more profound philosophy as to the duties of a man toward his fellow-men, or heard words that had a more sincere ring of personal disinterestedness, than those he uttered in an excited voice in that clubroom. In an active experience of fifteen years as a newspaper man I have never met a man who was so impressive at first sight as a statesman, in the broadest sense, and as a lover of liberty, as Maximo Gomez. * * * If Gomez were a citizen of the United States, I am convinced that he would be one of the foremost men of the country. He seemed a Tilden in cunning and resource, a McKinley in affability, a Grant in simplicity, a Lee in dignity.

In the chapters entitled "Taxation and Finance in Havana" and "Americans in Cuba" we have some very interesting facts arranged which throw much light on the Spanish system and the methods some Americans would like to install. The Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago were visited, and excellent summaries are given showing their progress under Gens. Davis, Wilson, Bates, and Wood, respectively. Sugar and tobacco are discussed in two chapters, and the future of those industries carefully considered.

Altogether, the volume is highly satisfactory. It is an excellently arranged description of Cuba's first experience under American control. It leads us to believe that the hopes of Cuba's most ardent admirers will be fully realized, and, either as an independent nation or as a part of the American Nation, it is bound to become a powerful country. A large share of the thanks for the realization of this great success will be due to the wise and energetic American officers above referred to.

*HAWAIIAN AMERICA. Something of Its History, Resources, and Prospects. By Caspar Whitney. Crown 8vo, 357 pages. With 50 full-page illustrations. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

*THE NEW-BORN CUBA. By Franklin Matthews. Crown 8vo, 391 pages. Illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

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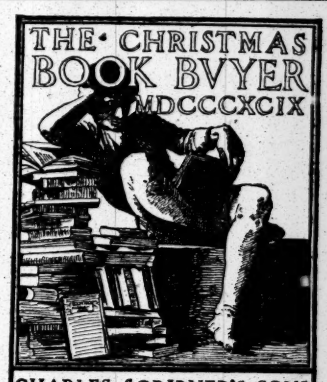

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Indeed, I must protest upon your permitting your columns to be used to criticise Prof. Brander Matthews! He is a professor in Columbia University, and it is nothing less than lèse majesté!

I regret to see one of your correspondents complaining that he can only recognize Prof. Matthews's writing when his name is signed to it, another claiming that he never ends his stories, but chops them off, when they run to the 2,000 lines required, with a cleaver, &c. If Prof. Matthews does chop his stories off this way, then Writer No. 1 must be wrong when he says he (Prof. Matthews) is undistinguishable except when his name is attached. And, besides, Emil Souvestre and Lopez de Vega did this same thing! I once heard Prof. Matthews, who is the only Professor of English Fiction in Columbia, by the way, lecture his classes on the art of writing short stories, and remember his elucidating at some length that the real way to write a short story was to write it short. In fact, he urged with some warmth that a short story must be short, and that if long it was not short, and could not in any way be properly classified as short. I think myself that he is justified then in supplying comment to his text and in making his own stories short, even if he does have to "cut them short with a cleaver," and surely shortness is a merit!

CLIFFORD COLLINS.
Columbia University, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899.

His Stories More than Fiction.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 11 is a letter signed "Iconoclast," in which the writer attempts to find fault with Mr. Brander Matthews's style and also endeavors to take to task certain editors for continuing to present to their readers stories from that author's pen.

I do not desire to present any defense of Prof. Matthews, for he needs none, and I will also pass over the supercilious manner in which "Iconoclast" refers to him, but perhaps a word as to the spirit in which his stories should be read may call to "Iconoclast's" attention the error into which, in my opinion, this death-dealing iconoclast has fallen.

I do not think that these stories should be read and digested as though they were fiction pure and simple. True, many of them bear a cloak of fiction, but why not look a little deeper? Do they not then seem to be artistic sketches of human nature, of the everyday occurrences in the great Empire City? The old saying about the little things of life certainly applies to these sketches with the pen. They tell us of the many happenings that occur in our own observation, but which fail to impress us when we see them, because we are so absorbed in unraveling the threads of our own lives, that we fail to see the small romances that enter into the lives of others. That trip of the ambulance up Columbus Avenue—what a serious affair it is to the poor unfortunate within it—yet perhaps we are not even interested enough to step out on the curb and watch the ambulance disappear within the hospital gate. Or that walk down Broadway—who that has been part of that jostling strip of humanity, unless he be an iconoclast, can fail to recall just such things as are described in that most delightful of narrations.

No, I cannot agree with "Iconoclast." I feel sure I express the sentiments of many others when I hope that Prof. Matthews will give us many more of these heart-warming sketches, and as for the editors, I believe they will still continue to print them.

HERMAN G. OVERBECK.
Denver, Col., Nov. 19, 1899.

Memorial Tablets at West Point.

It is announced that the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the two memorial tablets to be placed in the chapel at West Point by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York in honor of Revolutionary patriots and heroes of the Spanish-American war will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock. Special cars will be attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 11:30 A. M., arriving at West Point at 12:57. Stages will convey guests to the West Point Hotel, where luncheon will be served to those present as guests of Mrs. Charles Francis Roe. Reduced rates on tickets are provided for members, who must present cards of identification at the Grand Central Station. The committee in charge of the ceremonies comprises Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Chairman; Mrs. David C. Carr, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Miss Martha Treat Douglas, Mrs. Smith W. Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Smith Grimké, and Mrs. James Davis.

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The volume includes a consideration of the work of the Society for Psychical Research and also an appendix giving some of the author's own personal experiences in this line. Dr Savage holds, as a provisional hypothesis, that continued existence is demonstrated, and that there have been at least some well-authenticated communications from persons in the other life.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," has made a sensation. It is nightly recited by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, and it has been copied in nearly all the papers, except The Daily Chronicle, which, as the organ of the Little Englanders, has a very low opinion of all patriotic poetry. The poem, with its splendid swing, its burning patriotism, and its earnest appeal for help for the families of the men of the reserve, has gone straight to the popular heart. Mr. Kipling gave the £250 which he received for the poem to the Reservist Fund, and, stimulated by his example as well as by his verse, the public has poured its shillings into the fund.

Once more Mr. Kipling has shown that he is the voice of the empire. That the amiable Mr. Austin should be the nominal poet laureate, instead of Mr. Kipling, seems more absurd to-day than ever before. Mr. Kipling, the uncrowned laureate, is a power in politics as well as literature. He has done more to weld Greater Britain into one compact empire than has any statesman or soldier of them all. By this single poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," he does more in behalf of the British soldier than the Government could dream of doing. Mr. Swinburne's hysterics and Mr. Austin's platitudes fall on dull ears after the blast of Kipling's trumpet has been heard. Fate has placed Mr. Austin in a very painful position. When Lord Salisbury, who knows rather less about poetry than does the average Scotch mathematician, appointed him Poet Laureate, he could hardly do otherwise than accept. Had not Mr. Kipling been living, the public would have accepted the appointment with resignation, on the ground that a worse one might have been made. But now that Mr. Kipling is universally recognized as the rightful heir—the one man in the whole empire who should have been made Poet Laureate—what is Mr. Austin to do? He cannot resign, for in so doing he would be treating the Government, which appointed him, with a lack of respect. He cannot continue to hold the place without feeling that his laurels ought of right to belong to another man. No blame can be attached to him for this state of things, but he is certainly greatly to be pitied. The public, recognizing the fact that Mr. Austin is in the wrong place, shows a tendency to ridicule even his best work, and no matter what he may write, it will never be judged fairly so long as he is the Poet Laureate. Lord Salisbury meant to do him a kindness, but he has done him the worst injury that he could have devised.

***

Mr. Melville's "Life of Thackeray," of which I wrote the other day, is selling well, and it is more and more evident that it is destined to be the standard life of the great novelist. It has the one great fault that it leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the true character of Thackeray. The author evidently greatly admires Thackeray as a man, and quotes many instances of his kindliness of heart and his true magnanimity. At the same time he tells us enough of the weaknesses of Thackeray to come near to justifying Disraeli's bitter satire. The only reasonable conclusion is that Thackeray, like many other men, was capable both of great and of little things. He could be the genial, warm-hearted, sincere man that we have usually been taught to believe him, and he could also be the jealous, ill-tempered egotist that Disraeli drew. In view of revelations made by Mr. Melville, it is to be regretted that his book is so good in most respects that it is sure to live. Why should we be told of the unlovable things in Thackeray? It may be replied that Mr. Melville tells only what is the truth, but it is not necessary to tell the truth on all occasions. Zola told the truth when he wrote "La Terre," but does not every one who admires and loves Zola wish that he had not written the book? When a man has done as much for the delight of his fellowmen as was done by Thackeray, he ought to be exempted from the law that the truth should be told about every man. Mr. Melville might have left us the Thackeray of our imagination, instead of compelling us to look at the minute and merciless photograph of the man.

***

Mr. Frank Bullen, whose "Cruise of the Cachalot" was so widely read last year, has published a volume of reminiscences, entitled "The Log of a Sea Waif." I doubt if Mr. Bullen has the imagination of a novelist, but he certainly has the art of describing in a thoroughly fascinating way the things that he has seen and felt. I like his new book far better than his first one. It is a faithful picture of the life of a sailor, and told by a man who might perhaps have been a poet if he had had the misfortune to spend a prosperous life on dry land.

***

A new book by George Cupples is almost as astonishing as would be a new book by the author of "Tom Cringle's Log." It must have been nearly fifty years ago that Cupples wrote "The Green Hand." It was an impossible novel, considered merely as a novel, but it was full of vivid and truthful descriptions. Few writers of stories of adventure have done anything better than the chapter which describes the night in the African River. It is odd that two of the best writers of sea stories should have been landsmen. Neither Michael Scott nor George Cupples were sailors, but how capitally they painted the sea! I have been reading "The Cruise of the Midge" ever since I was a boy, and I enjoy it to-day almost as much as I did when I was a youngster, hot with the fever of the sea. There is a great deal of simple rubbish in the book, but it is a book that is alive, and that is the reason why it will live as long as the English language.

***

The second number of The Anglo-Saxon Review is decidedly inferior to the first. With the exception of Mr. Stephen Phillips's poem, some lines of which are conspicuously good, there is little in the number that is worth reading. It opens with a short story that is so hopelessly bad that it would be unkind to insist upon the author's name. The binding is admirable, but a review cannot live by binding alone. Lady Randolph Churchill seems to have exhausted herself as an editor with her first number. If The Review is to live, it must be edited hereafter with more discretion than it is at present.

***

I see that Mr. Arthur Balfour is to tell the readers of The North American Review some of the misfortunes which the Ritualists have brought upon the Church of England. If The Review applied to Mr. Balfour to write on this precise subject, as it probably did, The Review made a wrong selection. Clever as Mr. Balfour is, he does not happen to be in a position to know thoroughly the subject which he is to treat. Only a churchman, and one who has made the present state of parties and schools in the Church of England an especial and careful study, can write authoritatively of the matter. Now, Mr. Balfour is a Presbyterian, although his orthodoxy is certainly somewhat open to doubt, and as such he is incapable of appreciating the motives and mental processes of the men whom he calls Ritualists. His paper will necessarily be unsatisfactory to churchmen, although it will probably give the enemies of the Church considerable satisfaction.

***

The death of Miss Florence Marryat may put an end to the flood of stories which she poured forth during so many years. Still, it is possible that, like the late Mrs. Henry Wood, she left reams of manuscript behind her, and new novels by Miss Marryat may continue to appear for some years to come. She was certainly a most industrious writer, and she had a public which eagerly devoured her books. They were not great books in any sense. Indeed, most of them were apparently turned out by machinery. But she was a well-meaning woman, who worked hard to make a living, and surely no one ever grudged her the measure of success that she attained.

***

I cannot see that the war has lessened the publication of books. Beyond any doubt it has seriously interfered with their sale, but if the advertisements are any guide, the number of books published this season is, if anything, greater than it usually is. At the same time it is undoubtedly true that the publishers are withholding many books which would have been published had not the war broken out. The enormous annual increase in the number of books published in London must mean that before very long there will be a "slump" in the publishing trade. Publishers will grow tired of sending out novels not 10 per cent. of which pay the cost of manufacture, and the trunk and bandbox trade will become overstocked with waste paper.

***

The translator of "Fécondité" has published an explanation of the failure of the book to appear. It had been extensively advertised, but at the last moment it was decided that in the present state of public opinion in England the publication of the translation would result in the prosecution of the publisher. I do not know that the British public has lost much by the absence of the promised translation. The book is certainly worth reading, as is everything that Zola has written, with the exception of certain of his early stories, but I have found it undeniably dull. The subject which Zola has set himself to treat in "Fécondité" may be interesting to the mother of a family, but it is not one in which the average reader can be made to take an interest.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Macmillan Company are publishing four important pieces of fiction. Hamlin Garland's new book, which is intended for the young as well as old, "Boy Life on the Prairie"; "The Drummer's Coat," by J. Fortescue, author of "The Story of a Red Deer"; "The Bravest of them All," by Mrs. Edwin Hohler, and "Nell Gwyn's Diamond," by I. Hooper.

The Week in Art.

An exhibition of the works of Maximilien Luce has just closed at the Durand-Ruel Galleries in Paris. Luce is a painter, who has come into vogue in France, and who has reached his chief success in his paintings of Parisian street and river scenes and of the country around the French capital. The French critic, Pellier, speaks warmly of his work, and calls particular attention to its freshness and clearness of color. Luce is an impressionist, as indeed, are almost all the younger French painters.

An exhibition of the works of Rodin, the French sculptor, is at present being held at The Hague. The initiative for this exhibition was that held last Spring at Brussels, where such works of the master as "Victor Hugo," "Meditation," "Eve," and the busts of Puvis de Chavannes and other notable achievements of the sculptor were shown. At this, as at previous exhibitions of Rodin's work, a young girl, Mlle. Judith Cladel, daughter of Leon Cladel, gives a series of talks on the works of the sculptor, and those who have heard her expressed themselves as charmed with her erudition, sympathy with and appreciation of Rodin's work, and her diction.

The proposed statue of Lafayette, to be erected in Philadelphia, is to show the great Frenchman in his twentieth year standing on the battlefield and consecrating himself to the American cause. His tall, lithe figure stands erect and is full of action and spirit; the shoulders are thrown back. The right hand grasps a drawn sword, his left covering his heart, as if to emphasize those memorable words:

"The feeling of my heart, long before it became my duty, engaged me in the love of the American cause."

The right foot rests on a broken cannon, the left on the ground.

The lines are very graceful and the figure dignified, yet full of virility and enthusiasm and suggestive of spirit and buoyancy, so characteristic of Washington's dearest friend.

The pedestal will be of polished New Hampshire granite and will be tall and graceful, giving the best effects of the French and Italian schools of sculpture, and will have a large bronze medallion of Mme. de Lafayette on its face.

Philadelphia sculptors will be represented at the Paris Exposition by Alexander Stirling Calder, Samuel Murray, and Charles Grafly. Mr. Grafly will have five pieces, two portrait busts and his bronzes, "From Generation to Generation," the "Symbol of Life," and "War." Mr. Calder will send his "Narcissus," and Mr. Murray his portrait bust, which in 1894 won him the gold medal of the Art Club.

The works left by the industrious painter, Adolphe Schreyer, who died recently, are now on exhibition at the Berlin National Gallery.

For three years past Hubert Vos has been engaged in painting a series of types of races of the world for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. When he passed through San Francisco two years ago he had, as a nucleus of his collection, a number of studies of types of European races, besides several American types, including North American Indians of the Chippewa, Sioux, and Puebla tribes. During the last two years he has been sketching native types in the Orient, and has now between forty and fifty pictures in his collection. His latest paintings are of the Javanese and Soudanese, the two principal Malayan races in Java; Hawaiians, the Sikhs of India, the Gotticks of Afghanistan, Chinese, Chinese Mongolians, Thibetans, and Coreans.

Vos says that his many paintings are all intended to portray correct types of the races they represent. To paint a type and not a portrait has been his aim, and in each case he has found it necessary to study the country and the people before proceeding with his sketch. Then he has made a composite picture, leaving out the marks of individuality that distinguish one native from his brother, but retaining the dominant racial peculiarities of form and visage that establish the character of the race. Vos became an American citizen two years ago and it is his desire to exhibit his collection in the American section of the fine arts display. He married Mrs. Graham, formerly a Hawaiian belle.

Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild's legacies to the Louvre, Cluny and Carnavalet Museums, enumerated in her will dated Nov. 25, 1898, did not, under the Figaro, exhaust the generosity of the Rothschild family in a new will, dated Feb. 4, 1899—a few months, in fact, before her death—she left to the Cluny Museum a relic which, in her eyes, was particularly precious. It is a cross of Saint-Thibaut de Marly, a monk of the Cîteaux order, who died in 1247, abbot of that Abbaye des Vaux-de-Cernay, which became the property of Baronne Nathaniel de Rothschild and her favorite resort. In the same will she gave to the Paris Conservatory of Music all her musical instruments and her autographs of Chopin, Rossini, and Cramer.

"Skating Days in Old Brabant," by George H. Boughton, R. A., now on exhibition in London, may be highly commended, both for the human incident it conveys and its scholarly manipulation of color. Mr. Boughton is par excellence a colorist, and in this Winter scene he has with inimitable adroitness and erudition brought into a harmonious whole elements which, in other hands, would have been overpowering in the opposite direction. As in other similar performances, Mr. Boughton has happily caught the quaint Old World air of the skaters.

There have been a good many inquiries in England recently as to what has become of the celebrated "Peacock Room" which existed in the house of the late Frederic Leyland at Prince's Gate, London. It was at first said that James McNeil Whistler's remarkable decorations had been destroyed after Mr. Leyland's death, when the house was sold and remodeled. This was afterward denied, and it is probable that the Cordova leather and shutters on which the artist painted his famous peacocks exist in some cellar or attic, and will be destroyed by neglect if not by more direct means. The most astonishing feature of the matter is the report that the person supposed to be responsible—or at least mainly responsible—for the neglect or destruction of perhaps the most famous decorative work of the century is a Royal Academician, James Sant, who married Mr. Leyland's daughter. It would be curious to know whether Mr. Sant and Mr. Whistler ever had any quarrel, professional or otherwise.

It is not generally known that the well-known "Italian Girl at a Fountain," by Leon Bonnat, in the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe gallery at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was only acquired by the museum after a prolonged, but friendly, struggle. When Miss Wolfe died she left all her pictures to the museum, and all the house fixtures and decorations, with her town house in Madison Square, to David Wolfe Bishop. The Bonnat had been let into a recess in the wall of the dining room, and Mr. Bishop therefore claimed that it was part of the decorations of the room. By mutual agreement William Allen Butler was appointed the umpire to settle the dispute, and rendered his decision in favor of the museum. It was said that the circumstance which had chief weight in deciding the matter in Mr. Butler's mind was that the original frame of the picture had not been destroyed.

Every now and then we hear that the Italian Government has at last decided to make a serious effort to recover some of the treasures of antique art which are known to exist beneath the soil and underneath the rivers of Italy. At one time it is Lake Nemi which is to render up the contents of the pleasure triremes of Tiberius, at another the Tiber which is to be dredged, while recently it was declared that organized search was to be made for the priceless gems and works of art that were buried with Alaric. All these reports seem to end in talk, but it appears strange that, in view of the condition of Italian finances, real efforts should not be made to realize on the wealth which only needs to be properly searched for. Every find of importance in recent years seems, with the exception of the objects dug up at Pompeii, to have been the result of accident.

A unique and novel kind of decorative work has made its appearance in several of the art centres this season, and is attracting considerable attention. It consists of a fungus on which are carved out most attractive reliefs. The fungus is gathered from partially decayed oak and sugar maple trees, and has a smooth surface of a delicate cream color, which, when cut into discloses a rich dark brown interior. When the fungus is first taken from the tree it is fresh and moist, but on being kept a proper period of time it becomes as hard and durable as wood. The subject or study stands boldly out in relief, with shades of coloring produced by deft manipulation of the light surface and brown interior. The work requires very delicate handling of the tools, not only to bring out effectively the shading, but to avoid the slightest false move, which would ruin the relief. The work originated with, and is done by, Miss Ida Musselman, a young artist who resides in Johnstown, Penn., and who has already become known through her clever sketches and water colors. The titles of some of her best examples of fungous work are "Paul Revere," "Forgotten," "A Family of Lions," "Pay Toll," "The Parting," and "A Troop of Horses."

A rare occurrence is reported from Liege, Belgium. A lawyer named Forgeur has given, under the orders of some person who desires to remain unknown, to the Burgomaster, M. Leo Gerard, a collection of pictures, many of great value. Among these are examples of Corot, Felicien Rops, Claude Monet, and Raffaelli. An entire gallery in the new Lieges Museum will be set apart for this collection.

The T-Square Club will hold its annual architectural exhibition in the galleries of the Philadelphia Art Club, Dec. 16, 1899, to Jan. 6, 1900. The T-Square Club is one of the societies included in the Architectural League of America. Other societies in the league will hold exhibitions, as follows:

Architectural League of New York, Feb. 2-24, 1900.

Chicago Architectural Club, March 10-31, 1900.

St. Louis Architectural Club, April 7-21, 1900.

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SPURGEON.

The Third Volume of the Great Preacher's Autobiography.*

In former numbers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Volumes I. and II. of "The Autobiography of Charles H. Spurgeon" were fully noticed. In Volume III., now before us, the period covered is between 1856 and 1878. It was in December, 1850, that Spurgeon commenced his third series of services at Exeter Hall. Of Deacons Spurgeon writes: "Since I came to London I have seen the last of a former race of Deacons—fine gentlemen, rather stiff and unmanageable, not quite according to my mind, but respectable, prudent grandees of Dissent, in semi-clerical dress, with white cravats." Spurgeon had too much ability, too much reliance in himself, to be ruled by Deacons. He was master, his Deacons only aldes. Spurgeon's church was a live one. He wrote: "I am very thankful that I have never been the pastor of a dead church, controlled by dead Deacons." He tells of having once preached in such a mausoleum. "The singers drawled out a dirge, while the members were like mutes. I found it hard preaching; there was no 'go' in the sermon. I seemed to be driving dead horses." One of Spurgeon's experiences was as follows:

On going into the Tabernacle one day I gave directions about some minor alterations that I wished to have made, not knowing at the time that I was canceling the orders given by the Deacon who had the main care of the building resting upon him. When he arrived in the evening he saw what had been done, and at once asked who had interfered with his instructions. The reply was, "The Governor, Sir." The spirit of unquestioning loyalty at once asserted itself over any temporary annoyance he may have felt, and he said, "Quite right; there must be only one Captain in a ship," and for a long while that saying became one of our most familiar watchwords. I have often been amazed at the devotion of our brethren. I have told them many a time that if they would follow a broomstick as they have followed me, the work must succeed.

More than once Spurgeon suffered from serious illness, and was often requested by his Deacons to take a necessary rest. For a long time his answer was:

"It is not possible for me to leave my work for any lengthened period until the Lord calls me home, and besides, there is a Scriptural reason why a minister should not be away from his people more than six weeks at a time." "What is that?" they asked. "Why, don't you remember that when Moses was up in the mount with God for forty days, Aaron and the children of Israel turned aside to the worship of the golden calf?"

Perhaps as much as anything else, Mr. Spurgeon's popularity arose from his course of lectures, which, beginning in 1857, were continued up to 1878. One notable lecture was on the "Gorilla" (1861.) Paul du Chaillu's volume had been recently published, and much curiosity had been awakened. On the occasion Mr. Du Chaillu was present. There always are censorious persons, and because Spurgeon occasionally raised a laugh he was found fault with. To one of his critics he replied:

To me a smile is no sin and a laugh no crime. The Saviour, the Man of Sorrows, is an example of morality, but not of misery, for He bore his griefs that we might bear them, but I am not John the Baptist, nor a monk, nor an ascetic, either in theory or practice. Unhallowed mirth I hate, but I can and I do, enjoy my Father's works, and the wonders of creation none the less, but all the more, because I am a Christian. At any rate, I hold my own views upon this point, and during eleven years of ministry I have seen no ill-effect, but very much good, from my preaching, although the charge has been always laid at my door that I sometimes provoke the risible faculties.

During 1867 Mr. Spurgeon attended many religious meetings in various parts of London and delivered a sermon to the costermongers. The attendance on this special occasion was large, consisting of street dealers, and a costermonger paid Mr. Spurgeon the following compliment. As the coster's living depends largely on the sonority of his voice in calling his wares, one of them eulogized the preacher as having a "wonderful," "a stunning voice."

One touching incident has to do with President Garfield. Mr. Spurgeon had preached from a text in Job in 1867. Mrs. Garfield wrote to Mr. Spurgeon after the President's murder:

It is a choice treasure from my storehouse of beautiful memories that I sat beside Gen. Garfield in the Metropolitan Tabernacle one bright Summer Sunday morning (Aug. 4, 1867,) and listened to your voice. I have this morning reread from his journal his account of the day. A sentence from it may interest you. After describing his impression of the great audience, of the preacher, and of the sermon, he adds: "God bless Mr. Spurgeon. He is helping to work out the problem of religious and civil freedom for England in a way that he knows not of."

Nothing explains better Spurgeon's practical good sense than his method of conducting the Pastors' College. Applicants were many. Among them was one thus described:

"Sir," said he, "I was put into a lawyer's office, but I never could bear the confinement, and I could not feel at home in studying law. Providence clearly stopped up my road, for I lost my situation." "And what did you do then?" "Why, Sir, I was induced to open a grocer's shop." "And did you prosper?" "Well, I do not think, Sir, I was ever meant for trade, and the Lord seemed quite to shut up my way there, for I failed and was in great difficulties. Since then I have done a little in a life assurance agency and tried to get up a school, besides selling tea, but my path is hedged up, and something within me makes me feel that I ought to be a minister." "My answer generally is, 'Yes, I see; you have failed in everything else, and therefore you think the Lord has specially endowed you for His service, but I fear you have forgotten that the ministry needs the very best of men, and not those who cannot do anything else.' A man who would succeed as a preacher would probably do right well either as a grocer or a lawyer, or anything else. A really valuable minister would have excelled in any occupation.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES H. SPURGEON. Compiled from His Diary, Letters, and Records. By his wife and private secretary. Vol. III., 1856-76. Illustrated. Chicago, New York, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

* * * Jesus Christ deserves the best men to preach His Gospel, and not the empty-headed and the shiftless."

Spurgeon was often called upon by congregations wanting preachers.

The officers of a small church in the country applied to me for a minister, but the salary they were prepared to pay was so small that, in reply to their request I wrote: "The only individual I know who could exist on such a stipend is the Angel Gabriel. He would need neither cash nor clothes; and he could come back every Sunday morning and go back at night, and so I advise you to invite him." The Corresponding Deacon of another church, which was needing a pastor, sent me such a long list of qualifications that must be possessed by the man whom they could look up to as a leader, that I recommended him to take a large sheet of brown paper and cut out a minister of the size and shape desired, or else to seek the services of the eminent Dr. So and So, who had been for a good many years in glory, for I could not think of any one else who could fulfill the conditions that such an important church and deaconate seemed to regard as indispensable.

It must have been noticeable from the extracts given that in addition to true piety and common sense, there was in Mr. Spurgeon much good fun. "All who were brought in closest contact with him know that his wit was as abundant as his humor, indeed, full often the wisdom found its most effective utterance by means of witty words which gained an entrance for the message which might otherwise have been rejected."

Spurgeon's letters to Mrs. Spurgeon during his trips abroad are to be read in this volume. Sometimes, for the amusement of his wife, the correspondence was illustrated by the husband's sketches. This autobiography is a most entertaining one. It shows clearly the characteristic traits of one who preached the Word of God and whose single aim in life was to make his fellow-man better and happier.

Mrs. Leicester's School.*

"Mrs. Leicester's School"—Charles and Mary Lamb's delightful book for children, appears in one of Dent's dainty editions, with charming old-fashioned illustrations in color by Winifred Green, the artist who illustrated the reprint of "Poetry for Children," published last year.

These dainty colored plates, which are all inclosed in a border of fruit or flowers, were lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Virtue & Co. of London, and are very successful, both in design and execution.

The stories, which are delightful, not only in their moral, but above all, in their manner of telling, are ten in number, three of which, "The Witch Aunt," "First Going to Church," and "The Sea Voyage," are by Charles Lamb, the remainder, as well as the introduction, being by his sister.

The book was originally issued by Mary Godwin, the Juvenile Library, 41 Skinner Street, in 1807, and in 1836 Mary Lamb sold the copyright of this book and of "The Tales from Shakespeare," to Baldwin & Craddock for £15.

As is usually the case with books published for children, the copies were quickly read to pieces, and rapidly disappeared, so that when E. D. North's Lamb Bibliography appeared in 1890 there were no records of prices to be found for "Mrs. Leicester's School" in the first edition; but a copy of the second edition, 1809, in the original boards, sold at Sotheby's in 1888, for £16 10s. The Foote copy of this second edition, however, only brought $6 for the reason that several copies of the first edition are now known; a copy selling at Sotheby's in June, 1892, for £28 10s., while the Foote copy—first edition, in full crushed levant, by Stokeman—only fetched $80.

There is something in the very simplicity of the language and the style in which the stories are to be found in "Mrs. Leicester's School" are written which appeals very strongly to older readers; but it might seem that nothing more charming than this book could be put in the hands of girls about twelve years of age.

For those who may happen not to know the scope of this book we may add that the introduction, "Dedication to the Young Ladies at Amwell School," is supposed to be written by a teacher in that school during its first vacation. The school had been newly established, the young ladies on their arrival being not only strangers there, but to each other.

"Traces of tears were on every cheek, and I also was sad, for I, like you, had parted from my friends, and the duties of my profession were new to me. * * * I knew it was my first duty to divert the solitary young strangers. * * * I invited you to draw near a bright fire which blazed in the chimney and looked the only cheerful thing in the room. During our first solemn silence, which you may remember was only broken by my repeated requests that you would make a smaller and still smaller circle, till I saw the fireplace fairly inclosed, the idea came into my mind, which has since been a source of amusement to you in the recollection, and to myself in particular has been of essential benefit, as it enabled me to form a just estimate of the dispositions of you, my young pupils, and assisted me to adapt my plan of future instruction to each individual temper."

The different stories are all most interesting, Elizabeth Villier's tale, "The Sailor Uncle," being perhaps the best, where all are so good. The book is very attractively printed, and is bound in boards, the front cover being decorated with wreath of apple blossoms in the natural colors, inclosing three dear little girls in blue.

Besides full-page illustrations and title page, in color, there are numerous most attractive head and tail pieces in black and white scattered through the volume, the whole being one of the most attractive books of the Autumn output.

*MRS. LEICESTER'S SCHOOL. Written by Charles and Mary Lamb. Illustrated by Winifred Green. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Another Times Reader," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Miss Ida E. Spraul, who inquired for the poem the first lines of which are—

'Life held in her hand a measure,
And swung it lightly and low,'—

will find it in a little book of poems entitled 'Mimosa Leaves' by Miss Grace Denio Litchfield, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The poem to which she refers is called 'A Mystery.'"

L. N. Thorburn-Arte, 215 West Fifty-first Street, New York City: "In to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW, G. S. Lincoln, 113 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, asks: 'What was the name of the man who had the big silver watch and took delight in seeing the pickpockets try to pull it from his pocket?' It was a gold watch and worth, I'm afraid to say how much, but as much as a watch can be. But the owner of this valuable bit of property is nameless, although Mr. Samuel Weller, Jr., is responsible for his origin, and his history may be found in the twenty-ninth chapter of 'The Pickwick Papers.'"

Dennis Moore, 474 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "Has 'A House Boat on the Styx,' by John Kendrick Bangs, ever been dramatized?"

No.

James J. Pearson, 40 Wall Street, New York City: "Sophie E. Minton, Narragansett Pier, R. I., will find the poem with the refrain, 'And the angels all were silent,' under title 'The Self-Exile,' in 'Morals of Evolution,' by Dr. Minot Savage. The authorship is anonymous, but it is alleged to have been found in the notebook of the late James Guthrie, D. D., of Glasgow. If she cannot secure it elsewhere, I will be pleased to forward a copy."

"Brooklyn," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a copy of the New Testament, (Latin,) 1644, with a map of Palestine and ground plan of Jerusalem. Also the 'Confessions of St. Augustine,' (Latin,) 1647. Both are in perfect state of preservation. Kindly state in the SATURDAY REVIEW if they are of any value."

Only the earliest editions of these books are valuable. Those named are not the earliest.

"S. K.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "Can you give me the name and date of the magazine in which 'The Passing of Thomas,' by T. A. Janvier, appeared several years ago?"

Harper's, August, 1892.

Max Corinsky, 277 Sackett St., Brooklyn: "Can you tell me where I can find, in print, Ben King's poem entitled, 'Jane Jones?'"

"Ben King's Verse," edited by Nixon Waterman, Forbes & Co., Chicago. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 25 cents.

D. C. Toal, 509 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn: "In reply to the inquiry of Edward Jay Allen of Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, I beg to state that the quotations, 'Where peace was tinkling on the shepherd's bell, and singing with the reapers,' will be found in Dr. Bird's play of 'The Gladiator.' It occurs in Act IV., I think."

"M. W. M.," Brooklyn: "I have an old English Prayer Book, printed in London in 1617, in good condition. What is its value?"

Though rare, this edition of the Book of Common Prayer is not very valuable. In England it is worth about £2; here a little less.

"Librarian," Worcester, Mass.: "Can you give me the correct pronunciation of 'Harum' ('David Harum')? We have no Harums here, and can reach central New York easiest through your SATURDAY REVIEW."

Hare-um.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Charles S. Graham, 26 Rutgers Place, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following mathematical works at a reasonable price: 'Elements of Euclid,' 'Sequel to Euclid,' and a 'Treatise on the Analytical Geometry of the Point, Line, Circle, and Conic Sections,' 664 pages, by John Casey; Todhunter's 'Algebra for Beginners,' Hall & Knight's 'Algebra for Beginners,' Todhunter's 'Algebra for Colleges and Schools,' Hall & Knight's 'Algebra for Colleges and Schools,' Todhunter's 'Mechanics.'"

E. Marlis, 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following: Volumes 1 and 2, Weekly Tribune, in one volume, 1841-1843, first-class condition. New York Journal, morning and evening, from the sinking of the Maine until end of Spanish war. New York Journal Sunday Comic Sheet from commencement to date. NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, from commencement to date. Daverons in Journal, commencement to date, all dated on day of issue. Publishers' Weekly, Volumes 48 to 54. Century Magazine, Volumes 27 to 32. Will exchange for books, or will sell,"

Charles B. Sweeny, 20 Exchange Place, New York City: "I have eighty-five posters which I wish to dispose of. Most are magazine and book posters. Three are the original advertisements of 'The Geisha,' (very rare.) These would make a valuable addition to any collector's lot. I would like an offer."

G. Zippel of 1,419 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York: "I have a new volume of Graham's revised edition of phonography which I would like to exchange for a rhyming dictionary."

M. Joseph Browne, 314 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, New York City: "I will pay cash for any of the following, or, if preferred, have many desirable books which I will exchange for them: 'Mrs. Somerville's Mechanism of the Heavens,' 'Hutton's Mathematical Recreations,' 'Page's Economic Geology,' 'Grant's History of Physical Astronomy,' 'De Morgan's Budget of Paradoxes,' 'Whitworth's Choice and Chance,' 'Architectural Record,' Volume 1, or Nos. 1 and 2 of Volume 1."

Appeals to Readers.

A. J. Phillips, 17 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Who is the author of the following lines, and where are they to be found:

—'Because the good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.'"

Thomas Stephenson, Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn: "I would like to find a poem containing this couplet:

'Whoso seeks truth, albeit he err,
God counts him as a worshipper.'"

Does any reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW know where in this country can be seen a copy of Lumsden's "Family of Forbes," (the Aberdeen, Scotland, family,) and, knowing, will he kindly inform the editor? Search has been made for the book in vain in the Astor and Lenox Libraries, which have large collections of family histories.

C. E. Wells, P. O. Box 11, Ulster Park, New York: "Will some kind reader of your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW furnish me with a list of the magazines and papers which publish puzzles and charades?"

W. T. Emmet, West Hampton Road, L. I., New York: "Who was the author of this book: 'A Tour in Holland in 1784. By an American.' Worcester, Mass., printed by Isaiah Thomas, 1790?'"

Mrs. C. H. Smith, 40 Perkins Street, New Haven: "In which of Carlyle's works does the following line occur: 'Blessings be upon the head of Cadmus, the Phoenician, or whoever it was that invented books?'"

Joseph L. B. Mayer, 227 East Sixtieth Street, New York City: "Where can I find a copy of 'Milkanwatha,' a parody on 'Hiawatha?'"

H. D. Halsey, 219 McDougal Street, Brooklyn: "I am anxious to find a comic poem which runs somewhat as follows:

'I want to go to-morrow by the train
That leaves at 10 to-day—
Oh, Sir, the train that goes to-morrow
Is already an hour upon its way,' &c."

OUT TO-DAY.

THE LIGHT OF SCARTHEY.

By EGERTON CASTLE, author of "The Pride of Jennico," "Young April," etc.

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